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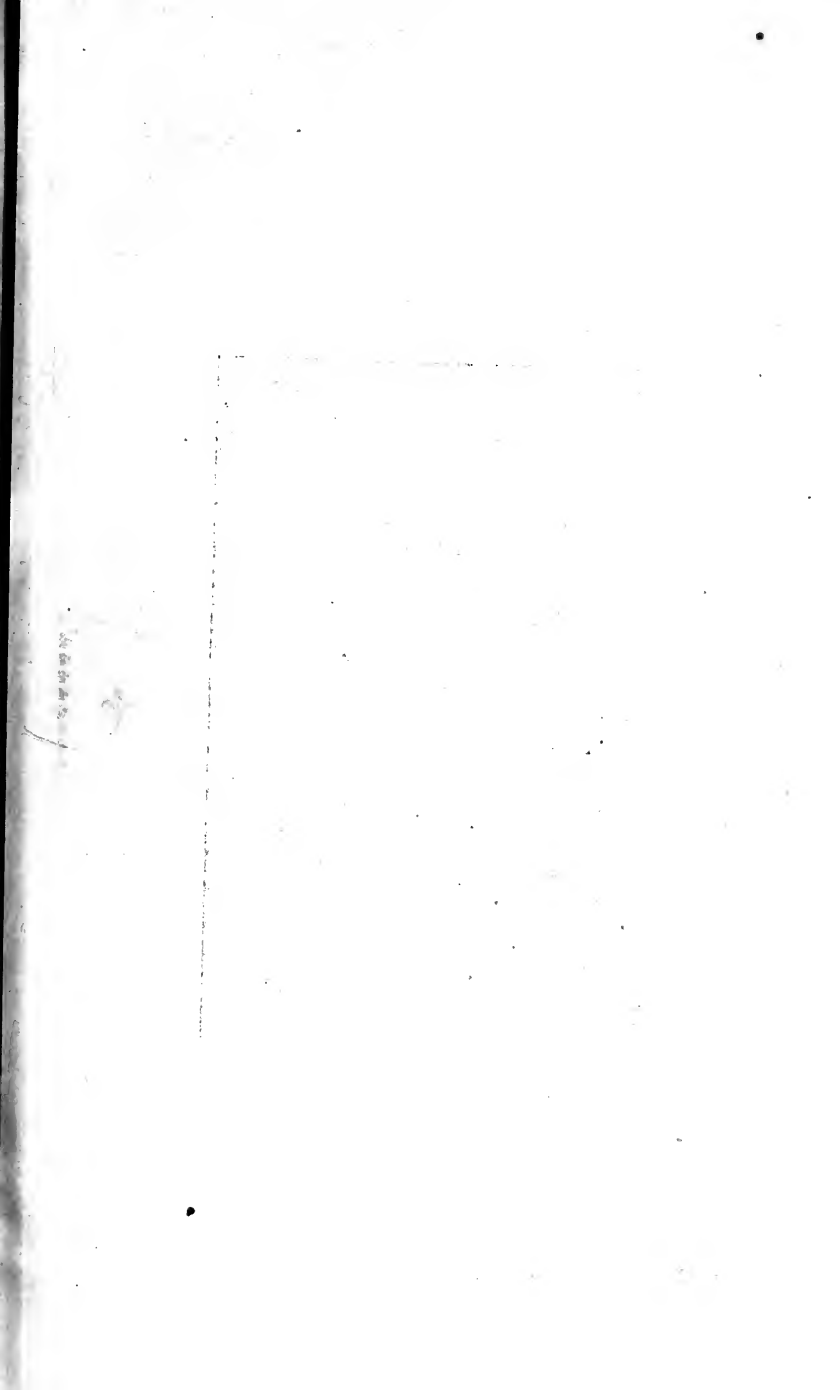
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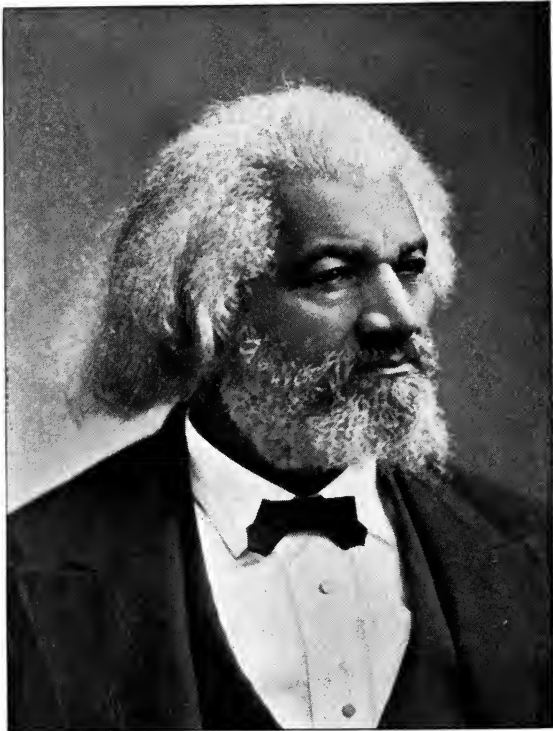
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FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

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FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

**F**REDERICK DOUGLASS, reformer, orator, and journalist, was born in Tuckahoe, near Easton, Maryland, in February, 1817—this being given as the date accepted by him, though he did not know positively even the year of his birth. He died suddenly at his residence, Cedar Hill, on Anacostia Heights, a suburb of Washington, D. C., on the 20th of February, 1895. He was a mulatto, in whose blood, from two races, the white and the negro, there was a slight infusion of a third, the Indian. His mother, a slave on the plantation of Colonel Edward Lloyd in Tuckahoe, was an unusually handsome negress, with a strain of Indian blood. His white father he never saw, nor did he ever know his name; and his mother he saw but seldom in his childhood, and never after his eighth year. His name, until he had passed the age of twenty-one, was Frederick Lloyd, as, according to the law by which a child inherited the mother's condition of servitude, he was born a slave of his mother's owner.

At the age of ten years Frederick was "lent" by his master to a relative in Baltimore; and there he learned the trade of a ship-carpenter. When he reached the age of fifteen Colonel Lloyd permitted him to hire his own time—paying his master three dollars a week for the privilege of working at his trade and of keeping the rest of his earnings. He early felt a longing for knowledge, which seems to have been awakened first by hearing his mistress read the Bible; and in his desire to gain the secret of such a mysterious and forbidden power—for generally it was prohibited to teach slaves to read—he learned the letters of the alphabet by laboriously deciphering them from the carpenters' rude marks on the timbers of the shipyard and wharves where he worked. His kind mistress yielded to his appeal for help in learning to read; but his progress was so rapid as to alarm his master, and all help was sum-

marily ended. Nevertheless, he continued his effort until, slowly and by stealth, he had gained his object. Then, with another young man, he gathered a little Sunday-school, with the primary aim, doubtless, to teach the wonderful art of reading to other youthful slaves. This little school was regarded as a beginning of danger to society and to the state, and as a bold usurpation of the functions of the church; and in one of its sessions it was speedily and roughly dispersed.

This may probably be regarded as the decisive point in Frederick's career. The boy's eyes were opened to the helplessness in which he and his race were bound. His nature, peculiarly sensitive, was thrilled to the quick with the ignominy of his race. The servitude which from his early childhood he had felt as a degradation, and which later he had recognized as a grievous physical restraint in denial of natural rights, he now beheld as also an unrelenting repression of all mental and moral growth, a virtual exclusion of him and of the race represented in him from the rank of a true humanity. He saw himself and millions more held in the grasp of a gigantic system of robbery of mind, body, and estate—a robbery whose clutch tightened to cruelty and destruction at the least sign of struggle by the victim. This system of robbery he saw to be defended as admirable and beneficent not only by those who, having inherited it in the South, might naturally have pleaded some excuse in the compulsory conditions under which they found themselves, but defended also by the vast majority at the North, which had insanely idolized this relic of barbarism as the product and the insurance of the highest Anglo-Saxon civilization. It was thus a national system for the robbery of a race, which this young slave beheld imbedded in the constitution, fortified by statutes, even consecrated by the Church of Christ. Against this organized crime his whole nature rose in revolt. From this time, Frederick Lloyd, as yet scarcely more than a boy, began, all unaware, that training of heart and intellect for the great anti-slavery championship which in long subsequent years gave renown over two continents to the name of Frederick Douglass.

Naturally, his first step was to break away from his bondage, and his hope turned toward New England. But in those days a man's act of theft in stealing himself from his owner was accounted a crime so heinous, so violative of the most sacred obligations, that it was guarded against by peculiarly stringent legal provisions. There was a

dreary delay of opportunity for escape, till Frederick had reached the age of twenty-one. He had a friend somewhat resembling him, who had been a seaman and had been provided, as negro seamen were required to be, with "protection papers" certifying that they had due permission to be away from their regular places of abode. Frederick procured these papers, made himself up as nearly as possible in accord with his friend's description which they contained, and furtively set forth for Washington. There, on September 3, 1838, he entered a train starting for New York, which city he succeeded in reaching without arrest, and thence proceeded cautiously to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he found friends. During his stay of more than two years in New Bedford he supported himself as a day-laborer on the wharves, married a colored woman, who, according to some accounts, was an escaped slave, but according to others a free woman of color, who had aided him in his flight. He changed his name to avoid recognition, which would have brought his arrest as a fugitive slave to be returned to his master under United States law. For years he kept secret all particulars of his escape, for protection not only of himself, but also of all persons who had aided or harbored him, and who were thus liable under heavy penalties as participants in his crime of self-stealing.

Many of those who can look back over half a century to their school days in Philadelphia, and doubtless in very many other places as well, will remember *The Columbian Orator*, a volume of selections for reading and speaking which was extensively used in schools. After Frederick Lloyd, as a slave, had toilsomely and by stealth learned to read, a stray copy of this book fell into his hands. One of its selections presented a supposed conversation between an escaped and recaptured slave and his master: this and much of the other contents of the book were mentally devoured and digested by the slave-boy, who, by repeating and reciting them, gained at least the rudiments of an English vocabulary. To one of his alert intelligence and tropical ardor of feeling, this meagre exercise gave the earliest development of that gift of argument suffused with personal life, first gathering to itself scenic depictions of the bitterness and shame of the oppression under which the weak lay helpless, then merging into pungent and pathetic appeal—all based on the speaker's own experience, all aimed at the awakenment in the hearer of his slumbering sense of the eternal right—which in after years made the

oratory of Frederick Douglass one of the forces to be reckoned with by the advocates of man's ownership of his fellow-man. At New Bedford, Douglass gave all his spare time to self-education—his efforts in study being known and aided by William Lloyd Garrison; and he showed powers as a speaker which caused him to be appointed a local preacher in an African Methodist Episcopal Zion church.

His public work as one of the chief orators of anti-slavery began in 1841, when at an anti-slavery convention in Nantucket, which he attended, he made a speech whose eloquence and force greatly impressed William Lloyd Garrison, Lewis Tappan, and other leaders in the abolition movement. He was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society, which position he accepted; and for four years he was engaged in travelling through New England, making addresses and organizing societies in the interest of the abolition of slavery. Great audiences assembled. The romance of his early struggles heightened his fame as an orator and made him widely known. He spoke in various parts of the Northern states. In 1845 a committee of English philanthropists, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, invited him to visit Great Britain on an extended lecturing tour. He accepted; and during a stay of two years addressed admiring multitudes. His first appearance was a veritable triumph: it was when Lord Shaftesbury introduced him in London to a great company, including many members of the nobility. When his address ended, the audience rose and cheered him for five minutes. His English audiences, while comprising all ranks of the people from the lowest to the highest, were composed largely of the middle and working classes. He formed close personal friendship with many persons of the highest culture, such as John Bright, Daniel O'Connell, and Father Mathew. As Mr. Douglass was still a slave in the judgment of the United States law, and therefore under serious liabilities—since, from the eminence which he had attained, a light was thrown back on his early history which might tend to bring against him the persecution of the pro-slavery leaders—his English admirers raised a purse of \$750 for the purchase of his freedom, according to the forms of law. To this was added \$2,500 toward the establishment in his own country of a newspaper to be edited by him. Because he was a colored man, and was suspected of being a slave, he had been refused passage in the cabin of the

steamship on his voyage to England. Returning as a free man, and on the Cunard steamer under the British flag, he was supposed to be free from all liability to a like insult on his voyage home. Yet, though holding a first-class ticket, he was again refused admittance to the saloon. The British press broke forth into denunciation of the steamship company; and the result was a letter in *The Times* from Mr. Cunard, expressing his deep regret for the indignity to Mr. Douglass, and engaging that discrimination on account merely of color should never again occur on his ships.

Returning to this country in 1847, Mr. Douglass made his residence in Rochester, N. Y., where he established a weekly journal, *Frederick Douglass's Paper*, later called *The North Star*, devoted chiefly to the cause of emancipation. It was fourteen years before the war of the rebellion. He had become one of the chiefs of that little band of abolitionist agitators which had slowly rallied around the pioneer reformers, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Oliver Johnson, and two or three others. His sacrifices were indeed not such as were theirs; but in ardor, courage, and self-devotion he was the peer of any of them, while in eloquence he was surpassed by few. It was a little company of men, some of them long-haired and dreamy-eyed, who seemed as if gazing at something beyond the horizon; and of women, some of them short-haired and keen-eyed, who seemed as if, confused by sudden waking, they were trying to focus their eyes on everything at once. Few little groups of people in this world were ever at the first so thoroughly sneered at and afterward so devoutly despised and detested as were these. In Northern cities they were mobbed, sometimes narrowly escaping with life; in some Southern states a price was set on the heads of their leaders. They were people mostly of singularly pure and simple lives; yet, as opposers of some laws of the land and of some ecclesiastical defenses of those laws, they were usually classed as opposers of organized human society, opposers of the church, opposers of God. They simply opposed human slavery and whatever defended or upheld or allowed it. On this subject they would not consider any compromise, admit any qualifications or apologies, yield to any force, turn back at any obstacle, or turn aside to follow any indirect path to their object. It is not on record that any so small and seemingly powerless group of men and women ever before made so large and so continuous a noise in any land.

There was nothing that could still them. They could not be made to keep their peace: they cried, "There is no peace to keep; there is fire with none to extinguish it; there is robbery and murder all abroad in the land, with none to help." As the long night that had been on this land gathered into its final hour of deepest dark through the half-decade of years before the morning came—the fearful morning gloomy and heavy with the storm of war—the incessant supernatural alarm-cry from these few people went forth literally through all the nation, and their words to the ends of the land. Their outcry swelled till it filled the night: men could not any longer sleep in the noise that they made; indeed, these disturbers of a nation's long dream were never silenced by any fear, nor by any favor, nor by any force, until their alarm-cry was drowned in the roar of the first cannon that opened on Sumter, echoed by the thunder of battle rolling round half the continent. At last the nation was thoroughly awake; the dire form of human slavery, a thing of the night, vanished in the slowly broadening day; and high on the roll of the few prophetic souls who had unfalteringly proclaimed the crisis as inevitable, and had summoned men to go forth to meet it on the high ground of fundamental and eternal righteousness, stands the name of the ex-slave Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Douglass's relations to the abolition movement were such that he could not avoid being the confidant of John Brown in his fantastic and fatal attempt at an attack on slavery at Harper's Ferry in 1859. He knew the zeal and nobleness of the old man; he saw also his lack of mental balance, and refused to approve his project. This refusal he has left on permanent record. Nevertheless, Governor Wise of Virginia, deeming Douglass implicated in the raid, made requisition for him on the governor of Michigan, where for the time Douglass was, though still a resident of Rochester, N. Y. In the naturally excited state of the public mind in the South in view of such a raid, the ex-slave's appearance in Virginia, whether he were innocent or guilty, would have been perilous in a high degree. He did not wait to be arrested, but sailed for England, where he staid for several months. He then returned to his editorial work in Rochester.

When, in 1861, the storm of war broke over the land, Mr. Douglass, who had the acquaintance and friendship of President Lincoln, was prominent among those who instantly predicted the downfall of slavery, and urged the



president to hasten it by declaring emancipation and the enlistment of colored men in the army. The president waited till, under the tuition of events, the public sentiment had been educated for this step, and then called in the active aid of Mr. Douglass in the new enlistment. His assistance was of great value in forming the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts regiments; and it is recognized by those who know the facts that it is due to him more than to any other one man, that the colored soldier took his equal place with the white soldier in the Northern army. Two of his own sons fought on the side of the Union; and after the proclamation of emancipation had made it possible for him to advocate the national cause without upholding what was, to him, the crime of slavery, he stirred the patriotism of the people by many eloquent addresses.

The only unpleasant experience of Mr. Douglass in his connection with public affairs, so far as is known, befell him when at the end of the war he was elected president of the Freedmen's Bank in Washington, an institution whose official name was the "Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company." The election was accounted a high tribute to his honesty and capacity. On investigating the condition of the bank, he found it on the verge of inevitable bankruptcy, as the result of gross mismanagement, and (it is said) of even criminal delinquency on the part of its officers. He immediately made the facts known to John Sherman, and for protection of all parties concerned he proceeded to close the bank. Many of the depositors were ill-informed, and vented their indignation at their loss in a deluge of detraction and abuse upon his head, though he was not in the least degree responsible. His natural sensitiveness, the delicacy of an honorable man, appears in his allusions in his *Life* to this affair. When slavery had been abolished Mr. Douglass discontinued his paper, removed to Washington, and made lecturing his profession. It was a period when lectures were in great demand in many parts of the country; and his strange history combined with his eloquence to give him great popularity. He established in Washington in 1870 a paper called *The New National Era*, which, after he had conducted it for several years, he transferred to his sons.

Through twenty years, from 1871, Mr. Douglass was honored with high public office. He was appointed assistant-secretary to the commission to Santo Domingo in 1871; he was appointed, by President Grant, a member of

the territorial council of the District of Columbia in 1872; he was presidential elector-at-large on the electoral ticket of the republican party in the state of New York, when General Grant was elected to his second term in 1872, and was chosen to carry to Washington the presidential electoral vote of the state; he was appointed by President Hayes United States marshal of the District of Columbia in 1876. After holding this office till 1881, he was made recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, and continued in this office till his removal by President Cleveland in 1886. He was appointed by President Harrison United States minister to Hayti in 1889, and resigned in 1891. In all these offices he exercised a diligence and capacity which abundantly justified his appointment. Throughout his public and private affairs he showed himself a man of pure life and noble purpose. Mr. Douglass's personal appearance was unusually impressive, especially in his later years, when his abundant white hair crowned his well-shaped head. His figure was finely proportioned, and his bearing was dignified. In public gatherings he was a picturesque figure. His manners in social intercourse were noticeably courteous and genial. After the war he held a high place in popular regard as a speaker and lecturer on various topics, and his oratory in political campaigns was very effective. By his extensive lecturing, his books, his editorships, and his judicious investments, he amassed a large fortune. Whatever might be his subject, there was an unusual charm for almost any audience in the fact that this cultured and eloquent speaker, evidently familiar with art and literature, politics and history, was of the long-despised negro race and had been a slave till far past his majority, compelled for years as a fugitive to conceal his identity from the officers of the law; that he had never known a father's or a mother's care; that, being forbidden even the rudiments of education, he had by stealth taught himself, after toil as a day-laborer, the alphabet and the art of reading; that under all these disadvantages he had worked his way up to a position of large public influence and to the level of a familiar friendship with men on this side the Atlantic, such as Lincoln, Grant, Sumner, Beecher, and with men of the highest rank in the British aristocracy, as also with great political leaders of the English people, and with Frenchmen of wide literary repute. Such a man, standing before an audience, was a living link between the new national day of equal rights and the old days that already

had begun to veil themselves in mists to men's common thought as days of a dark and long-gone time—days before the Flood, when the robbery of a race, because they were defenseless, had been lauded, not only at the South but equally at the North, as a needful training in chivalry and as one of the great defenses of Anglo-Saxon liberty. This man stood as a living epitome of a pathetic, tragic, and tumultuous historic period—one of those recurrent periods when the romance, which always is latent in history because it is latent in even the most prosaic man, comes forth into view, asserts its power, and, by dominating men's action through their higher idealizing faculties, fixes facts, decides great issues, and thus actually compels a historic record after its own fashion. Wherefore, it is sometimes said that no romance can match in impressive unexpectedness the cold, actual, historic occurrence—the deep truth being that history is itself the only true romance, and so must necessarily surpass all the artificial products that take that name.

Mr. Douglass's last visit to the Old World occupied a portion of the years 1887 and 1888. He greatly enjoyed his stay in France; indeed, he has left on record his delight in Paris with its brilliant life and its treasures of art, and his admiration of the French people. While these sentiments may in part be ascribed to the tropical, *quasi*-Oriental strain in his blood, they seem more largely due to his appreciation of the French indifference to all social distinctions founded on race or color. This ignoring of the whole question of color was a refreshing contrast to the constant intrusion of it in his own country. Indeed, he distinctly declared one of the reasons for his liking France and the French to be "because the negro is not the butt of ridicule here as he is in the United States." He writes, "There are no minstrel shows in Paris; and at the Louvre and the Luxembourg galleries and elsewhere I find that the public treats the African as an equal fellow-being." To a nature so keenly sensitive as was his, it was like cold water to a thirsty soul to enter, after nearly seventy years of breathing the suffocating atmosphere of such a prejudice, a land of high historic renown, where men of science, of art, of philosophy, of social prestige, dealt with a man as a man, irrespective of the color of his skin. We on this shore of the Atlantic of course shall be quick to show our strong excuse and to protest against a final estimate of comparative national nobility framed on such a basis: it is well that we be quick with our protest and excuse if they

are to get a hearing before the tribunal of the world's rapidly broadening human sympathy and deepening sense of justice. Meanwhile, this nation is gaining creditably in the science of applied justice: look at our advance in civilization since the day when money was raised in the British Isles to buy Frederick Douglass from being returned under United States law to the slave-driver's lash. The time may come when this land of the free shall no longer need to present itself among the foremost civilized nations with any apology, protest, or excuse.

Whatever inherent justice there may have been in Mr. Douglass's criticism of his native land, there was evidently some glamor for him in France and all things French. Paris was the capital of the nation whose poet-president, Lamartine, nearly forty years before his visit there, had signed the decree of emancipation which had stricken the bonds from all slaves throughout the French colonial possessions. Mr. Douglass was presented in the reception-hall of the Luxembourg to the venerable Senator Schoelcher, who drew up the decree which in 1848 Lamartine signed. The next morning, by invitation, the American visited the senator at his house. The interview was a delight to the ex-slave. He saw the library walls decorated with presents from the freed slaves in the colonies—all that they had to give in grateful recognition of M. Schoelcher's service to their race—old slave whips, broken chains, handcuffs, iron collars, with sharp prongs to gall the necks and limbs of the bondmen. Mr. Douglass, in his long and bitter antagonism to slavery, had been moved indignantly to discard the dogmatic "orthodoxy" which was the pride and boast of the American pro-slavery churches; and in conversing with the senator, who, having thrown off the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, had considered himself as therein disavowing all religious belief, he spoke of Father Hyacinthe. He was a great admirer of Father Hyacinthe's superb pulpit oratory, and was a constant attendant at his services, but expressed his surprise that such a reformer should stop half-way between Rome and an independent Protestantism, and took occasion to tell Senator Schoelcher what the priest had said to him at his tea-table on the evening previous: "He said to me yesterday, when I told him that I was coming to see you this morning: 'Well, you are going to meet a man who does not believe in heaven himself, but who makes other people believe in it.'" Mr. Douglass found Paris socially and in other respects so delightful that he

even meditated making it his place of residence for a time; but after a tour through southern France, Italy, Greece, and Egypt, he returned to his native country.

After years of diligent and faithful work in the interest of reform, in literary engagements, and in official duty, he had prepared for himself, ten or eleven years before his visit to France, a plan of well-earned rest in a quiet and pleasant home in the suburbs of Washington. Here, in his fine library, much of his time was passed in his last eighteen years, though he freely went forth to give aid to the great associated movements of benevolence and reform. Mr. Douglass, in 1884, eighteen months after the death of his first wife, married a white woman of good family and of fine culture, Miss Helen M. Pitts, formerly one of the clerks in the United States marshal's office at Washington. This marriage occasioned some temporary loss of his popularity among the people of color, who felt that his new preference involved a slight of his own race. The marriage, however, proved a happy one in the judgment of all who knew the home life at Cedar Hill. His children living at the time of his second marriage were four: Lewis H. Douglass, Frederick Douglass, Jr., Charles R. Douglass, and a married daughter, Mrs. Sprague. Mr. Douglass was a diligent contributor to newspapers and magazines, and published several books, among which are: *Narrative of My Experience in Slavery* (1844), *My Bondage and My Freedom* (1855), *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass* (1881; with continuation to 1893).

On the evening of his sudden death (February 20) he was under engagement to deliver a lecture in Hillsdale African church near his home. One of his favorite reforms, from his early days of abolitionist effort, was the ending of women with suffrage: he was an enrolled member of the National Woman's Suffrage association and an un-failing attendant at its conventions. He was an intimate, life-long friend of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and an ardent helper of her work. On the evening of his death he had returned from attendance at a meeting of the Woman's Council in Washington, and, after dining, was reporting and explaining to his wife with much enthusiasm an incident of the day, when he suddenly dropped to the floor with an attack of heart-trouble, which ended after a few minutes in his death at about seven o'clock.

The funeral services were held on February 25 in the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal church in

Washington. A throng of thousands was in attendance in the surrounding streets, besides the crowd of two thousand persons within the building. Many white men of eminence, friends of Mr. Douglass, were present, and there was a vast outpouring of the colored population of the region round. Delegations were in attendance from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities. The press, Northern and Southern, took occasion to recall to the public mind Mr. Douglass's remarkable character and history, and to draw from his career lessons, which, though almost universally kind and appreciative of the man personally, were naturally colored to some extent by the diverse social usages of the two different sections and by those political and partisan prejudices which, though gradually lessening and fading, still linger on our national horizon as distant fragments of that mighty cloud of war that only a generation ago darkened all our heavens. Most noticeable of all the expressions called forth by this colored man's death was the adjournment of the North Carolina house of representatives in honor of him, when the tidings reached Raleigh. The adjournment was by a vote on party lines after debate—the democrats, this year in a minority, voting in the negative. The act gains emphasis from the refusal two days previously, also by a vote on party lines after debate in the same house, of an adjournment on the anniversary of General Lee's birth, though this anniversary was a legal holiday. The incident is highly impressive—perhaps more impressive than profoundly important—indicating an eddy in public opinion rather than the main flow. A man's inherited prejudices are difficult to deal with, a nation's far more difficult. Being prejudices and not reasoned judgments, they are not amenable to reason, and being inherited they are both deeply rooted and sacred through ancestral associations. And of all such inherited national prejudices the racial prejudice is perhaps the most stubborn. With few exceptions, though indeed with very great diversity in degree, we who have white skins in this nation, North and South, have an inherited racial prejudice—largely a bequeathal from slavery—slavery in which nearly all our ancestors alike believed as either a desirable or a quite tolerable social system. This prejudice, with some other remainders of a remote barbarism, must gradually dissolve like the iceberg drifting on vast world-circling currents into summer seas. That the mighty moral current is bearing us, and that its drift is toward a

civilization not merely refined and dainty and brilliant, but solidly based on the rock of right, we may rejoice to see as it appears in impressive illustration in the character, the influence, and the honored career of Frederick Douglass.



## THE YELLOW WAR.

**M**ODERN war chronicles furnish no parallel to the record of successes achieved by the Japanese arms on both land and sea in the present struggle with China. It has been a record unbroken by a single serious reverse, and abounding in instructive lessons to comparative students of military, and especially of naval, methods and tactics. It is safe to say, that whatever may be the outcome of the peace negotiations now pending at Simonoseki, the triumph of Japan as naval mistress of Eastern waters seems permanently assured. The power of the Chinese navy was shattered at the battle of the Yalu; all hope of restoring it perished in the fall of Port Arthur; and its last remnants were captured or destroyed at Wei-Hai-Wei, February 12. Thus, as our record closes (March 31), the Japanese are undisputed masters of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and the Yellow sea. The coast cities of China are at their mercy, and they are free to transport their armies whither they please. It is true that their land operations in Manchuria and the provinces around the gulf of Leao-Tong, while marked by some brilliant successes, have been less rapid in their advance, if not also less important in their results, than the movements of their men-of-war. This is accounted for by the unusual rigors of the present winter and the persistent though ineffective opposition offered by the Chinese troops. However, with the advent of warmer weather and better roads, we may look for a concerted movement in the direction of Peking—a movement which only the conclusion of a treaty of peace or the intervention of interested European powers will avert. Complete, however, as the collapse of China now appears to be, it would be injudicious to conclude therefrom that the defensive resources of that great empire are exhausted.

With the commencement of *bona fide* negotiations for peace on March 21, the public interest has to a great ex-

tent been transferred from the theatre of war, and is now immediately centred upon the question of the terms of peace and the problems raised by the prospective early ending of the war. We have now, and shall have for some time to come, opportunities of judging whether the statesmanship of the Japanese is of the same brilliant quality as their military genius. In war they have had only the Chinese



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL KATSURA,  
COMMANDING ONE DIVISION OF THE JAPANESE  
ARMY IN MANCHURIA.

to contend with. In the present diplomatic negotiations and the probable subsequent period of peace, they have and will have other and far more powerful interests to consider. They cannot be charged with ignorance of the recent political history of Europe; and the example of the treaty of San Stefano (1878), which ended the Russo-Turkish war, but which led to a readjustment of European relations by a great conference of the powers at Berlin, may lead them to be

moderate in their demands. Up to the commencement of the present struggle, the people of the Sunrise Land had shown themselves too assimilative, too mercurial, in fact too revolutionary, to enjoy the full confidence of the West. Until they have proved that in peace they have the same "staying qualities" with which in war they have surprised the world, the Western powers will scarcely consent to commit to their keeping the stability of Eastern Asia.

It will also remain for China, after the war is over, to show that her traditional conservatism is not so devoid of inner vitality as to fail entirely to be quickened into a new and progressive life by the tremendous shock to which it has been subjected.

**The Campaign in Manchuria.**—The most obstinate engagement fought up to the end of 1894, of which details were received early in January of the present year,





115° Longitude 120° East from 125° Greenwich 130°

SCALE OF MILES  
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600

20° THE M-N CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. 120° 125° 130°

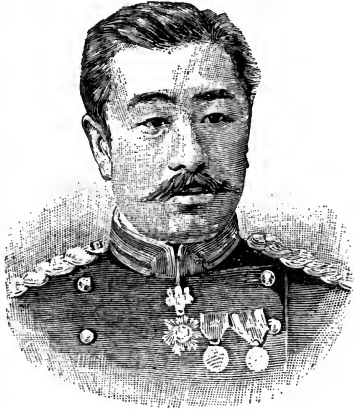
appears to have occurred at Kungwasai, near Hai-tcheng. The Chinese had intrenched themselves in a position where, from the nature of the ground, it was impossible to outflank them. Twice they repelled the direct onslaught of General Osaka's brigade; and it was only when General Katsura brought up reinforcements from Hai-tcheng, that the first line of defenses was carried. Even then the Chinese stuck to their second line, from which it required a fourth charge to dislodge them. The Japanese losses in killed and wounded are put at 450, the Chinese at 300 killed and over 600 wounded. Heavy snow prevented successful pursuit of the fugitives.

The remaining days of the year witnessed few military operations of importance. As the Japanese advanced further into Manchuria the difficulties of the campaign increased. With the main bodies so far from their base either on the Yalu or at Port Arthur, it became a serious matter to keep the long line of communication safe and intact. Moreover, the unusual severity of the present Manchurian winter sorely tested the endurance of men accustomed to a milder climate. The troops, however, have been amply provided with comforts, and have borne the winter better than anticipated. Further, they have been well received by the inhabitants, who find the invaders preferable to their own troops, the Chinese generally turning into mere banditti when freed from discipline.

Though the progress of the Japanese in the north has been slow, their efforts have been rewarded with important victories. On January 10, by the brilliant capture of Kai-Phing, they made themselves complete masters of the great Leao-Tong promontory, their forces stretching across from sea to sea. Kai-Phing lies near the coast on the gulf of Leao-Tong, about twenty miles south of Ying-Chow, the port of the valuable city of Niu-Chwang. General Nieh had spread his forces of over 4,000 Chinese along the river Kai-chon-ho, protecting Kai-Phing, when the Japanese infantry of the second army, under General Nogi, fell upon both wings. These, being driven from their positions, threw the Chinese centre into confusion; and after about four hours' stubborn fighting the town fell, the Chinese fleeing in disorder toward Niu-Chwang. General Nieh himself narrowly escaped capture. The Japanese report their loss as fifty killed. The Chinese loss is known to be over 200 killed, and is put as high as 2,000 in killed and wounded.

The strategical position of the Chinese in the province of Shun-King was now extremely perilous. When Hai-

tcheng, which commands the direct route to the coast, fell into the hands of the Japanese in December, 1894, the troops of General Sung were cut off from their chief base of supplies at Niu-Chwang. It was in order to recover their strategical position that the Chinese fought the battle of Kungwasai on December 19. A second attempt was made to recover Hai-tcheng on January 17, 1895, by some of the troops operating north of that point. To the number of 14,000 they set out on January 12 from Leao-Yang, forty miles from Hai-tcheng. After five days' marching they converged upon the latter place from three directions, but ventured no closer to the Japanese outposts than 1,500 metres. At 8.30 A. M. they began firing with cannon and musketry. The Japanese refrained from firing and kept under cover until 2 P. M., hoping to draw the Chinese into closer range. At 3 P. M.,



MAJOR-GENERAL OSHIMA,  
JAPANESE MILITARY OFFICER IN MANCHURIA.

however, they charged and routed the Chinese right wing, when the whole force retreated, being pursued until sunset. The Chinese left from 200 to 300 dead upon the field; the Japanese lost only one killed and forty wounded. A similar but equally futile attempt to recover Hai-tcheng was made from Leao-Yang on January 22 by the combined forces of Generals Chang and Yih, numbering 20,000 men. The casualties to the Japanese were even fewer than on the 17th, being one killed and twenty-six wounded, while the Chinese lost over 100 dead. On both occasions most of the retreating troops fled northward, but some took the westward road toward Niu-Chwang. Still further attempts to dislodge the Japanese from their intrenchments at Hai-tcheng were made on February 16 and 21, but in vain.

In the meantime the latter continued to add to their record of victories at other points. On February 12 Ning-Hai-Chu was occupied without opposition. On February 24 the first division of the Japanese army about Kai-Phing defeated with heavy loss an army of 13,000 Chinese, driv-

ing them toward Ying-Chow. February 28 was marked by victorious skirmishes with the various sections of General Yih's army of 15,000 men between the Leao-Yang and Niu-Chwang roads. On March 1 the third division advanced from Hai-tcheng and captured the important post of Konshino.

A still more serious reverse to the Chinese arms was the



GENERAL NODZU,  
COMMANDER OF FIRST JAPANESE ARMY.

capture, on March 4, of the old city of Niu-Chwang by two divisions of the first Japanese army under General Nodzu. The attack was made at 10 A. M., and, after a two hours' bombardment, the fortifications were carried. Part of the garrison at once fled to Ying-Chow, the modern part of the city; but the main body still fought doggedly in the streets, and it was only after eleven hours' hard fighting that they were eventually driven out.

The official Japanese report states the loss of the Chinese at 1,880 killed and wounded, and 500 made prisoners; and that of the Japanese at 206 killed and wounded. Two days later (March 6) Ying-Chow, the port of Niu-Chwang, was taken, after some severe fighting, by a division of the second Japanese army.

The first and second armies having now effected a junction at Ying-Chow, a division of the first army attacked the forces of General Sung on March 9 at Thien-chwang-thai, on the west side of the river Leao, gaining a decided victory after three and a-half hours' desperate fighting. The Chinese repeatedly charged the Japanese troops in the streets, and fought with great valor, as is shown by the fact that they gave up the struggle only when about 2,000 of their number had been placed *hors de combat*. The Japanese report only 100 killed. The latter captured 600 prisoners, eighteen guns, and a large quantity of arms and stores. This was followed, a few days

later, by the capture, near Niu-Chwang, of the entire supply of provisions for three months, intended for the Chinese troops in Manchuria.

As a result of these crushing blows to the cause of China, the way is, at the end of March, almost cleared of obstructions for a combined advance in the direction of Peking, either overland around the gulf of Leao-Tong, or by naval transport to some point on the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. On March 24 a Japanese force was landed at Hai-Chow, on the coast of the province of Kiang-Su, about 170 miles northwest of Nanking, presumably with the object of checking the transportation of supplies along the Grand canal to the Chinese capital.

#### Naval Operations.—

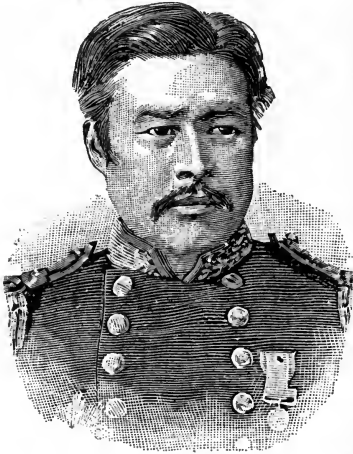
Unbroken though the record has been of Japanese successes in the north, it has attracted less attention than the brilliant combined operations of fleet and army in the south. Whatever may have been the primary object of the campaign in Manchuria, it served the purpose of diverting a large part of the available forces of China in that direction, practically denuded the Shan-Tung promontory of troops, and greatly facilitated the operations of the Japanese which culminated in the capture of the stronghold of Wei-Hai-Wei.

*The Capture of Wei-Hai-Wei.*—On January 19 a fleet of Japanese war-ships, carrying troops, bombarded and silenced the forts of Teng-Chow, on the Shan-Tung promontory, about fifty miles northwest of Che-Foo. Shortly afterward, troops which had been successfully landed advanced toward Yung-Chuen, the fortress of which they seized. A second fleet of transports arrived January 21, and a third on the morning of January 23. Field-Marshal Oyama established his headquarters at Yung-Chuen, and immediately made ready to march overland to co-operate with the navy against Che-Foo and



ADMIRAL COUNT SAIGO,  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Wei-Hai-Wei. The latter place was invested (January 27) by a fleet of twenty men-of-war, nineteen transports, and twenty torpedo boats. On January 30 all the southern or land defenses of Wei-Hai-Wei were carried. Considering the strength of the place, the resistance was feeble, though some of the forts were stubbornly defended, and the loss on both sides was heavy. The Japanese troops of the



VICE-ADMIRAL VISCOUNT KABAYAMA,  
JAPANESE NAVAL COMMANDER.

sixth division were engaged from daylight until 9 A. M., by which time almost all the outlying intrenchments were in their hands. Meanwhile, under cover of a furious bombardment from the men-of-war, the second division made a direct assault from the southwest upon the main point of Chinese resistance, the Paichihyaiso line of forts, a position of great strength with precipitous sides 100 feet in height. After some hours' fighting they were joined in the attack by the troops of the sixth division, who, having driven the enemy before them, had, without being observed, made a *détour* around Mount Ku and thrown themselves against the Paichihyaiso forts from the opposite side. The combined assault could not be withstood, and shortly after noon the forts surrendered. The fleet then proceeded to take possession of the eastern entrance of the harbor, and by 3 P. M. the Chinese were in full retreat toward Fung-lin-chu. Their fleet, however, was still intact, and they still held the fortress island of Ling-kung-tau, upon which were government workshops and stores. The Japanese turned the guns of the captured forts against the Chinese ships, compelling the latter to change their position. Severe snowstorms setting in prevented an immediate naval engagement.

On February 3, however, the Japanese returned to the assault, and, after some desperate and sanguinary fighting, captured the main forts on the island of Ling-kung-tau. Nearly the entire Japanese fleet kept up a terrific fire upon

the forts for several hours, to which the Chinese replied with unusual spirit. Finally, under cover of the guns of the heavier ships, six of the Japanese vessels landed marines, who carried the Chinese batteries after fierce hand-to-hand fighting. During the attack on Wei-Hai-Wei, the Japanese losses are said to have been as follows:—Second division, 120 killed and wounded; sixth division, General Otera and twenty-two others killed, and ninety-three wounded.

It remained now only to silence the few remaining forts in which the Chinese still held out, and to capture or destroy the remnants of the northern squadron of the Chinese navy, which was shut up in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei, in order to make the Japanese undisputed masters of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and the Yellow sea. On the night of February 4 the *Ming-Ling* and fifteen other Japanese torpedo boats, having previously made three unsuccessful attempts, effected an entrance into the harbor. The *Ming-Ling* succeeded in launching two torpedoes at and sinking the battle-ship *Ting-Yuen*, (7,430 tons' displacement, 6,200 horse-power), one of the two vessels constituting the flower of the Chinese navy and the most powerful ships belonging to any Asiatic power. On the following night, the 5th, one Japanese torpedo boat approached the Chinese fleet, launched seven torpedoes, and sank the battle-ship *Lai-Yuen* (2,850 tons) and two other war vessels. February 8 witnessed a severe engagement. Several Japanese war-ships entered the harbor from the east. The Chinese war-ships, 13 in number, took up a position at the southeast island, on which were four forts, which kept up an incessant fire upon the Japanese flotilla. Three Chinese torpedo boats, attempting to escape by the western entrance, were sunk.

So hopeless was now the position of the Chinese squadron, that Admiral Ting decided to capitulate. On February 12 he sent to Admiral Ito a proposal to surrender all the Chinese ships, arms, forts, etc., provided the lives of the crews, soldiers, and foreigners were spared. This condition being granted, he wrote a letter from his flagship, accepting the Japanese terms. He then, we are told, with three other prominent Chinese officers concerned in the defense of Wei-Hai-Wei, committed suicide, partly from chagrin at his defeat, partly to escape the disgraceful punishment which in China is invariably meted out to responsible officials who fail to do what is expected of

them.\* Admiral McClure, the next in command of the Chinese squadron, continued the negotiations, and completed the surrender of the forts on February 13. The Chinese troops and sailors, on landing, were received with the honors of war, and were then escorted beyond the Japanese lines and liberated. On February 17 the entire Japanese fleet entered the harbor. Their crews were set to prepare the Chinese ships for sailing. The *Kuang-Ki* was disarmed and given up as a conveyance for the body of Admiral Ting; the great battle-ship *Chen-Yuen* was sent temporarily to Port Arthur for repairs; and the other prizes it was the announced intention of the victors to send home to Japan.

No other battle of the war equals that of Wei-Hai-Wei in the pluck and dogged determination shown on both sides. Taken in conjunction with the capture of Port Arthur, it rendered Japan, as already stated, completely mistress of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and the northern waters of the Yellow sea. It had the further effect of opening to the Japanese a second road to Peking, from the south-east, through the province of Shan-Tung.

From the point of view, also, of naval tactics and construction, the battle of Wei-Hai-Wei is of commanding interest, as it emphasizes the lesson demonstrated at the Yalu—the superiority of light, swift, but strongly armed cruisers over gigantic, heavily armored, and immensely expensive battle-ships. It taught, besides, a lesson for the enforcement of which the earlier engagement afforded no opportunity—the great value of an efficient torpedo service.

The most important naval operation since the fall of Wei-Hai-Wei has been the descent made in the latter part of March in the direction of Formosa, an island 9,000 square miles in area, with a population of about 3,000,000, and of great commercial and strategic importance. Presumably as a first step to further operations against Formosa, the Japanese fleet, on March 21, took possession of Fisher island, the second largest of the Pescadore group. This group comprises twenty-one inhabited islets lying about twenty-five miles off the western coast of Formosa, between the latter and the Chinese mainland. On the 23d the Japanese ships made a concerted attack upon Makong, the chief port of Panghu, the largest of the Pescadore group. Troops were landed, and assaulted the principal

\*NOTE.—It was subsequently (March 18) reported, but not confirmed, that Admiral Ting did not commit suicide but was smuggled away in safety.



fort. During the night the Chinese evacuated the position, which was occupied by the Japanese on March 24. The next day Yen-Tung was attacked and captured.

Between Panghu and Fisher islands there is an excellent harbor which now provides the Japanese with an advantageous base for their contemplated operations against Formosa. The ports of Tamsui and Keelung in the northern part of the island are strongly defended.

### Negotiations for Peace.—

The preliminary negotiations for peace were made through the United States ministers to China and Japan, Mr. Denby and Mr. Dun respectively. Japan announced at the outset her willingness to receive peace envoys, provided they were clothed with full power to accept and to bind their country to such conditions as they might be able to obtain for China.

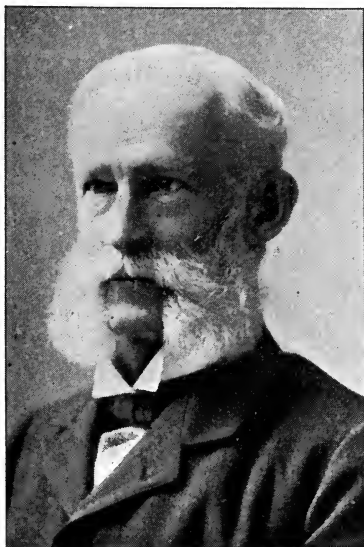
As long as doubt hung over the cre-



HON. CHARLES DENBY OF INDIANA,  
UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHINA.

dentials or powers of the Chinese envoys, Japan refused even to discuss the matter of peace. In the East a far greater importance attaches to formalities than in any other part of the globe; and Japan was not slow to realize that unless the niceties of Oriental ceremonial were rigidly insisted upon, the ingenuity of the Chinese court officials might discover means for concealing the significance of diplomatic defeats in the eyes of the people, or even for representing such defeats as virtual acts of homage to the Son of Heaven. As a first step to the salutary chastisement of the inveterate insolence of China, it was necessary to make it clear to all the world that it was the Lord of the Dragon Throne himself, and not any of his deputies or subordinates, who appeared as a suppliant before the victorious Mikado.

China made two unsuccessful attempts to gain a hearing. Shortly after the great reverse which befell her at Port Arthur in November, 1894, she sent to Japan as peace envoy one Mr. Detring, a foreigner, who had been connected with her customs service. He proved to be not properly accredited, and Japan refused to receive him, whereupon China disclaimed responsibility for his mission.



EX-SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN W. FOSTER OF INDIANA,  
COUNSEL TO CHINESE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Her next attempt was made late in January, 1895, her envoys this time being Chang-yen-huan and Shao-yu-lien, with the United States ex-secretary of state, General John W. Foster, as their counsel. But though these envoys were men of high rank, Chang being a member of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, or bureau of foreign affairs, and Shao being governor of the province of Hunan, their credentials, as in the case of Mr. Detring, proved unsatisfactory to Prime

Minister Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu, whom Japan had named as her plenipotentiaries in the negotiations for peace. The first meeting of the envoys was held February 1 at Hiroshima. A second meeting was held next day, and credentials were exchanged; but, as it was found that the latter were very defective, it being incumbent upon the Chinese envoys to telegraph the conclusions of the conference to Peking for ratification by the emperor, all negotiations were at once again cut off, and the Chinese envoys were asked to leave the country as soon as possible. In addressing them on the matter, Count Ito said in part:

“Instances are not wanting in which Chinese commissions, after having formally agreed to international compacts, have refused to affix their seals, and cases might be cited in which treaties solemnly

concluded have been unceremoniously and without apparent reason repudiated.

"It has from the first been the wish of Japan to avoid results which history teaches her are liable to be the outcome of negotiations with Chinese officials who are not clothed with full power, in the sense in which that term is usually understood. \* \* \* \* \*

"Criticism is nearly exhausted by a simple comparison of the two instruments which were reciprocally exchanged at this board yesterday; but it is not out of place to point out that one fulfils the definition which is usually given among civilized states to the term 'full powers,' while the other is destitute of nearly all those qualities which are regarded as essential to such powers. It even fails to indicate the subject upon which Your Excellencies are to negotiate; it does not authorize Your Excellencies to conclude or sign anything; it is silent on the subject of the subsequent imperial ratification of Your Excellencies' acts. In short, it would seem that the authority which has been conferred upon Your Excellencies would be completely fulfilled by your reporting to your government what my colleague and myself might have to say. In this situation it would be impossible for us to continue negotiations."

At the same time Count Ito added that whenever China proved herself sincerely desirous of peace and would confide full powers to officials of such rank as to make it certain that what they agreed to would be carried out in good faith, Japan would enter anew upon negotiations.

As a result China finally resolved in the latter part of February to make overtures in a form consonant with the traditions of diplomacy. She appointed her greatest statesman, Li Hung Chang, who still remained practically her prime minister in spite of the machinations of his enemies, to visit Japan and treat for peace, giving him full powers to negotiate upon four points:

(1). The independence of Korea. (2). A money indemnity. (3). Cession of territory. (4). The readjustment of treaty relations between the two countries in regard to commercial relations, extra-territorial jurisdiction, and other matters previously covered by treaties which have been terminated by the war.

He started from Peking March 4; sailed from Shanghai, with a retinue of 130 persons, March 15; and arrived at Simonoseki, Japan, March 19. There the negotiations are being conducted, the credentials of all parties having been found perfectly satisfactory.

At the outset China proposed that both sides should agree to an armistice during the negotiations. Japan demanded as a condition of the armistice that the approaches to Peking should be delivered up. To this Li Hung Chang refused to agree. Just at this point occurred the untoward event which rudely put an end for the time being to the conferences of the envoys, and which, through the gener-

osity of Japan, led her to grant the desired armistice, which at the end of March is still in force.

On March 24, while Li Hung Chang was returning to his hotel after one of the conferences, accompanied by several members of his suite, a young Japanese, named Koyama, ran up and fired a pistol at him, inflicting a serious wound. The bullet entered the cheek below the eye, and the physicians were unable to extract it. The news of this fanatic attempt was received with profound indignation and grief by all classes in Japan, and with universal sorrow elsewhere. It aroused even a deeper and more widespread feeling than the attempted assassination of the Russian czarowitz (now the Czar Nicholas II.) at Otsu, Japan, in May, 1891 (Vol. 1., p. 269). The emperor, on hearing of the attack, at once sent two of his principal surgeons to attend Li Hung Chang and his aide-de-camp with messages of sympathy from the empress and himself. Official expressions of regret were published in the *Gazette*, and the imperial diet passed resolutions deploring the assault. The prefect and the chief of police of the district in which the outrage occurred were summarily dismissed. Koyama, the would-be assassin, was immediately arrested, and has since been sentenced to penal servitude for life. It is said that he was actuated by desire to avenge the death of his two brothers, who were executed at Tien-Tsin early in the war. Fortunately, no dangerous symptoms have developed in the aged patient, and his progress toward recovery has been rapid.

The immediate result of the incident was, of course, the temporary suspension of the peace conferences. A further result was to give China the one success which has fallen to her lot since the war began. The Japanese emperor commanded his plenipotentiaries to grant an unconditional three weeks' armistice covering the scene of operations in the north, though not the waters in the direction of Formosa. The armistice will expire without notice at midnight on April 20, unless the result of negotiations shall sooner change the situation.

So favorable is now the outlook for an early ending of the war that the interest of the world is almost wholly concentrated in speculation as to the probable terms of peace. At this writing (April 1) it does not seem probable that England and Russia, the powers most concerned next to the combatants, will be drawn into the imbroglio. If their policy, as revealed in the recent political history of Europe, may be taken as an indication, they will un-

doubtedly resist any such acquisition by Japan of territory on the mainland as would threaten a disruption of the great Chinese empire, or would constitute even a serious alteration of the *status quo*. Admiral Fremantle, commanding the British squadron, was instructed early in January to prevent, by force if necessary, the Japanese war-ships from ascending the Yang-tse-kiang. It does not seem likely that the demands of Japan will include much more than the following points:—The payment (in gold) of a war indemnity proportionate to the expense to which she has been put in the war and to the wealth of her opponent, the estimates running from 250 million to 400 million yen (one yen equals about 100 cents); the acknowledgment of the independence of Korea; the possession of Formosa and the islands in that vicinity; and possibly the possession of Port Arthur and enough surrounding territory for military and strategic purposes, at least until the indemnity shall have been paid. Even were Japan allowed to take extensive holdings on the mainland, it may be questioned whether it would be to her advantage to do so. It would necessitate the maintenance there of a large standing army, fortresses, and naval stations. All students of history know that it was a fortunate thing for England when she was compelled to relinquish the last of her European continental possessions, and to concentrate her power within her island kingdom.

**Probable Results of the War.**—What will be the ultimate results of the war now thought to be hastening to its end, it is too soon to estimate in detail. Some results, however, are already established, and others are unmistakably indicated. It will inevitably effect a change, perhaps startling, in the political and social condition of the Far East.

In the first place, Japan has now secured for the first time the full recognition of foreign nations. To this end her success in a six months' campaign has done more for her than twenty years of effort to promote commerce, industry, education, and justice.

Further, Japan has scored another point in establishing in Korea, if not her direct sway, at least the prevalence of those modern ideas of government and civilization which she has borrowed from the West.

More dubious, however, will be the effect of the war upon the temper of the Japanese people themselves and the policy of their government. We may hope, however, in spite of the tendency to brag and bluster observable in

some quarters, that the critical possibilities of foreign complication will impress upon the people at large the great necessity of prudence, moderation, and foresight.

And as to China, we may indulge some faint hope, based on the restoration of Li Hung Chang to favor under the auspices of a young and impressionable monarch, and with the confidence and support of the dowager empress, one of the most remarkable women of our time, that the dawn of a triumph for Western ideas is already breaking through the centuries-old mists of Celestial tradition. The necessities of the empire created by the treaty of peace and the natural desire of the people to recover their prestige, will only tend to consolidate this triumph. Under her old conditions it will be almost impossible for China to raise the immense war indemnity that will be required, or to reorganize her defenses on a level commensurate with her dignity and ambition. With a great national debt she can hardly afford to continue her restrictions on trade, so that we may look ere long for the beginning of the long-wished-for opening up of her dominions to the world.

**Present Status of Korea.**—On January 7, in the ancestral temple in Seoul, the king of Korea announced with formal ceremony the independence of his kingdom. In spite of grave difficulties due to the whole social and political condition of the country, Japan is trying to carry out in the Hermit Kingdom the reforms which she proposed at the outset of the dispute with China. The material she has to work with is, however, most unpromising. The populace show their disposition by repeated instances of turbulence, and it looks as if they were not yet fitted for the civilization which Japan would impose upon them.

After the first suppression of anarchy, into which Korea had fallen for a time, Count Inouye, the Japanese adviser of the king, who succeeded M. Ōtori, recommended the king to appoint a commission to advise with him in affairs of state. This commission is now assisting in the difficult task of administering Korean affairs in accordance with the enlightened direction of Japan. It is composed of 18 Koreans, and is advised by a number of foreigners, its legal adviser being an American, Mr. Greathouse, late United States consul-general at Yokohama.

**The Port Arthur Atrocities.**—Much has been written—and the reports are very conflicting—regarding the cruelties perpetrated by the Japanese troops after their capture of Port Arthur on November 21, 1894 (Vol. 4, p.

747). Perhaps the utmost that can be said is, in a word, that the Chinese had committed nameless atrocities, for which they were paid back a hundredfold. It seems that some time before the approach of the Japanese, most of the civilians had left the town; and, with the collapse of the defense, the Chinese soldiers threw away their arms and uniforms, seeking to pass themselves off as private citizens. As the victors entered the town they saw on all sides evidences of the horrible torture and mutilation to which their comrades had been subjected. They were frenzied with passion at the sight, and, not unnaturally, an indiscriminate slaughter followed. The fact, however, still remains, that for three or four days after the surrender the slaughter was continued. It is the single blot upon the fair page of Japan's glory. It does not prove, however, that the Japanese army has degenerated into savagery, nor that Japanese civilization is a sham. On the whole, the conquerors have been notably humane; and the fact is, that in all men there is more or less of the savage instinct, which, on occasion, will lead to atrocities that leave little to choose between them and the horrors of Cawnpore or the boulevards of Paris.

**Japanese-American Treaty Ratified.**—Formal ratifications of the new treaty between Japan and the United States (Vol. 4, p. 753) were exchanged in Washington March 21. In February an amendment was made giving power to the contracting parties to abrogate the convention by giving twelve months' notice, but only after it shall have gone into operation. The full treaty, with the long-sought Japanese judicial control over foreigners, will not take effect until July, 1899; but the great principle of recognizing Japan's supreme right as a modern power to control her domestic affairs relating to imports, is to be immediately operative. One month from the date of exchange of ratifications (March 21), the import tariff now affecting American goods imported into Japan will cease to be binding, and Japan's autonomy in customs matters will be complete. The United States is the first nation to recognize, by thus granting full autonomy, the remarkable progress toward civilization made by the Land of the Rising Sun.

## THE MONETARY PROBLEM.

IN our national system there are nine different kinds of money,—two kinds of gold money, four of silver, and three of paper. Of these nine varieties no one questions the value and soundness of the gold coin and of gold certificates, which in round numbers represent about thirty-five per cent of the whole. The four kinds of silver money, representing about thirty-five per cent also, have an intrinsic value of less than fifty per cent as compared with gold, and are dependent upon legislation for their circulating values, the government having in its various acts, especially that of July 14, 1890, declared its policy to maintain the parity of the standard silver dollar with the gold dollar. Of the three kinds of paper money, the legal tender treasury notes, or so-called greenbacks, amounting to over \$346,000,000, are a fixed amount incapable of expansion or contraction; they were not intended originally as a permanent part of our currency. Secretary McCullough's plan for withdrawing them was approved by a resolution of congress December 18, 1865, but was not acted upon; and, at the time specie payment was resumed in January, 1879, this amount was left outstanding. Our national bank notes more nearly conform to the true principle of paper money; but, as one writer puts it, "the national bank note system, tied down to a government bond deposit, is in a strait-jacket." The inelasticity of this system was plainly manifested during the so-called "currency famine," a feature of the panic of 1893, for which the government was powerless to afford relief. Some banks weathered the storm by *borrowing* United States bonds from savings banks and taking out circulation; but to *buy* bonds and take out circulation would only have aggravated the money stringency; and the majority of banks resorted to the expedient of issuing clearing-house certificates, cashiers' checks, pay-roll checks, due bills, etc., all designed to perform the functions of money, issued against credit and circulated as money upon the credit of the party issuing the same. Fully \$100,000,000 of this temporary currency was issued, and although the legality of the operation was questioned, the total lack of elasticity in the national currency system made it a case of *necessitas non habet legem*.

It was perhaps this "currency famine," more than any other thing, that aroused the representative financial men of



the nation to a discussion of our currency system and the formulation of plans for remedying its defects. The treasury gold reserve has come to be regarded as the financial barometer of the country. The continued depletion of the treasury, making necessary the issue during 1894 of \$100,000,000 in bonds and \$65,000,000 in February of this year, to maintain the \$100,000,000 gold reserve considered necessary to serve as a protection to the billion dollars, more or less, of credit money outstanding, has aroused the public to a belief that something must be done to change our system of finance.

The importance of the subject, and the wide interest it has attained, will warrant a few quotations from articles which have recently appeared relative to the subject. In an address before the Commercial Club of Chicago, Ill., Professor J. Laurence Laughlin said:

“The haphazard, incoherent character of the American currency system is regarded to-day not only as a puzzle by intelligent foreigners, but as a necessary evil by thoughtful citizens at home. We know it is bad and disgraceful, but too often, in a cowardly way, we are inclined to suppose it is irremediable. But should we suppose this? Indeed, there is something in the air which makes us suppose otherwise.”

On the same occasion Lyman J. Gage said:

“Our whole monetary system is the resultant of make-shift legislation and unscientific compromises. It is time that reform began.”

Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix, speaking at a meeting of the Commercial Club of Providence, R. I., said:

“The reform of our currency system upon a basis of uniformity, stability, certain and swift redemption, and elasticity, is clearly indicated to be the most pressing public question. \* \* \* Our currency system is confusing, imprudent, and self-destructive. \* \* \* No government can furnish an elastic currency to its people. Its credit currency is a forced loan, which must be paid some day; and, its maturity being indefinite, it is either an inert mass in the body of the circulation, or a restless soul seeking its redeemer.”

From an article by Alfred L. Ripley in the *Yale Review*, we quote:

“One is tempted oftentimes to despair of our soon recovering our financial credit already shaken so much by foolish legislation in the past, and still more weakened by the apparent spread of false doctrines in the present. But there is all the more urgent need of pressing home the lesson of our past experience; and the public mind is at least ready to listen.”

On the same subject in his report to congress, the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Carlisle, stated:

“The unsatisfactory condition of our currency legislation has

been for many years the cause of much discussion and disquietude among the people; and, although one great disturbing element (the 'Sherman' law of 1890) has been removed, there still remain such inconsistencies in the laws, and such differences between the forms and the qualities of the various kinds of currency in use, that private business is sometimes obstructed, and the treasury department is constantly embarrassed in conducting the fiscal operations of the government. \* \* \* \* \* While the laws have imposed upon the treasury department all the duties and responsibilities of a bank of issue, and to a certain extent the functions of a bank of deposit, they have not conferred upon the secretary any part of the discretionary powers usually possessed by the executive head of institutions engaged in conducting this character of financial business. He can neither negotiate temporary loans to meet casual deficiencies, nor retire and cancel notes of the government without substituting other currency for them, when the revenues are redundant or the circulation excessive; nor can he resort, except to a very limited extent, to any of the expedients which in his judgment may be absolutely necessary to prevent injurious disturbances in the financial situation."

And in comment upon the above, Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, in an article which appeared in the *North American Review*, writes:

"It seems incredible that such an indictment could be presented and justified by the absolute facts, against that which we term the currency system of this country. In the light of it the wonder is not that we have suffered so much financial disaster during the years of its construction, but that we have suffered so little."

**Attempted Currency Legislation.**—To meet this demand for currency reform a number of plans were proposed, the more important of which were outlined in the last number of this review (Vol. 4, p. 762).

Such, then, was the situation when congress reassembled December 3, 1894, and listened to the message of President Cleveland, bringing squarely before them the subject of such paramount importance to the country's welfare. In his message the president discussed at some length the currency question, calling attention to the fact that the government currency obligations, when received and redeemed in gold, are not cancelled, but re-issued, and thus may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury; and he argued that the country needed a more elastic currency, and that the control of the currency should be taken out of the hands of the government. He also gave his unqualified indorsement to the plan of banking-law revision proposed by Secretary Carlisle, which plan, he stated, he was satisfied "furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system." It was certainly not for lack of opportunity that the 53d congress failed to pass any

measures for financial relief during its last session. Under the caption "A Financial Burying Ground," a writer in a recent number of the *Journal of Banking* says:

"During the last session of congress there were referred to the senate committee on finance, a total of 178 measures and documents of various kinds pertaining to the financial affairs of the government. Action of some kind was taken with regard to 47, leaving 131 still on the calendar."

In the house the matter was taken up almost at once, and its discussion occupied the main part of the session, yet without definite result, owing to the confusing divisions within the various political parties on the money question. The trouble was mainly sectional, the North and East being arrayed against the West and South. The free silver advocates comprise the populists and republicans of the Far West, and many democrats from the South. The state bank-note advocates were mainly Southern democrats; while the friends of the greenback system included the populists and a fair number of republicans and democrats. With such a conglomeration of sectional and political views of the monetary situation and its remedy, agreement on party lines was impossible; results could not be expected; and the adjournment of congress on March 4, without it having accomplished anything, was very generally predicted from the beginning.

On December 10, 1894, the house committee on banking and currency began a series of hearings upon the currency question. Secretary Carlisle presented his plan first, followed by Comptroller Eckels, and during the week a number of bankers and others prominent in financial circles appeared before the committee, which, when the draft of the bill embodying his ideas was submitted by Secretary Carlisle, by a vote of 9 to 8 decided to report the bill to the house without change, with a recommendation that it be considered in the house from Tuesday to Friday and be then brought to a vote. The Carlisle bill was introduced in the house by Mr. Springer of Illinois, chairman of the committee, on December 17. In their report the majority said:

"Your committee are of the opinion that if the proposed bill  
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HON. WM. M. SPRINGER,  
DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE  
FROM ILLINOIS.

should become a law, it will provide for a safe, sufficient, and flexible currency. \* \* \* The extraordinary conditions which confront the treasury department have constrained the members of the majority of the committee, while not agreeing to all the provisions of the bill, nor to all the reasoning employed in this report, to concur in reporting the measure to the house for its consideration, each reserving to himself the right to offer such amendments as he may deem proper, and to vote on the bill finally as he may determine."

The minority report says:

"The passage of the Carlisle bill may meet some political exigency of which we do not know; but we do know that its passage will aggravate rather than relieve the perplexities of the financial situation, and especially that of the United States treasury. The United States legal tender notes withdrawn from circulation, did all existing national banks take out all the circulation permitted under the bill, would only be \$151,000,000, still leaving \$350,000,000 to vex the treasury. This would not afford any substantial relief to the constant drain of gold. It would make still more conspicuous, and thus more urgent, the demand made for gold upon the treasury; and the notes issued under the bill would make confusion worse confounded in the currency by adding from one to forty-five more kinds of money to those



HON. JOHN DE WITT WARNER,  
DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK.

already existing. Finally, we are of the opinion that it is not safe for the house to enter upon the line of legislation proposed until some bill is brought before it that has received far more attention than the Carlisle bill; and we recommend that it be indefinitely postponed."

In the debate on the bill December 17, Mr. Springer spoke in its favor, and Mr. Walker (Mass.) opposed it. On December 19, Mr. Johnson (Ind.) and Mr. Ellis (Ky.) spoke against the Carlisle bill, and Mr. Warner (N. Y.) in its favor. The same day Mr. Bland of Missouri proposed to substitute a bill providing for the free coinage

of silver. On December 20 Mr. Grow (Penn.) introduced a bill to amend the National Bank act, providing for the substitution of legal tender and treasury notes as a basis of circulation instead of bonds, allowing \$110 of bank notes for every \$100 deposited as security, and providing for the cancellation of the legal tenders.

On December 20 Mr. Springer presented a substitute for the Carlisle bill, which was approved by Secretary Carlisle, and which more nearly followed the Baltimore plan, but with the provision for a thirty per cent guaranty fund and for state bank notes. It eliminated from the Carlisle bill the feature making the adoption of the new system compulsory on the part of all national banks, and substituted the resumption of the safety fund tax instead of assessments upon the banks in case of the impairment of the fund by the redemption of the notes of failed banks. The day following, congress adjourned for the holiday recess, to reassemble January 3, 1895.

On January 9, 1895, Mr. Outhwaite (dem., Ohio) reported a resolution from the committee on rules to govern the further consideration of the currency bill. Mr. Outhwaite stated that the object of the resolution was to bring to a conclusion within a reasonable time the consideration of the bill. It provided for the substitution of the amended bill proposed by Mr. Springer December 20, 1894, for the pending bill; that it be considered under the five-minute rule, unless disposed of, until 4:30 o'clock on Friday (January 11); and that immediately after the expiration of the morning hour on Saturday, the vote on pending amendments and the passage of the bill be taken. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Reed (rep., Maine) said that the situation seemed to him to be an unfortunate one in that probably nothing would save the bill, and the house was discussing the best method of getting rid of it. That would prevent the house from passing any remedial legislation whatever. The resolution before the house tended further to complicate the question and make any righteous conclusion impossible. But he would suggest to the gentleman from Ohio, before bringing the resolution to a vote of the house, that he consent to a modification of its terms so as to permit a discussion first upon the most important part of the bill, the state bank sections. Mr. Outhwaite demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Bland (dem., Mo.)—If the demand for the previous question is voted down, will the resolution be open to amendment?

Speaker Crisp—If the previous question is refused.

The vote upon Mr. Outhwaite's demand was then taken: Yeas 92; nays 101. A vote by yeas and nays upon the resolution was taken, and resulted: Yeas 124, nays 130. This result, which was regarded as being the practical defeat of the bill, was received in silence. Immediately after the announcement of the vote, Mr. Outhwaite withdrew the resolution. On January 21 Mr. Warner (dem., N. Y.) introduced in the house two financial bills. One gives power to the secretary of the treasury to borrow in anticipation of revenues; the second provides for the cancellation and retirement of legal tender notes. On January 23 Mr. Coombs (dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill proposing that from and after July 1, 1895, gold certificates shall not be receivable for customs, taxes, or other dues to the United States. The bill was referred to the banking and currency committee.

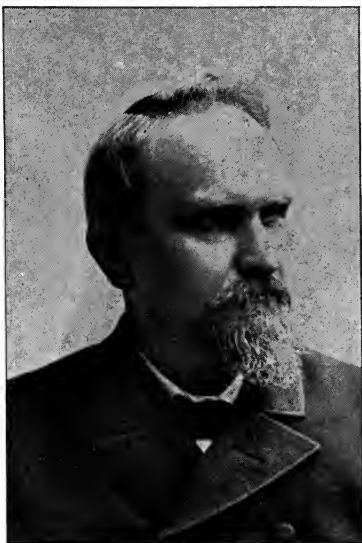
On January 28 President Cleveland submitted to congress a special message, appealing to congress to legislate for the interests of all the people, without respect to party advantage; to thrust aside currency plans and all other side issues, and centre their attention on that which is of paramount importance—the maintenance of the public faith and credit. The important recommendations of the message are that the secretary of the treasury be given the power to issue fifty-year three per cent bonds of small denomination made payable in gold instead of "coin" as under the present law; that the secretary be allowed at his discretion to receive legal tender and treasury notes in exchange for the bonds, these notes to be retired and cancelled. It is also proposed to permit national banks to issue circulation to the par value of all bonds deposited, except such as bear two per cent interest.

On the same day Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee introduced a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the president's message. This bill was considered in committee; and on January 30, by a vote of 9 to 4, it was agreed to report the administration bill with amendments, which was done February 1. During the consideration of the measure, Mr. Bland (dem., Mo.) offered as a substitute a provision that the treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, be redeemed in accordance with that act, and that the seigniorage in the treasury be coined into standard dollars—which

substitute was rejected by a vote of 104 to 114. Another substitute was proposed by Mr. Reed, which provided for two-year three per cent certificates of indebtedness for current deficiencies in the revenue, and bonds to cover the deficiency in the gold reserve, which was voted down by 109 yeas to 107 nays. Vigorous speeches in opposition to the bill were made by Messrs. Cox of Tennessee, Hall of Missouri, and Swanson of Virginia, and in its favor by Chairman Springer; but, after three days of discussion, this, known as "Administration Currency Bill No. 3," was on February 7 rejected by a vote of 135 to 162.

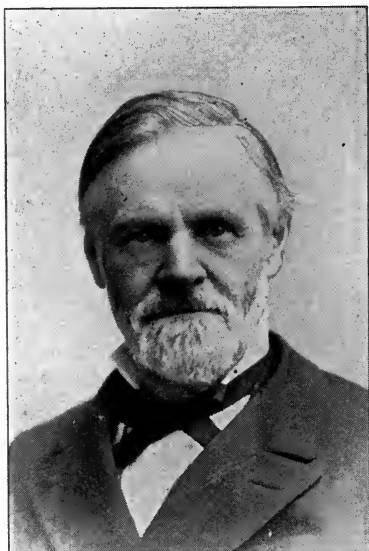
Further action of the house on financial matters is noted below, under the title of "The Third Issue of Bonds."

The senate, throughout the session, was unfavorably disposed to the financial bills which were brought before the house, the free-coinage sentiment being the chief source of opposition. Senator Vest, in particular, was disposed to obstruct all currency legislation which did not provide for the free coinage of silver, and introduced a measure embodying this requirement, as did also Senator James K. Jones (dem.) of Arkansas. On January 17 Senator Sherman introduced a bill for the relief of the treasury, the prominent features of which were to enable the secretary of the treasury to issue, in lieu of proposed bonds, interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness in denominations of \$25, \$50, and \$100, and also according to national banks the privilege of issuing notes to the par value of the securities deposited for circulation, conditional, however, to the amount of the bank's paid-up capital. On



HON. JAMES K. JONES OF ARKANSAS,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR

January 23 Mr. Smith (dem.) of New Jersey introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a monetary commission, which was opposed by Mr. Stewart (silver) of Nevada, who claimed that the president would naturally appoint men who sympathized with his own financial ideas. On the same day Senator Jones of Arkansas introduced a bill providing for the issue of \$500,000,000



HON. JOHN SHERMAN OF OHIO,  
REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

gold bonds redeemable in twenty and payable in thirty years; permitting national banks to issue bills to the par value of their United States bonds and reducing the tax on circulation to one-quarter of one per cent; also proposing to retire greenbacks and Sherman notes below denominations of \$20, and issue low denominations of silver certificates instead; and, lastly, providing for the coinage of all American silver offered at the mints into standard silver dollars, the owner of the silver to receive in these dollars the London market value of the bullion on the day of deposit, and the remainder to be retained by the treasury of the United States. In his explanatory remarks, Mr. Jones declared that he would under no conditions vote for any issue of bonds unless the bill was coupled with "a sensible, manly, and substantial recognition of silver." The bond-issue part of this bill was opposed by Senator Stewart because, as he claimed, the bonds would be used by the national banks for the purpose of getting out circulation on them, and the bill would thus give them a gratuity of \$13,000,000 a year.

On January 30 Mr. Cullom of Illinois presented telegrams from Chicago bankers, asking him and his colleagues



to urge immediate passage of the house bill prepared in conformity with the president's message. Resolutions adopted by the St. Louis (Mo.) Merchants' Exchange were presented by Senator Vest at the same time, who, in his speech accompanying their introduction, declared he would not vote to issue one bond by the government in time of profound peace "for the purpose of securing gold in order that the country may remain on a single gold standard." Senator Sherman (rep.) of Ohio, in a short speech made the same day, declared that the contest whether this country should be on a standard of silver or on a standard of gold money could not longer be avoided. Every man in the country who was familiar with the financial conditions, felt that it was necessary to extend to the government some relief under the present circumstances. But the adoption of the system of free coinage of silver would degrade the nation among the financial people of the world, among the business men of the world, and among the laboring men of the world. It would do so more than any measure that could be devised. Emphasizing his personal views, Mr. Sherman said:

"I have always believed, and I still believe, that both silver and gold ought to be maintained as the circulation of this country—gold as the highest measure of value in all our commercial relations abroad, and as a basis of our commercial and business relations at home; and silver to be used to the largest extent possible, so long as it does not demonetize gold. I am of that belief now, but I am bound to say that the committee on finance is utterly helpless to deal with this vast question. We are quite divided upon it. We are not allowed to propose a measure to this senate which all can approve of, unless there is attached to it a provision for the free coinage of silver."

Senator Stewart (Nev.) maintained that the whole trouble grew out of a failure to execute the laws, and charged that the president had set himself up against the law and violated it so that he might force the gold standard on the country.

On February 12 the Jones free-silver bill was reported to the senate from the finance committee, the vote in committee being five democrats and one silver senator for, to four republicans and one democrat against. On February 18 the senate voted—yeas thirty (sixteen democrats, ten republicans, and four populists), nays twenty-seven (fifteen republicans and twelve democrats)—to take up the bill; but on February 20 it was postponed, after a statement by its author, in which he said:

"Developments have shown that, while the friends of the measure have a majority in this body, it is impossible to pass the bill at

the present late day of the session without incurring a very grave danger to the appropriation bills, and an extra session. Under these circumstances the friends of the silver measure have authorized me to say that they will not further proceed at this session of congress."

*The Third Issue of Bonds.*—On February 8, 1895, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle signed a contract with August Belmont & Co. on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons of London, England, and themselves, and Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, England, and themselves, for supplying the United States government with 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States, at the rate of \$17.80441 per ounce payable in United States thirty-year coupon or registered bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable quarterly. One of the conditions of purchase was that at least one-half of all coin delivered under the contract should be obtained in and shipped from Europe; but the shipment was not required to exceed 300,000 ounces per month unless the parties of the second part should consent thereto. By terms of the contract the bond syndicate bound themselves to exert all financial influence and make all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury of the United States against the withdrawal of gold, pending the complete performance of this contract. The result of this agreement was to turn at once the tide of gold into the treasury and assure for some time to come a steady increase in the reserve.

To give a clear idea of the conditions which made this third issue of bonds imperative, we have deduced the following from statistical tables accompanying a statement prepared by the treasury department at Washington, showing the conditions which led to the contract. The withdrawals of gold from the United States treasury from December 1, 1894, to January 22, 1895, averaged about \$1,150,000 per day. For the next ten days ending February 1, the daily average withdrawals was in round numbers \$3,000,000, while for the succeeding ten days the daily average fell to the remarkably low figure, by comparison, of \$236,000. The question naturally arises as to what caused this high daily average during the last ten days of January. Taking figures as given, we find that the total withdrawals of gold from December 1, 1894, to February 13, 1895, amounted to \$80,786,302, of which but \$36,852,389, or less than half, was exported, showing that nearly \$43,000,000 remained in this country. Figures go to prove that this \$43,000,000 did not go into

the banks, for the total amount held by the banks on February 1, 1895, was \$83,000,000, or \$13,000,000 less than was held by them on December 1, 1894. There is then but one way of accounting for this \$43,000,000, namely, that the hoarding of gold was really going on at home, and that the people of the United States had lost faith in the ability of the government to pay gold for its notes. The first indication of a general withdrawal of gold for hoarding was noticed on January 18, when \$3,622,415 was withdrawn; on January 24 the figures reached \$3,303,552; and the following day, January 25, the drain culminated in the withdrawal of \$7,156,046. The amount taken out on January 28, the day President Cleveland presented his first message to congress on the urgency of the situation, was \$4,116,067; the day following, \$3,217,065; and January 30, \$3,999,575.

The story of the week following is thus told in the special statement from the treasury department already alluded to:

“The first publication in the newspapers that the government was about to undertake something, appeared on the evening of January 30, and on the morning of the 31st of January the withdrawals dropped to \$2,359,928. Further publication on the 1st of February affected the situation so that only \$1,454,865 was withdrawn; and, on the announcement by the newspapers (which, however, was not true) that the negotiations had been satisfactorily completed, the withdrawals practically ceased, while about \$1,800,000 was returned to the treasury. The total withdrawals on February 2 were only \$67,389. The delay, however, in making public the announcement had created some uneasiness; and on the 5th the withdrawals rose to \$380,302. On the report of a hitch in the negotiations, the withdrawals rose on the following day to over \$729,000. Messrs. Belmont and Morgan, however, came to Washington; and the papers on the morning of February 7 announced that the negotiations had not been broken off. The withdrawals fell to \$357,000; and on the day following, the 8th of February, the contract was signed, and the second message of the president sent to congress, the withdrawals on that day amounting to \$273,101. On the four succeeding days the withdrawals were as follows: February 9, \$232,300; February 11, \$119,330; February 12, \$27,008; February 13, \$36,540.”

Were it not for the timely relief which the bond contract afforded, the sub-treasury at New York would have been forced to suspend specie payments, for on February 2 there remained, aside from the bullion, only \$9,700,334 in gold coin, and the only possible way of adding to that was from the mints at San Francisco, New Orleans, and Philadelphia, whose total coinage was only about \$200,000 per diem.

Besides the conditions of the bond contract already

mentioned, there was another, by which the secretary of the treasury reserved the right, within ten days from the date of the contract, in case he should receive authority from congress therefor, to substitute any bonds of the United States bearing three per cent interest, of which the principal and interest should be specifically payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, for the bonds alluded to in the contract, such three per cent bonds to be accepted by the parties of the second part at par, *i. e.*, at \$18.60465 per ounce of standard gold. On February 8 President Cleveland sent a message to congress, setting forth the fact that if three per cent gold bonds were substituted for the \$62,315,000 four per cent coin bonds under the privilege reserved, the saving in interest to the government would be \$539,159 annually, amounting in thirty years to \$16,174,770. The action of congress on this question of saving to the country sixteen million dollars in interest was in keeping with previous financial legislation. On February 13 Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, from the committee on ways and means, submitted to the house a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to

“issue, sell, and dispose of bonds of the United States to an amount not exceeding \$65,116,275, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, said bonds to be made payable not more than thirty years after date.”

In the senate, on February 13, Senator Sherman introduced a bill providing for the sale of gold bonds to maintain the reserve, and also providing for the issue of short-time certificates of indebtedness to meet deficiencies in the revenue. The joint resolution was the subject of debate in the house February 13 and 14. Representative Hopkins (Ill.), in opposing it, referred to the fact that the bonds were sold to the syndicate at 104½, when four per cent bonds with only twelve years to run were selling in open market at 110½. Representative Hendrix of New York said that if there was anything bad in the contract made by the secretary of the treasury, the representatives who opposed the passage of the joint resolution were responsible for it. Every business man would say that a contract to get gold at three per cent was a good one. Mr. Reed (Me.) closed the debate by saying that it had been asserted that we are at liberty to pay these bonds in something else besides the equivalent of gold.

“Whether we are or not,” said he, “the fact remains, that, urged on by an inexorable law, we have thus far paid in gold or its

equivalent, and every man in this house believes that we shall do so in the future."

A vote on the resolution was then taken, and the house refused to order it to a third reading by a vote of 120 to 167. The following table, showing by states the house vote on the joint resolution, is of interest:

HOUSE VOTE ON BOND RESOLUTION, FEBRUARY 14, 1895.

	For	Against		For	Against		For	Against
Alabama.....	3	7	Maine.....	2		Ohio.....	4	13
Arkansas.....		6	Maryland.....	2	1	Oregon.....		2
California.....	2	4	Massachusetts.....	9	2	Pennsylvania.....	14	5
Colorado.....		2	Michigan.....	2	8	Rhode Island.....	2	
Connecticut.....	4		Minnesota.....	2	5	South Carolina.....		6
Delaware.....	1		Mississippi.....	1	6	South Dakota.....		2
Florida.....	1	1	Missouri.....	4	10	Tennessee.....	2	6
Georgia.....	1	8	Montana.....		1	Texas.....	3	6
Idaho.....	0	0	Nebraska.....		6	Vermont.....	2	2
Illinois.....	6	11	Nevada.....	0	0	Virginia.....	1	5
Indiana.....	4	6	New Hampshire.....		2	Washington.....		2
Iowa.....	2	7	New Jersey.....	5	1	West Virginia.....	2	1
Kansas.....		8	New York.....	24	1	Wisconsin.....	6	3
Kentucky.....	7	3	North Carolina.....		5	Wyoming.....		1
Louisiana.....	2	3	North Dakota.....		1			
						Totals.....	120	167

The "gold bond" condition of the Morgan-Belmont syndicate contract having been thus disposed of, the contract was completed, and the four per cent bonds sold to them at 104½, or at the rate of 3¾ per cent per annum. On February 20 the syndicate offered half of the \$62,315,000 bonds for sale in New York at 112½ and half in London at the rate of £227 per \$1,000 bonds. The reported subscriptions in London were \$590,000,000, and in New York \$200,000,000, and the price advanced in New York to 120 and remained at about this figure during the quarter. The treasury gold reserve on April 1 was \$90,643,307.

**The Silver Question.**—On Tuesday, March 5, in Washington, D. C., a ten-days' conference of the advocates of free coinage of silver came to a close. The organization of a new party based on a free-silver platform was discussed, and a statement and address to the American people was adopted and published. In substance the address, after asserting that those in favor of the gold standard are and have been united in purpose and action, pleads that the free-silver advocates must in some way come together on this issue, or the cause is lost, and with it the independence of the people. There has not been a congress for twenty years, it is declared, which, except for the influence of executive patronage or the fear of an executive

veto, would not have voted to open the mints again to silver on the same terms as to gold. It is as necessary, therefore, to have a president in sympathy with the cause, as to have a congress in favor of it; and the address concludes with the statement:

"If the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for president, it would name Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania; but, not having such authority, it can only suggest the name, and invite expression from the people, by petition, resolution, or otherwise, believing that nominations when made should reflect in the most direct manner the will of the people, uncontrolled by caucus machinery or by professional politicians."

The name suggested for the new party is "The American Bimetallic Party." Its platform and the political significance of its organization are fully treated elsewhere in this review. (See article "United States Politics.") Its main object, in a word, is to secure the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver upon terms of exact equality, at a ratio of 16 to 1, "the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, public and private."

The rallying of the free-silver element, which has for twenty years permeated and harassed both of the great political parties, around this standard would seem to be a consummation devoutly to be desired, but what will be the ultimate outcome of the movement it is difficult to determine as yet. The attitude of the public press toward the new party of course varies. The populist party press would welcome it.

"Let it be born, we say, and so permanently separate a large element from both the democratic and republican parties, whom we have thus far been unable to reach. A fourth free-silver party would insure us victory in the South at the next election."

The republican and democratic anti free-silver press refer to its advent with unsparing condemnation; while the middle ground is held by the free-silver press of both democratic and republican faith, who hold the new party as a club over the old, hoping to compel them to declare for free silver in their national conventions in 1896.

About the first of April the Central Alabama Silver Club was organized in Athens, Alabama, and about 400 men pledged themselves "to support, and in 1896 vote only for the party, platform, and candidates, national, state, and county, in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver and gold on equal terms at a ratio of 16 to 1;" and committees were appointed to organ-

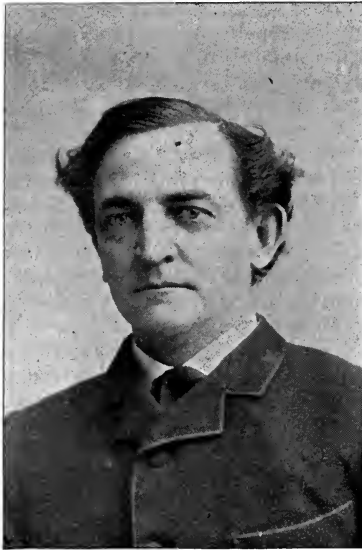
ize similar clubs throughout the state. Free-silver resolutions, passed by political and business organizations in the Western and Southern states, were numerous during March. On March 14 the Nevada legislature passed resolutions indorsing Mr. Sibley and the new silver party; and Governor Richards of Montana has called a conference, to which the governors of all the silver-producing states are asked to send delegates, to meet at Salt Lake City in May, to inaugurate an "educational campaign on the silver question, the intention being to place bimetallic literature in the hands of voters throughout the Union." A good start has already been made in this direction in the flooding of the West with copies of *Coin's Financial School*.

A notable feature in March was the advance in price of silver bullion. From  $60\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening of the month, quotations steadily rose to  $61\frac{3}{8}$  on March 15, on which day silver bullion reappeared as a speculative feature of the New York stock exchange. Quotations on March 25 were  $63\frac{3}{8}$ ; and on Saturday, March 30, the price rose rapidly to  $65\frac{3}{4}$ . The quotation Monday, April 1, was  $67\frac{1}{4}$  cents; and on that day about 300,000 ounces changed hands in the New York market. It is generally believed that this advance was due principally to speculation which had its rise in the talk of an international bimetallic conference, the prospect of peace between Japan and China, and the possible demand for a large amount of silver to pay the indemnity, and more substantially in an increased demand for silver in India and the Eastern markets, which was in itself speculative. Noteworthy shipments abroad during the month were: March 6, 385,000 ounces; March 13, 175,000 ounces; March 16, 400,000 ounces; March 20, 205,000 ounces; and March 27, 135,000 ounces.

**International Bimetallicism.**—While the free-silver coinage plan in the United States has made, on the whole, comparatively but little progress, there are many who hold to the opinion that it would be possible, with an international agreement, to have silver replaced in its former position of parity with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other approximate basis which might be agreed upon between the great commercial nations; and yet, when we consider the enormous production of silver during the twenty years following 1873, 97,000,000 ounces, as compared with the production for the 108 years preceding that date, 52,000,000, the possibility of maintaining its parity by any

form of legislation, on any ratio, even by an agreement which includes all the great commercial nations, is open to serious question.

The low price of wheat and in fact of almost all agricultural products, the action of India in suppressing the coinage of silver in June, 1893, and of the United States in repealing the Sherman law, have greatly increased the



HON. JOHN W. DANIEL OF VIRGINIA,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

agitation in favor of bimetallism in Europe, and especially in Germany, where, on February 16, the Reichstag, after a stirring debate on a resolution introduced by Count Mirbach, a conservative Agrarian leader, favored the issuing by the government of invitations for an international monetary conference. The imperial chancellor, finding that the conservatives, centrists, and liberals were in favor of the resolution, gave it his support. The French premier had already given public expression to views favorable to bimetallism; and on February 26, the bimetallists of England scored a victory in the house of commons by securing, after a debate which lasted until midnight, the passage of a resolution, introduced by Robert L. Everett, as follows:

*“Resolved, That the house regards with increasing apprehension the growing divergence between the value of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expression of the opinion of the governments of France and Germany in regard to the serious evils arising therefrom. The house therefore urges the government to co-operate with the powers in the calling of an international conference.”*

At the close of a speech made by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, he announced that he would not oppose the resolution; and immediately after this announcement the Parliamentary Bimetallist Commit-



tee telegraphed to the Berlin Bimetallist League, asking it to urge upon Prince von Hohenlohe, the German chancellor, the expediency of opening negotiations for a monetary conference at Berlin.

In our own country, on February 23, a resolution was offered in the senate by Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, which passed both houses, directing that

“Whenever the president of the United States, upon invitation of the governments of Germany or Great Britain or any of the governments of Europe or otherwise, shall determine that this government should be represented at any international or other conference to be held with a view to secure internationally a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money, by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free mintage with such ratio, he shall be authorized to request the attendance of the commissioners to be appointed as hereinafter provided, to attend such conference on behalf of the United States.”

The resolution provides for nine commissioners, three to be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate, and a joint committee of six from congress. The delegates named from the senate are Senators Jones of Arkansas, Teller of Colorado, and Daniel of Virginia; and from the house, Messrs. Crisp of Georgia, Culberson of Texas, and Hitt of Illinois.

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## WORKING OF THE NEW TARIFF.

SUFFICIENT time has elapsed since the Wilson-Gorman tariff law went into operation, to afford some data from which to form an estimate of its efficiency as a producer of revenue and to judge of its effects upon our foreign commerce. The bill became a law, it will be remembered, at midnight on August 27, 1894, without receiving the president's signature (Vol. 4, p. 535). It has now, therefore, been in operation seven months, and has developed several noteworthy results.

**The Treasury Deficiency.**—As regards the question of revenue production, the most noticeable feature of the working of the new law is the deficiency which it has created in spite of the large increase over last year in dutiable imports. During the seven months which have now (March 31) elapsed since the law went into force, the deficiency has aggregated in round numbers \$43,000,000, or an average of \$6,000,000 per month. On the other hand, during the first seven months of the operation of the Mc-

Kinley law there was an average surplus of \$3,000,000 per month; and even during the last seven months of the operation of that law, when trade and industry were still suffering from the prostrating effects of the panic which fell upon the country in 1893, the average deficiency amounted to only \$2,000,000 per month.

For purposes of comparison we present the following table, which shows for each month since the new tariff became operative the receipts from both customs and internal revenue; also figures for the corresponding months of 1893-94, when the late business depression was, perhaps, at its greatest; and for the same period of 1892-93, which may be regarded as a time of fair prosperity. The amounts are stated in millions and decimals, \$17.21, for example, indicating \$17,210,000.

## PUBLIC REVENUE, SEPTEMBER, 1894, TO MARCH, 1895.

Month.	Customs Receipts.			Internal Revenue Receipts.		
	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5
September.....	\$ 17.21	\$ 12.57	\$ 15.56	\$ 13.73	\$ 11.47	\$ 6.18
October.....	16.37	11.00	11.96	14.15	12.73	6.49
November.....	14.27	10.22	10.26	13.05	12.15	7.77
December.....	16.31	9.15	11.20	14.84	12.06	9.37
January.....	21.10	11.45	17.36	12.05	10.71	9.03
February.....	16.94	10.39	13.33	11.31	11.05	8.86
March.....	15.42	11.35	14.92	12.93	12.81	9.85
Totals	\$117.62	\$76.13	\$94.59	\$92.06	\$82.98	\$57.55

For the first six months under the Wilson-Gorman law (namely, from September, 1894, to February, 1895, inclusive), receipts were \$134,854,969, while expenditures were \$178,370,043. During the corresponding six months of 1893-94, while the McKinley law was still in force, but while importations were at a much lower figure than they have been recently, the receipts of the treasury were \$141,779,604. During the first six months of the operation of the McKinley law, they reached as high as \$199,120,977. In fact, there has not been a six months' period in the last ten years, in which receipts have fallen as low as during the first half year following the enactment of the tariff law now in force. The following are the figures for each period of six months from September 1 to February 28 during the last decade:

## TREASURY RECEIPTS, SEPTEMBER 1 TO FEBRUARY 28.

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1885-86.....	\$160,000,000	1890-91.....	\$201,000,000
1886-87.....	175,000,000	1891-92.....	171,000,000
1887-88.....	185,000,000	1892-93.....	189,000,000
1888-89.....	186,000,000	1893-94.....	141,000,000
1889-90.....	189,000,000	1894-95.....	134,000,000

On March 31, three-quarters of the current fiscal year expired. The receipts of the government from all sources for that period aggregated \$236,346,766, or about \$13,-

000,000 more than during the first three-quarters of the preceding fiscal year, 1893-94. The last year, however, was one of severe prostration, resulting from the panic, and moreover there were practically no sugar duties collected. During the nine months of the current fiscal year, the total revenue from the new sugar duties has amounted to about \$9,000,000.

The total expenditures of the government have amounted to \$272,888,919 for the last nine months, which therefore show a deficiency of \$36,542,153, with indications that this will probably be considerably increased by the end of the fiscal year.

**Foreign Commerce.**—During the six months between September 1, 1894, and March 1, 1895—the first half year of the operation of the Wilson law—some noteworthy features have developed in relation to the foreign commerce of the United States. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is the increased amount of foreign goods brought here to be sold, and the falling off in the amount of goods sent abroad. Imports have largely increased, exports declined. Imports have aggregated in round numbers \$350,000,000 against \$293,000,000 brought in during the corresponding six months a year ago under the McKinley law—an increase of about 20 per cent.

On looking at details we find that imports of agricultural products have nearly doubled as compared with the previous period, woolen goods have more than doubled, cotton goods have nearly doubled, being about \$15,000,000 during the first six months of the new law, as against \$8,000,000 in the corresponding months a year earlier. Importations of manufactures of iron and steel have increased nearly 50 per cent, of manufactured silk about 100 per cent.

Curiously enough, while total importations have been increased, and the rate of duty has been slightly reduced, the average rate of duty collected on the entire mass of importations has been higher than under the McKinley law. While the rate of duty collected on dutiable goods alone averages about 45 per cent, against 52 per cent under the McKinley law in the corresponding months of last year, the total collections of duty under the new law have been a larger percentage of the value of all goods brought in than under the old law. The duty collected during the first six months of the new law amounted to nearly 23 per cent of the total value of the goods imported, while the duties collected under the McKinley law in the corresponding months of last year amounted to about 22½ per cent of the total value of goods imported.

With regard to goods free of duty, the importations have increased but little. The total free importations for the first half year of the new law were only about \$3,000,000 in excess of those of the corresponding months under the McKinley law last year. In dutiable goods, however, there was an increase of 40 per cent in importations, the total importations of dutiable goods for the half year being more than \$50,000,000 greater in value than in the corresponding months of last year. An examination of the details of the imports shows that there was an increase in free importations, mostly in articles for use in manufacturing. For instance, the articles for use in the mechanic arts, or "raw material" as it is termed by the tariff-reformers, nearly doubled in the first half year of the new tariff as compared with the same months of last year under the old tariff. The same may be said of manufactured articles intended for use in the mechanic arts, while there was an enormous falling off in free importations of articles of food and live animals, the amount being only about one-half as much in the last six months as in the corresponding months of last year. On the other hand, there was a marked increase in this class of articles under the dutiable list.

Another remarkable feature of the working of the new tariff is the enormous falling off of exports since the new law went into effect, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The excess of exports over imports during the first six months of the Wilson law was less than half as much as during the same period a year ago under the McKinley law.

The following table shows the general operations of the new law during its first half year as compared with the operations of the McKinley law for a similar period a year previously:

OPERATIONS OF TARIFF LAW.

	McKinley law. Sep. 1 to Mch. 1, 1893-94,	Wilson law. Sep. 1 to Mch. 1, 1894-95.
Imports—Dutiable.....	\$125,300,316	\$177,884,271
Free.....	163,276,701	171,376,325
Total.....	\$298,577,017	\$349,260,596
Duty collected.....	65,838,878	80,281,921
Percentage on dutiable importations.....	52.06	45.03
Percentage on total importations.....	22.46	23.01
Exports.....	\$495,277,844	\$447,052,410
Excess of exports over imports.....	202,700,827	97,791,814

Official figures giving details of exports from various countries to the United States during the last quarter of 1894 as compared with the three months ended December

31, 1893, have been received. The following is a tabulated statement showing the total imports received from each country in the two periods compared, and the increase under the Wilson law:

## FOREIGN IMPORTS (U. S.), OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1893 AND 1894.

From	4th quarter, 1893.	4th quarter, 1894.	Increase.
Canada (not including Manitoba and British Columbia).....	\$ 6,288,000	\$ 7,339,000	\$1,051,000
France.....	10,836,945	16,310,263	5,473,318
Germany (including the 17 consulates in the Frankfort district).....	5,251,000	8,774,000	3,523,000
Italy.....	3,548,922	5,335,260	1,786,338
Mexico (including thirteen consulates in the Nuevo Laredo district).....	3,760,658	6,197,343	2,436,685
Netherlands.....	2,657,073	4,716,565	2,059,492
Russia.....	931,147	1,373,644	442,497
Norway and Sweden.....	732,945	884,120	151,175
Switzerland.....	3,373,025	4,431,000	1,057,975

Returns for Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Greece, and Turkey, on the other hand, show a total decrease amounting to \$1,158,000. The aggregate value of the exports from the above-mentioned countries (including those in the table) besides Denmark, Spain, and Ceylon, for the quarter ended December 31, 1894, was in round figures \$63,275,000, an increase of \$16,881,000, or about 36 per cent over the aggregate for the corresponding quarter of 1893.

The total imports of merchandise from all countries during the quarter ended December 31, 1894, amounted to \$172,317,887, which was an increase of \$21,394,335, or a fraction less than 15 per cent, as compared with the total of the corresponding quarter of 1893. And it should be noted that there is likely to be a heavy decrease in the exports from some countries, especially the Spanish West Indies.

As to domestic exports from the United States, it is significant that the total for the last quarter of 1894 was \$22,623,993 less than for the same period of 1893; and the balance of trade in favor of the United States was \$72,703,714 for the last three months of 1894, showing a decrease of \$44,018,328 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1893.

Similar results in increased imports into the United States are seen in the official figures of British trade for January and February of the present year as compared with the same months a year ago. The total importations increased from \$9,417,640 to \$19,724,775—more than 100 per cent. Shipments of woolens in these two months of 1895 were in value four times and in quantity five times as large as in the same months a year ago. The value was \$6,106,455 against \$1,425,210 last year, and the

quantity of fabrics 14,574,800 yards against 2,725,100 last year, besides 253,000 pounds of yarn against 15,300 a year ago. Prices have been considerably lowered in order to secure this larger trade. Imports of linens have increased from 12,760,500 yards in January and February, 1894, to 27,099,900 in these two months this year, and the average price has been reduced 10 per cent. The increase in cotton goods is about 60 per cent in quantity, from 11,104,000 yards to 17,815,100 this year, but the average price is a little higher than a year ago. Jute manufactures have increased about a fifth, from 15,212,000 yards to 18,461,900, with prices substantially unchanged. British exports of iron and manufactures thereof to this country have, on the other hand, increased less than a third in quantity, from 38,191 tons to 50,119, but much less in value—only 23 per cent. This is because the increase is nearly all in tinplates, from 31,709 tons to 41,827 this year, but at the expense of a reduction of \$4 per ton in average price. The value outside of tinplates is only \$540,550 this year, against \$432,275 last year.

It is an interesting fact that imports of machinery have increased quite largely, though mostly in machinery for textile works, which was in value \$404,450, against \$219,950 last year, though less than in 1893 under the old tariff. Paper increased 55 per cent, clothing 33 per cent, millinery 43 per cent, spirits about 80 per cent, and beer nearly 40 per cent. Imports of bags from Great Britain increased from 5,995 dozen to 34,800 dozen, and imports of earthenware from \$353,580 to \$630,905 in value.

**European Retaliations.**—For some time before the beginning of the present year, as stated in the last number of this review (Vol. 4, p. 779), there were indications of a widespread disposition among the powers of continental Europe to retaliate against the United States on account of the clauses in the tariff law of 1894 abrogating the existing reciprocity treaties and imposing a differential duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on all sugar coming from countries which paid an export bounty thereon. Before the close of last year, as already recorded, Germany made strong protest against this discrimination, as being inconsistent with existing treaty obligations of the United States. Early in January of the present year, Austria also made formal protest. In the meantime Germany had begun to place restrictions on various commodities of American production; and presently, on the ground of the discovery of pleuro-pneumonia (though the

idea of retaliation is also thought to have influenced her decision), Belgium proclaimed an embargo upon the entry into her ports of live cattle from the United States. This action, following the establishment of a similar quarantine at German ports on the ground of the discovery of Texas fever, was a most serious blow to the American export trade in cattle and beef—a trade which in recent years has been valued at from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000 annually. It was mainly through Antwerp that Switzerland and the northern provinces of Austria were supplied. The example of Belgium was followed by France, the prohibitory decree being published on February 25. Mr. Eustis, the United States ambassador at Paris, immediately lodged a protest against the decree; but it still continues in force.

So serious, indeed, was likely to be the disturbance of the friendly commercial relations of the United States and European countries, as a result of the differential duty on sugar, that a strong effort to repeal that clause of the tariff law was made. A bill repealing the differential duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on all imported sugars on which an export bounty had been paid, was favorably reported January 15 by the ways and means committee of the house of representatives. One amendment, offered by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, providing for a continuance of the duty in the case of any foreign country discriminating against any product of the United States, was allowed; but, with this exception, all proposed amendments were rejected, and the bill passed the house Janu-



HON. JAMES B. EUSTIS OF LOUISIANA,  
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

ary 29 by a majority of 239 to 31, many republicans supporting it.

The bill was favorably reported from the senate committee on finance, February 18, but was not taken up, and died with the congress.

Just before the close of the session, a bill was enacted appropriating over \$5,000,000 to be paid as a compensation to planters for work done and expense incurred in expectation of receiving the bounty of two cents a pound under the McKinley law, which bounty was suddenly withdrawn by the tariff law of 1894.

**Reciprocity Arrangements.**—The trade relations of the United States with the Spanish West Indies have been the subject of diplomatic negotiations almost continuously since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaties was known to be the policy of the Cleveland administration. Immediately following the enactment of the Wilson tariff law, a Spanish royal decree was published, abrogating the reciprocity agreement of 1891, and ordering customs officers in Cuba and Porto Rico to apply to imports of American goods the rates fixed in the *maximum* schedule. Under the reciprocity treaty the United States had enjoyed the benefit of an entire remission, or of large reduction below the *minimum* rates, of duties on a great variety of articles, as well as the remission of all unloading and other special charges, national and provincial. Now, however, the *maximum* rates were to be levied, together with the "special imposts."

Through Hon. Hannis Taylor, United States minister at Madrid, strong diplomatic pressure was at once brought to bear to secure a reversal of the Spanish policy. The United States contended that so long as it did not discriminate against Cuba and Porto Rico, it was entitled under the most-favored-nation clause to the *minimum* tariff. In this contention it was finally successful; and on January 10, 1895, it was announced that a *modus vivendi* had been agreed upon. This was approved by the senate at Madrid, January 30, and the text of the bill published as follows:

The government is authorized to apply to the products and manufactures of the United States—which, coming from the ports of the United States, are admitted into the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico—the second (*minimum*) column of the customs duties in force in Cuba and Porto Rico, in return for the United States applying their lowest duties to the products of the soil and industry of Cuba and Porto Rico. This *modus vivendi* will remain in force until a definitive treaty is concluded between the two countries interested, or



until one of them announces, three months in advance, the day on which it wishes to put an end to it.

In a word, the United States is placed on the same footing with Canada and other competing countries which do not discriminate against the Spanish islands. The average difference between the *maximum* and *minimum* rates is about 10 per cent.

Under the reciprocity policy a large list of articles were admitted free, or at reduced rates, into West Indian ports. Returns for the months of September, October, November, and December, 1894, show that there was, following the abrogation of reciprocity, an enormous decline in the exports of the same articles from the United States, as compared with the corresponding months of 1893. The following figures show the falling off in exports of provisions and breadstuffs during the period referred to—a decline of over 65 per cent:

EXPORTS TO SPANISH WEST INDIES.

Articles.	4 months, 1893.	4 months, 1894.	Decrease.
Corn.....	\$ 206,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 204,000
Wheat flour.....	1,005,000	271,000	734,000
Provisions.....	2,012,000	846,000	1,166,000
Totals.....	\$3,223,000	\$1,119,000	\$2,104,000

With the securing of the *minimum* schedule, the American export trade may expect to recover some of its lost ground.

**The Income Tax.**—The income-tax test case, in which John G. Moore of New York city sought an injunction against Joseph S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, to prevent the enforcement of the income-tax provisions of the tariff law of 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 804), was decided by Judge Hagner in Circuit court No. 2 of the District of Columbia, January 23, in favor of the government.

The decision was to the effect that there was practically no duplication of tax on dividends of corporations; but even if there was it was a settled law that, vexatious as duplicate taxation was, it was not possible to avoid it in every case. It was also held that the contention that the tax was unjust because it taxed only incomes over a certain amount fell within the discretion given to congress by the constitution, and was beyond the control of the judicial authority. The point that the tax was unconstitutional because aliens were included in it, the court said, was of benefit rather than detriment to the complainant, and did not supply a grievance calling for an injunction.

As to the fifth and last specification, that assessments were to be made upon incomes that had been earned and received prior to the

date of the act taking effect, Judge Hagner decided against the contention. Judge Hagner also held that a claimant had the right to recover taxes illegally collected. It was also held that the courts were without authority to grant an injunction in such a case as this, because of a provision in the revised statutes, that "no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court."

The constitutionality of the law is, at the end of March, under consideration by the supreme court of the United States on appeal from several decisions of lower courts upholding the law. The ultimate ruling was looked for early in April.



HON. BENTON McMILLIN,  
DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE FROM TENNESSEE.

The authorship of the income-tax provision of the tariff law of 1894 is variously credited to Representative McMillin of Tennessee and Representative Bryan of Nebraska. The former was chairman of the subcommittee of ways and means, to which was referred the internal revenue provisions of the new

tariff law then in course of preparation. It was not until January 16 of the present year that the hotly disputed appropriation providing for the collection of the tax, and embodied in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, passed the senate.

## THE "ALLIANÇA" INCIDENT.

THE following instructions, cabled by Secretary of State Gresham to Hon. Hannis Taylor, United States minister at Madrid, on March 14, will serve to explain an incident of considerable interest at the present time in connection with Cuban and Spanish affairs:

This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamship *Alliança*, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape Maysi, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, with solid shot, which fortunately fell short. The Windward Passage, where this occurred, is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean sea. Through it several regular lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly within sight of Cape Maysi. They are well known, and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call. Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when no state of war exists.

This government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act, and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperilling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States. You will communicate this to the minister for foreign affairs, and urge importance of prompt and satisfactory response.

GRESHAM.

This action on the part of the United States government was taken after receiving a statement from Captain James A. Crossman, the commander of the *Alliança*, in which he sets forth the facts as alleged above. Captain Crossman states also that he knew of the Cuban insurrection, and that a Spanish man-of-war had been stationed off Cape Maysi to look out for filibusters. For this reason he says that he took special care to keep well off shore when he sighted the Cuban coast, in order to avoid the possibility of being called upon to "lay to" should he get within the three-mile limit. According to the captain's story, he had no thought of being molested even after sighting the Spanish gunboat and after salutes had been exchanged, until the Spaniard opened fire, at first with blank cartridges but afterward with solid shot. Not recognizing the right of any vessel to stop him on the high seas, Captain Crossman paid no attention to the shots except to put on full steam for the purpose of distancing the gunboat, which he succeeded in doing after a chase of twenty-five miles.

Considerable surprise was occasioned soon after the an-

nouncement of this incident, by the somewhat intemperate utterances of the Spanish minister at Washington, Señor Muruaga, who talked freely for newspaper publication, characterizing Captain Crossman's story as a "fabrication," and even saying, "It looks very much as though he had had a dream as to seeing a Spanish gunboat."

In the meantime an answer was received from the Spanish government, saying that the foreign office at Madrid had received no notice of the alleged firing upon the American ship *Alliança* by a Spanish gunboat. The government promised to make urgent inquiry for an official report of the incident, and intimated its disavowal of the act.

The first corroboration (in part) of Captain Crossman's story outside of the testimony of his own crew and the four passengers on board at the time, came in a report from the commander of the Spanish gunboat *Conde de Venadito*, in which it is stated that the merchantman fired upon was only one mile and a half from the coast when the incident occurred; that in response to a salute she hoisted the English flag; and that the Spanish vessel fired only two shots instead of the three alleged. As this report, if true, would not materially alter the diplomatic situation, except to transfer the controversy from one country to another, and as no firing on an English ship has been reported, its principal effect is to cast discredit upon the Spanish commander's statement.

The general position taken by the United States in regard to foreign interference with American vessels on the high seas, is clearly expressed in the following resolution, which was passed by the senate on June 16, 1858:

"That American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong; and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States."

On the passage of this resolution Great Britain formally recognized the principle thus announced, and other maritime powers afterward acquiesced in it, so that it is now a part of the generally recognized law of nations. The principle was strongly asserted by Secretary Fish in the negotiations which followed the well-known incident of the execution of the crew of the American steamer *Virginius* in November, 1873. On the ground that she intended to land arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents, the *Virginius* was seized on the high seas off the

coast of Jamaica by the Spanish cruiser *Tornado*; and her captain (Fry) and thirty-six of her crew were summarily shot at Santiago de Cuba. For this outrage the Spanish government had to pay large indemnities.

There seems to be little occasion to fear that Spain will permit this incident to bring about any serious disturbance of her peaceful relations with the United States at the present time; and it is probable that the whole matter will be ended in the due course of time required for the inquiries which have been instituted into the facts, and for the subsequent exchange of correspondence in accordance with the usual methods of diplomacy.

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## THE CUBAN REVOLT.

**W**HILE the bill for Cuban home rule (Vol. 4, p. 867) was still pending in the Spanish cortes, mutterings of discontent and revolt grew even louder in the Ever Faithful Isle; and toward the end of February the situation became so menacing that, by authority of the home government, the governor-general proclaimed martial law, ostensibly for the suppression of brigandage. But cipher dispatches received in New York from Cuba on the same day which brought the intelligence of the proclamation of martial law, told of the arrival in the island of José Marti, nominated by the revolutionary junta to be head of a provisional government, and General Maximo Gomez, who was to take chief command of the insurgent forces. There were at that time two rallying points for the insurgents, one in the province of Matanzas, in the western end of the island, and the other in the province of Santiago, in the eastern end. On March 1 official dispatches from Havana announced the capture of the principal rebel force in Matanzas, and the governor of the province declared the seditious movement there ended. The governor of the eastern province at the same time reported that the "rioters" in his jurisdiction were in treaty with him for a surrender. The government force in the island numbered 18,000 regulars; of these about 12,000 were stationed in the western military district (Havana), and the remainder in the eastern military district (Santiago). A reinforcement of 6,000 troops was, from the beginning of the re-

volt, held in readiness to embark from Cadiz for Havana at a moment's notice, and the troops in Porto Rico were under similar orders. But though the civil and military authorities had reported the troubles at an end, the troops in both military districts were continually in motion, attacking and dispersing bands of insurgents. Nor were the insurgents routed without fighting. At Vequita, province of Santiago, the regulars attacked a strong force of insurgents intrenched. The insurgents "kept up a steady fire on the government troops," says the report of the Spanish commander, "and held the ditch for two hours." On March 6 a telegram was received at Madrid from the governor-general, asking that reinforcements (additional to those already sent from Cadiz and Porto Rico) might be sent direct to Santiago, ready to take the field forthwith. Detachments from all the garrisons in Spain were ordered to repair with all dispatch to Santander, Cadiz, Corunna, and Barcelona, where transport ships awaited them. Two million rifle cartridges were shipped on the cruiser *Queen Mercedes*. On March 8 the Spanish chamber of deputies passed a bill granting to the government unlimited credit for the purpose of conducting the campaign against the insurgents. In the senate Marshal Martinez de Campos heartily approved the decision of the ministry in hurrying reinforcements to Cuba. All danger was now past, he said, but a large force would be needed to maintain order and to prevent future outbreaks. He urged that the leaders of the revolt should be treated with the utmost severity.

Meanwhile the military commanders, especially in the eastern district, were having daily encounters with insurgent bands. March 9 General Garrich reports an attack made by him on the rebels in the neighborhood of Los Negros; and March 12 a dispatch from Guantanamo tells of a band of revolutionists led, by Pedro Perez, dispersed by the troops after a sharp engagement. A day or two afterward Colonel Santocilde overtook and attacked 400 rebels near Bayamo; and, after a two-hours' fight, the rebels were routed with the loss of 50 killed and wounded; loss of the government troops, six men wounded. These accounts of petty victories all come from Spanish military officers and loyalist officials, as do also the daily repeated accounts of mortal dissensions in the camps of the rebels, and of leaders of the revolt humbly begging to be admitted to amnesty. They are therefore to be received with due allowance; and even a larger allowance for pas-

sion and partisanship has to be made in reports coming from the rebel camps.

About the middle of March was published the first piece of intelligence received direct from the insurgents. On that day a letter was received at Port Tampa, Fla., from the insurgent General Masso, stating that, on a date not mentioned, he, with 2,000 troops, had attacked 2,500 government troops under command of General Saldo. The Spanish force was marching from Manzanillo to Bayamo, and the engagement took place near the latter town. It lasted two hours, and the Spaniards were compelled to retreat into Bayamo, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded; loss of the insurgents, less than 70 killed and wounded. Similar reports of advantages won by the insurgents followed. No American newspaper appears to have a correspondent with either of the opposing armies in Cuba; hence we must be contented with the manifestly biased stories of partisans, often anonymous. A passenger on the steamer *Mascotte*, who arrived at Key West March 16, had been "travelling through the mountainous districts" of the easterly end of the island "constantly since the trouble began;" and he reports that "matters are now in a much worse condition" for the Spanish interest "than at the beginning." He estimates the number of men in arms against the government at fully 6,000. These are in a dozen or more detachments, which give the government "no end of trouble:" in many cases the Spanish troops have been beaten back with heavy loss. This traveller notes as "the most deplorable feature of the warfare, the pillaging and burning done by the insurgents." Quite unexpectedly these reports are confirmed in all essential particulars by a letter published March 12 in *La Union Constitucional*, a jingo organ of the Spanish party, which has, from the first, clamored for the most rigorous measures against the insurgents. The letter is so important that it must be given in its entirety, as translated and published in the *New York Herald*.

"In Baire there are 1,300 men, well fortified and armed. Seven hundred of these are armed with different rifles, and 600 with machetes. The chief of this large force is Jesu Rabi. Bartolomé Masso has in his immediate command 700 men, all armed with rifles and machetes. There are eleven other parties, some with 100 men and others with different numbers, which are commanded by Amador Guerra, Amador Lien, Esteban Tomayo y Soco, Juan Masso, Ismael Estrada, Joaquin Estrada, Saturnio Lora, Manuel del Man, Francisco Ballo, and Pedro Popa.

"It is supposed that there are four thousand insurgents, well

armed. These do not include the large bands of Guillermon, Moncado, Enrique Brooks, and Quintin Banderas, and more yet, of which there has been no notice. Neither does it include those that are ready to go, with arms now in their homes, ready to defend or attack with energetic force.

"Masso has issued a manifesto to the Spaniards, in which he promises to save the lives of their families, provided they are not hostile.

"Editorially the same paper accuses Captain-General Callejas of deceiving his government, and warns him that he will be responsible for the consequences. It prods him with the query: 'Why don't you tell them Rabi has 1,500 men at Jiguani? Why don't you tell them Masso has 1,000 men at Manzanillo, besides the 4,000 men commanded by Brooks, Moncado, and Banderas? and also the bands in Holguin?'"

General Lachambre, commander of the loyalist forces in the eastern or Santiago district, reports, March 19, an engagement between the command of Colonel Santocilde and a band of rebels at Guantanamo, in which the Spanish loss was five seriously wounded; of the rebels he reports seven killed and fifteen wounded. (Guantanamo was the first rallying point of the insurgents in the eastern part of the island; but the reports from loyal sources were unanimous in declaring the revolt definitely put down in that quarter.) Another brush between the Spanish troops and the rebels is reported in General Lachambre's dispatch. In this affair a rebel force was attacked and dispersed by Major Vaquero's column. Again at Guantanamo, March 16, a force of government troops attacked a party of rebels and completely routed them. And on the 17th the same government force overtook Perez's band, and after a "sharp" engagement (in which two rebels were wounded) the insurgents fled, throwing their arms away. On March 18 General Garrich, with a force of 220 men, overtook the rebels at Solis and killed five of them; among the dead were two rebel leaders, Manuel and Pacheco; the rebels lost all their arms and ammunition.

But again victory inclined toward the rebels. Captain Sampson of the British steamship *Earnwell*, which arrived at Philadelphia, Penn., from Santiago de Cuba March 24, reports that a few days previous to his departure, the insurgents had won a signal victory in the mountains back of El Cobre, a place fifteen miles from Santiago. The arrival of 10,000 troops from Spain, daily expected to arrive at Santiago, was regarded without apprehension by the insurgents, who counted on effective aid from yellow fever in thinning the ranks of the unacclimated Spanish soldiers during the summer months.

Toward the end of March, after the insurgents had



been in the field one month, it became apparent to the home government that the revolt had gone beyond the control of the local military commanders. It was therefore decided at a cabinet meeting March 26 that Marshal Martinez de Campos should be sent with strong reinforcements to Cuba, commissioned to put down the rising at any cost. About 12,000 additional troops were to embark with him April 2. The torpedo gunboats *Filipina* and *Martin Alonso Pinzon*, and the cruiser *Castilla*, were ordered to proceed to Cuban waters with all possible dispatch. Private advices received at Madrid from Cuba put the number of rebels in the field at 7,000. Premier Canovas del Castillo in the senate stated the cost of the war for the first month to be 5,000,000 pesetas, but said that Spain would be ready for any sacrifice that might be demanded. Marshal de Campos would take out 10,000,000 pesetas in his military chest. The immediate occasion for those effective measures was given by a dispatch from Captain-General Callejas, telling of the defeat of a detachment of Spanish troops by insurgents at CamPOCHULOS. Further, the dispatch announced the arrival of several noted rebel leaders in the province of Santiago. The government received the resignation of Captain-General Callejas March 28.

CAMPOS, DE, MARTINEZ, commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, is about 55 years of age, and is, by far, the most eminent of living Spanish soldiers. He was Marshal Concha's trusty lieutenant in the Carlist war, during which he successfully besieged the almost impregnable fortress of Seo d'Orgel in Catalonia. He saw service also in Cuba in 1877-78, as commander-in-chief of the forces that put down a formidable rebellion. In 1893 he commanded the expedition against Morocco; and after the Moors were chastised was Spanish commissioner in the negotiating of a treaty of peace and indemnity. In his wars he has never been confronted by an army of trained and disciplined soldiers, only by the tumultuary levies of insurgents or barbarians. His strategy is simple, but, with such foes, effective. He surrounds his enemies with an imposing force; then he demonstrates to their commander, in a parley, the hopelessness of resistance; and in most instances the argument has been convincing.

On the last day of the quarter (March 31) the reports from the scene of hostilities continued to be favorable to the cause of the rebellion. Passengers from Cuba who on that day arrived at Tampa, Fla., reported the revolution as spreading rapidly. There were in camp at Puerto Principe "1,000 insurgents, under command of Malques de Santa Lucia." This force was raised in the vicinity of Guanaja and was under orders to march to Yara, where a grand muster was to be held by command of Generals

Maceo and Masso. Among successes of the rebel cause reported, was a repulse to Colonel Santocilde March 19, as he was marching to Holguin with a reinforcement of 300 infantry and 20 horse. On the way he met a force of 600 insurgents under the two brothers Vegas, and in the battle that followed lost two lieutenants, and thereupon turned back. In the neighborhood of Holguin was an insurgent force numbering 1,500 men, under Rafael Reitor.

A few days after the outbreak of the insurrection two men, American citizens by adoption, August Bilton and Gustave Richahin, having put into the port of Santiago de Cuba in a small boat, were at once arrested and thrown into prison. The United States consul, Mr. Hyatt, having been appealed to by the men, referred the case to the department of state at Washington, and was instructed to demand their release. The Spanish authorities complied, and the men were freed, but were immediately rearrested and held in jail, despite the consul's protest. Mr. Hyatt reported the facts to Washington; and on the last day of March instructions of the most explicit character were forwarded to him, directing him to use every effort to obtain release of the men, unless it shall be proved that they were engaged in an unlawful enterprise, as charged by the local authorities, namely, landing a revolutionist party. If the prisoners suffer any injury from their confinement, the department of state will require of Spain reparation.

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## THE HAWAIIAN INSURRECTION.

THE arrest and commitment for trial of the leaders of the abortive royalist revolt of December 8 (Vol. 4, p. 916) did not extinguish the hopes of the enemies of the republic. Honolulu was alarmed on the night of December 31 by a report that the ex-queen's native partisans were about to fire the city and seize the government. Again, in the night of January 3, there was an alarm, nor was this without foundation: considerable numbers of natives came into the town after nightfall, and gathered in groups on the streets. But the vigilance of the police frustrated their plans. On Sunday, January 6, toward night, intelligence was received by the government that arms were landing at Diamond Head, which were taken to the house of George Bertelmann, a half-white royalist leader. A squad of mounted police was immediately ordered

from the city to search the house, while the citizens' guard and the volunteer military companies were summoned to patrol the streets. Martial law was proclaimed. Captain Parker, with the mounted police, reached Bertelmann's place after dark; and, just as Deputy-Marshal Brown was about to read the warrant of search, the police, who were outside, were fired at by a force of rebels, who had gathered in the neighborhood, designing to enter and take the city by surprise. With the police were three volunteers, Charles L. Carter, the collector-general, J. B. Castle, and Alfred Carter. Charles Carter, seeing that the shots came from a canoe shed on the beach, led the police in a rush on the shed to drive the rebels out. Coming to close quarters, Carter fell, mortally wounded. At the same moment a police lieutenant was wounded by a pistol-shot fired by Bertelmann from the verandah of the house. But the rebels in the shed were driven out and retreated to the bush, whence they kept up a sharp fire on the police. All efforts of Captain Parker and the police to dislodge the enemy having failed, aid was summoned from the city by telephone. Lieutenant King, with thirty soldiers, was quickly on the ground, and the enemy were forced to retire, taking position on the heights at the base of Diamond Head. From that situation they commanded the Bertelmann house, which became untenable, and the government force retired a half mile to the *Sans Souci* hotel. In the morning Lieutenant King, reinforced by twenty-five more soldiers under Lieutenant Coyne, formed a line from *Sans Souci* to the west slope of the Head, to prevent the rebels advancing. Thus checked, the rebels left the shore and ascended to the rim of the crater. There they had the government force within range of their rifles, and it became necessary to dislodge them from so advantageous a position. A rifled gun having been sent out from the city, shells were dropped upon the summit of the Head, and the rebels were forced to retire.

While this conflict was going on, Lieutenant T. B. Murray, with thirty-five men, was advancing on the Waialae road, to attack the rebels on the ridge back of Diamond Head. The rebels had a fieldpiece, handled by Robert Wilcox, one of the leaders of the insurrection, and their position was naturally impregnable, in a small volcanic cone called Mauumae. The possession of the fieldpiece by the rebels was a surprise to Captain Murray, and he was compelled to fall back and await reinforcements. In the afternoon arrived Captain Ziegler,

with a force of volunteers and sharpshooters and a rifled gun. The cone was shelled for several hours, the enemy making spirited response with their fieldpiece, but with no decisive result to either side and few casualties; but at last Wilcox was forced to abandon his position, carrying away his gun. About thirty rebels were taken prisoners. The next day Wilcox, with forty men, was discovered crossing the head of the Manoa valley, five miles inland. A government force overtook him in the north angle of the valley, and for two hours had a sharp engagement with him in the chaparral: then the rebels made their escape among the mountains. Wilcox and Nowlein, another of the insurgent chiefs, with three of their lieutenants, were taken prisoners January 14; and soon all the leaders were in custody. The volunteer militia were relieved from duty, and public tranquillity was restored.

**Liliuokalani's Renunciation.**—A military commission for trial of those concerned in the rebellion opened its sessions January 17. Wilcox, Nowlein, and six other leaders were first put on trial. The ex-queen was arrested on the 16th. She was removed from her residence and placed in the south chamber of the executive building, formerly the royal palace. A search of her private residence resulted in the discovery of a great number of rifles, pistols, and swords: twenty-one dynamite bombs were also found. While thus under arrest the ex-queen, on January 22, presented to the president of the republic a document in which she renounced all pretensions to the throne of Hawaii, and promised allegiance to the republican government. It is in the form of a letter to President Dole, and its essential parts are as follows:

“In order to avoid any possibility of trouble or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I hereby do fully and unequivocally admit and declare that the government of the republic of Hawaii is the only lawful government of the Hawaiian islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended, and no longer of any legal or actual validity, force, or effect whatsoever; and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance or official obligation or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever; and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and sustain the government of the republic of Hawaii.

“For myself, my heirs, and successors, I do hereby, without any mental reservation or modification, fully, finally, unequivocally, irrevocably, and forever abdicate, renounce, and release unto the government of the republic of Hawaii and its legitimate successors forever, all claims or pretensions whatsoever to the late throne of Hawaii, or

to the late monarchy of Hawaii, or to any past, or to any existing, or to any future government of Hawaii, or under, or by reason of any present or formally existing constitution, statute, law, position, right, or claim of any and every kind, name, or nature whatsoever, and whether the same consist of pecuniary or property consideration or of personal status, hereby forever renouncing, disowning, and disclaiming all rights, claims, demands, privileges, honors, emoluments, titles, and prerogatives whatsoever under or by virtue of any former or the existing government, constitution, statute, law, or custom of the Hawaiian islands whatsoever, save and excepting only such rights and privileges as belong to me in common with all private citizens of or residents in the republic of Hawaii.

"I do hereby respectfully implore for such misguided Hawaiians and others as have been concerned in the late rebellion against the republic of Hawaii such degree of executive clemency as the government may deem to be consistent with its duty to the community and such as a due regard for its violated laws may permit.

"It is my sincere desire henceforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement from all publicity, or even appearance of being concerned in the public affairs of the Hawaiian islands, further than to express, as I now do and shall always continue to do, my most sincere hope for the welfare and prosperity of Hawaii and its people, subject to the government of the republic of Hawaii.

"I hereby offer and present my duly certified oath of allegiance to the republic of Hawaii.

"I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn, and have signed the same without having received the slightest suggestion from the president of Hawaii, concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises. Relying upon the magnanimity of the government of the republic and upon its protection, I have the honor to be, Mr. President, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

[DULY ATTESTED.]

"LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS."

The reply of the government was as follows:

EXECUTIVE BUILDING,  
Honolulu, January 29, 1895.

Madam: A document executed by you, purporting to contain an abdication and renunciation of all sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you, has been delivered on your behalf to the president. As you were under arrest at the time the instrument was signed, it is desired, before accepting and placing the same on file, to make clear to you, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter arise, the views of the government in the matter.

First—The execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for



LILIUOKALANI, EX-QUEEN  
OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

such complicity as due investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the government and the consequent loss of life, which position is recognized by you in your letter.

Second—It cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you now voluntarily relinquish have had any legal existence since January 14, 1893, when by your public announcement that you had no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office, and by your action in attempting, by the mere exercise of your own will, to establish a new system of government, the contract existing between you and the people was dissolved, and all sovereign rights therein invested in you were lost. The statement by members of your then cabinet that they could not control your action, and their appeal to the citizens of Honolulu for assistance, was the next step which led to a resumption by the people of the rights of the government.

Third—So far as your communication may be taken as a notice to the disaffected, that it is your desire that the republic shall be recognized by them as the sole and lawful government of the country, it is fully appreciated. In this connection your unselfish appeal for clemency for those who took part in the late insurrection will receive full consideration.

By order of the executive council,

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
Attorney-General.

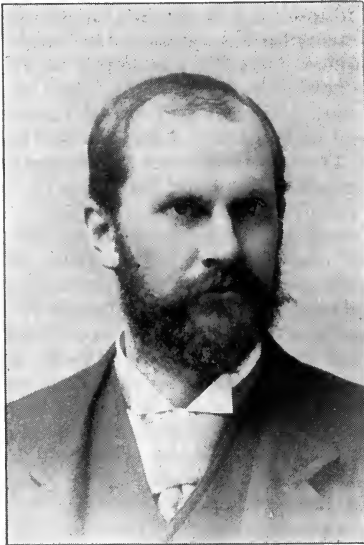
**Trial of the Conspirators.**—The court-martial instituted for trial of the captured insurgents found most of the accused guilty, and passed on the principal leaders—Wilcox, Nowlein, Bertelmann, Gulick, Rickard, and Seward—sentence of death, subject to the approval of the president of the republic. President Dole afterward commuted the death penalty to fines and imprisonment—namely, in each case, a fine of \$10,000 and 35 years' imprisonment. Other prisoners were condemned to imprisonment or to banishment. Nowlein and Bertelmann were afterward released, and their sentences suspended, in consideration of their having given evidence for the prosecution in the trial of the ex-queen. That trial was commenced February 5, and continued during four days. Several of her former servants and agents testified against her. Charles Clark, the ex-queen's "chief household retainer," testified that on the night of January 3, guards stationed by Nowlein at Washington Place, the private residence of Liliuokalani, were patrolling on all sides of the house till after midnight. These guards were armed with rifles and ammunition which had been concealed on the premises. The rising intended for January 3 having been deferred at the last moment, the arms, ammunition, and bombs were again hid away under rubbish, whence they were again taken on Sunday, January 6. Guards were again set to protect Washington Place and the ex-

queen against attack by any government force. Liliuokalani's private secretary, William Kaae, testified that he had copied eleven commissions for high officials, to which the accused attached her signature, also three proclamations and a new constitution. Samuel Nowlein, the chief rebel leader, testified that on the night of January 3, after giving Charles Clark orders about arming the guard at the ex-queen's residence, he had talked with her about the intended uprising. The following day he had acquainted her with the landing of arms for the rebels. On Sunday, the 6th, he told the ex-queen that he was going to Diamond Head, where "he could do best for her," and that he left Clark to protect her. Experts established the similarity of the bombs found at Washington Place with those seized in rebel camps. The ex-queen was found guilty. She was sentenced to imprisonment, or rather to be restrained of her liberty, for five years.

Among the spoils found in the ex-queen's residence were two diaries (not yet made public) for the years 1893 and 1894. From these it is seen that she was meditating a restoration to the throne from the day of her deposition. In June, 1893, and for some months after, she was confident of her eventual restoration by the president of the United States, and she notes the receipt of semi-official advices from President Cleveland and Minister Willis. She received many encouraging communications from persons in the United States, Canada, Central America, and Europe, and offers of aid should it be needed.

**Important Legislation.**—While the military commission was still sitting, a proclamation by President Dole declared martial law to be at an end. The legislative councils, in anticipation of this step, had passed various acts to provide for the safety of the government after the cessation of martial law. First, an act was passed declaring lawful all acts of officers of the government done under martial law for the suppression of the insurrection. This act legalizes the establishment of the military tribunal and the arrest, detention, deportation, trial, conviction, and sentencing of any person charged with sedition or insurrection. Another act prohibits the landing in Hawaii of refugees from justice, or criminals, or persons who have fled from the islands to avoid trial, and in particular forbids the return of persons deported under martial law, or banished by sentence of any court. Heavy penalties attach to violations of this act. For the suppression of seditious newspapers, it is provided that—

“If any person is convicted of the offense of publication of a seditious libel with reference to the publication of words in a newspaper of which he is editor, publisher, owner, or proprietor, the judge or magistrate trying the case may, in addition to the sentence awarded against such person, suspend the further publication of such newspaper for any period not exceeding four years. Every such suspension of a newspaper shall extend to and include any newspaper that may be started in place of such suspended newspaper, having the person so convicted of seditious libel as editor, publisher, owner, or proprietor thereof.”



HON. L. A. THURSTON,  
LATELY HAWAIIAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON,

years) is guilty of misdemeanor and is imprisonable for the remainder of the term.

**Immigration.**—The question of reinforcing the population of the islands and increasing the supply of labor is receiving earnest attention on the part of the government. At the end of March a German steamer was daily expected to arrive from the Azores, carrying 600 able-bodied Portuguese laborers and 300 women and children. A recent visit to Lisbon, of Mr. Thurston, the American minister at Washington, was made for the purpose of promoting the immigration of Portuguese laborers. On March 14, 900 Japanese laborers, of whom 700 were under contract, arrived at Honolulu.

Finally, another act provides that any person having “lawless intentions hostile to public order” may be brought before a circuit judge and summarily examined. On proof of such hostile intentions, the person may be adjudged “dangerous” and sentenced to expulsion from the islands; in case of doubt a suspected person may be put under bond. An expelled person returning to Hawaii before the term of his expulsion (six



**Minister Thurston's Departure.**—Toward the end of February the secretary of state at Washington forwarded to the Hawaiian government a demand for the recall of Hon. Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian envoy to the United States. The ground of this action of the state department was, it is said, that Mr. Thurston had given copies of official correspondence between the two governments to the press before the documents were delivered to the secretary of state. The Hawaiian minister gave as an excuse for his action the great eagerness of the people of the United States to learn the status of affairs in Hawaii; he acknowledged that his proceeding was undiplomatic, and apologized for it verbally. But Mr. Gresham requested an apology in writing, which, as the request had not been made in writing, Mr. Thurston refused. The text of Secretary Gresham's dispatch to the Hawaiian government was not made public; but, besides the points mentioned, it is believed that Minister Thurston's criticisms of certain acts of Mr. Willis, American minister at Honolulu, were assigned as a reason for requesting Mr. Thurston's recall. The information given by Mr. Thurston to the newspapers had regard to the trial of the conspirators at Honolulu and the nature of the sentences passed upon them. What Mr. Thurston gave to the press was matter of news simply, and in no sense official correspondence. The story as told by the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, is that Mr. Thurston imparted to the newspaper reporters only the intelligence he had himself gleaned from Honolulu newspapers and from letters of his own friends and correspondents.

“Several newspaper men called on Mr. Thurston for information as to the progress of affairs in Hawaii, and he told them the result of the trials of the conspirators as disclosed in his mail from Honolulu, at the same time making pertinent comments on each case, and giving his personal views as to the general effect of the proceedings on the people of Hawaii. He simply gave a brief narrative of recent occurrences in Hawaii as obtained from Hawaiian sources, and took special care to avoid any reference to the United States or the course of its representatives either in Washington or Honolulu.”

**The Cable to Hawaii.**—On February 9 the United States senate, after several days' discussion, voted to attach to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill a “rider” appropriating the sum of \$500,000 toward the laying of a submarine cable to Hawaii. When the report of the conference of committees of house and senate upon this appropriation came before the house of representatives February 20, it provoked a warm debate. On the part of

the opposition to the appropriation Mr. McCreary of Kentucky argued that if the government of the United States were to lay this cable, then in consistency it must lay cables to Samoa, Japan, China, and other countries; and if this government lay cables, so must it also construct land lines of telegraph and railroads. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, favoring the appropriation, said that a cable to Hawaii would yield no profit, and yet was a necessity: it would therefore have to be laid at the public expense. And if the United States did not act, Hawaii would be compelled to invoke British aid. And in both the house and the senate the advocates of the appropriation called attention to certain facts which show a purpose on the part of England to win a footing in the Hawaiian islands, intending to lay a cable from British Columbia to Australia. In the senate Mr. Morgan of Alabama quoted from an agreement between Great Britain and Hawaii for the cession to Great Britain by the republic of a landing for a cable, subject to the consent of the United States.

“Subject to the conditions and stipulations hereinafter set out, the Hawaiian government agrees \* \* \* to leave to the British government and its assignees \* \* \* either Necker island or French Frigate shoal, or Bird island, or other uninhabited island, whichever of them the British government may select.”

But because Hawaii is debarred by her reciprocity treaty with the United States from leasing or otherwise disposing of lands or islands to any foreign government, the consent of the United States must first be had.

The advocates of the appropriation laid great stress on this evidence of England's readiness to lay the cable and her purpose to win for herself all the resulting commercial and military advantages. But when the question came up for decision in the house on February 21, the project was defeated by a vote of 152 nays to 114 yeas. Of the affirmative votes ninety were cast by republicans, the rest by democrats and populists.



## THE BERING SEA QUESTION.

**E**XPERTS are agreed that the regulations recommended by the Paris tribunal of arbitration in August, 1893, for the protection of the seal herds in Bering sea and the North Pacific ocean, and subsequently put into force by legislative enactment in both Great Britain and the United States, are, even when most carefully executed, entirely insufficient for their avowed purpose. Under those regulations sealing is forbidden at any time within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof islands, and between May 1 and July 31 every year in that part of the Pacific ocean (including Bering sea) defined by the arbitrators (Vol. 3, p. 460). After July 31 poaching may be carried on anywhere outside the sixty-mile line. The returns of last season's operations make it clear that under these limitations dangerous inroads upon the herds can still be made; so that unless either an absolute prohibition be placed upon pelagic sealing for a number of years in order to enable the herds to recover, or both the close season and the protected zone be extended, it is only a matter of time (possibly five years) when the herds at the rookeries will be reduced to a remnant not worth considering.

These conclusions are born out by the personal investigations in Bering sea of Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, and by an official report made to the navy department by Commander C. E. Clark. The following is a pertinent passage from Commander Clark's report:

“Upward of 30,000 seals were captured this year (1894) in Bering sea after the 31st of July, and of these nearly 25,000 were females. A careful estimate made early in September, showed that 9,300 pups had already died of starvation on the rookeries, and that about an equal number would later perish in the same miserable manner, half of them being females. About 33,000 were lost, and the reproductive power of the herd has been lowered from 10 to 20 per cent. The success that has attended pelagic sealing this year, and the knowledge that has been obtained of methods that can be followed and of grounds that may be resorted to advantageously, will probably double the number of vessels engaged, and increase the catch proportionately the coming season. The loss as before will fall where it is most to be dreaded, *i. e.*, upon the females. While the disparity in the number of each sex taken has been determined, the reasons for it are not known. In my opinion, the male seals who are not able to fight their way on the rookeries, retire as far as they are compelled to by the bulls in possession, and no farther; while the females, who have young to suckle, leave, when impregnated, for the feeding grounds, which seem, most unfortunately, to be well outside of the prohibited zone.”

In spite of the large patrol maintained last season, it

is estimated that the pelagic catch in the North Pacific ocean, including Bering sea, reached the unprecedented number of from 130,000 to 142,000 seals. Of this number only 16,000 were killed on the Pribilof islands by the North American Commercial Company, their lessees. The catch on the Commander islands was about 28,000. About 39,000 were believed to have been taken off the Japan and Russian coasts. The remainder, between 50,000 and 60,000 in round numbers, were taken either in Bering sea or on the American side of the North Pacific. It is stated that only thirty-seven pelagic sealing vessels entered Bering sea; but that in the short period of four or five weeks they took over 7,000 more seals than were taken by the total fleet of pelagic sealers (95 in number) on the American side of the North Pacific during the period from January to April inclusive.

For the season of 1895 the United States has decided to intrust the work of patrol to vessels of the revenue-cutter service exclusively, four of which have already been selected—the *Corwin*, *Rush*, *Bear*, and *Perry*. The following are in substance the regulations for the coming season as agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain and made public January 19:

Article 1.—Every vessel employed in fur seal fishing shall have, in addition to the papers now required by law, a special license for fur seal fishing.

Article 2.—Before the issuance of the special license, the master of any sailing vessel proposing to engage in the fur seal fishery shall produce satisfactory evidence that the hunters employed by him are competent to use with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which this fishing may be carried on.

Article 3.—Every sealing vessel provided with special license shall show, under her national ensign, a flag not less than four feet square, composed of two pieces, yellow and black, joined from the right-hand upper corner of the fly to the left-hand lower corner of the luff, the part above and to the left to be black, and the part to the right and below to be yellow.

Article 4.—In order to protect from unnecessary interference sealing vessels within the area of the award during the close season (that is to say, between April 30 and August 1), but which have not violated the law, any sealing vessel lawfully traversing, or intending to traverse, the area of the award during the close season, on the way to her home port, or any other port, or to or from the sealing grounds, or for any other legitimate purpose, may, on the application of the master, have her sealing outfit secured under seal, and an entry thereof made on her clearance and log-book; and such sealing up and entry shall be a protection to the vessel against interference or detention during the close season by any cruiser, so long as the seals so affixed shall remain unbroken, unless there shall be evidence of any violation of the fishery articles of the award notwithstanding.

Article 5.—Such sealing up and entry may be effected in port or

at sea by any naval, consular, or customs officer of the nation to which the vessel belongs. It may also be effected in the case of British sealing vessels at the island of Attou, by any naval or customs officer of the United States in the absence of any British naval or consular officer. It may also be effected at sea as regards British vessels by the commander of a United States cruiser, and as regards United States vessels by the commander of a British cruiser. If the master shall so desire, the officer effecting the sealing up and entry shall deliver to him a certificate of the number of seals and sealskins on board at that date, keeping a copy of the same.

Article 6.—And whereas, by the sixth fishery article of the award, the use of nets, firearms, and explosives is forbidden in the fur seal fishery—but that restriction does not apply to shotguns, when such fishing takes place outside the Bering sea, during the season when it may be lawfully carried on—any sealing vessel, having shotguns and ammunition on board, may, before entering Bering sea, on the application of the master, have the same secured under seal, and an entry thereof made on her clearance or log-book; and such sealing up and entry may be effected in the same manner and shall afford the same protection against improper seizure or detention in Bering sea during the season when the fishery may be lawfully carried on there, as the securing of sealing outfits under the last preceding regulation.

Article 7.—Any vessel of the United States may obtain special license for fur seal fishing upon application to the chief officer of the customs in any port of the United States, or to the United States consular office of any port in Japan, and complying with the requirements of these regulations.

Canadian sealers are loud in their protest against these regulations, especially the “sealing up” rule, the granting to United States officers of the right of visit and search, and the required flying of a flag composed of colors which are ordinarily regarded as significant of pestilence and piracy.

On March 3 the house of representatives passed a bill to prevent the extermination of the fur-bearing seals of Alaska.

It authorizes the president to conclude and proclaim a *modus vivendi* with the governments of Great Britain, Russia, and Japan, providing for new regulations for the preservation of the seal herd. It also provides that if the *modus vivendi* authorized shall not be arranged, and effective regulations for the preservation of the seal herd put into operation for this year's sealing season, the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized, with the approval of the president, “to take and kill each and every fur seal, male and female, as it may be found on the Pribilof islands.” That is, the United States must destroy its seal herd in order to prevent Canadian poachers from stealing it.

**The Question of Damages.**—Up to the present time, through the refusal of congress to take positive action, the efforts of the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the American secretary of state, Mr. Gresham, to reach a final settlement of the question of damages to

be paid for illegal seizures of British vessels in Bering sea prior to the conclusion of a *modus vivendi*, have been unavailing.

On June 7, 1894, Sir Julian Pauncefote transmitted to Secretary Gresham what he described as a "complete list and summary" of the British claims, amounting to \$542,169, suggesting at the same time that each country should appoint a "duly qualified commissioner" to examine into the same with a view to negotiating for final adjustment. On August 21, 1894, the secretary of state wrote to the British ambassador that the president had concluded that it might be "practicable as well as advantageous to effect a direct settlement of the claims by the payment of a lump sum in full satisfaction of all demands;" and he proposed the sum of \$425,000, subject, of course, to the action of congress in the matter of appropriating that amount. Sir Julian Pauncefote replied at once, accepting the compromise suggested. President Cleveland, it will be remembered, in his last annual message to congress, recommended the payment of the above sum of \$425,000; and on February 22, 1895, an amendment providing for the same was offered to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill by the committee on appropriations. On February 25 this amendment passed in committee of the whole house by a vote of 94 to 86. The opponents of the amendment, however, led by Messrs. Cannon & Hitt of Illinois, immediately brought it up in the house, when it was rejected by 143 nays to 112 yeas.

The objections were based mainly upon the doubtful nationality of the claimants, a majority being alleged to be American subjects, and upon the large proportion of estimated or "consequential" damages in the total amount claimed. That total, \$542,169, consisted of various items on account of the value of vessels seized and condemned from 1886 to 1890 inclusive—value of outfit, insurance, legal expenses, etc. But in addition there was in every case a claim on account of the "estimated catch of seals," that is, the number which it was estimated might have been caught during the season if it had not been for the capture of the sealing vessel. The total of these "estimated" claims is variously put at from \$320,000 to \$375,000. It is, however, an established fact that during the course of argument before the Paris tribunal, both sides agreed to withdraw all claims on account of prospective earnings or consequential damages under Article 5 of the *modus vivendi* of 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 122).

After the defeat of the above amendment in the house, an effort was made to engraft it upon the General Deficiency bill in the senate; but it was defeated through the objections of Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations. After indicating the reasons for believing that ten of the eighteen vessels concerned in the claims submitted by Great Britain were owned by United States citizens, Mr. Morgan summed up the general situation as follows:

Total amount claimed by Great Britain \$542,169.42; total amount of claims of United States citizens presented, \$359,853.89; balance resulting, being amount claimed by British owners, \$182,315.53. But of this amount claimed by British subjects, speculative damages are included to the amount of \$111,391, thus leaving the amount claimed by British subjects, less speculative damages, \$70,924.53, the total amount, which could possibly be recovered. But even this sum, which is \$471,244 less than the British claim presented, and \$354,075 less than the amount the secretary of state proposes to give in settlement, is undoubtedly excessive. Of that amount \$34,636 is for "personal claims," and in all probability some of these claimants are citizens of the United States or some other country, which fact could be established by investigation. Deducting the "personal claims" from \$70,924, there is left, as Mr. Morgan says, \$36,289. Of this sum \$16,560 appears as the claim of the *Henrietta* (less speculative damages). The *Henrietta* was seized in Bering sea in September, 1892, under the provisions of the *modus vivendi*, and therefore no claim is allowable.

Senator Morgan therefore concludes that Great Britain claims the sum of \$542,169, and that the amount due with interest is only \$96,102, making an excess in the claims without interest over the amount due with interest of \$446,066. The secretary of state proposed to allow \$425,000, which is by this account, according to Senator Morgan's figures, \$328,897 in excess of the total amount due British subjects with the interest computed.

On March 1 Senator Morgan offered a resolution authorizing the committee of which he is chairman to investigate the whole question of the alleged damages. Mr. Cockrell of Missouri sought to secure an appropriation of \$50,000 for an international commission of arbitration to sit during the interval between the outgoing and the incoming session of congress; and Mr. Sherman of Ohio offered a substitute appropriating \$425,000, the full amount suggested as a satisfaction of the British claims.

All proposals, however, fell through, and congress adjourned without recording any positive enactment in the matter. This leaves the question of damages to be settled by further diplomatic negotiation, and it is not unlikely that the British claims will be augmented by an additional bill of damages for the wrongful imprisonment of persons on board the seized vessels. At the end of

March preliminaries are being arranged for the negotiation of a new treaty, the purpose of which will be to create a commission to hear evidence in support of claims and adjudicate the indemnity to be paid. This convention, when signed, will have to be submitted to the United States senate for ratification at a future session.

### THE BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

President Cleveland in the middle of January submitted to the senate the correspondence of the state department with the British foreign office regarding the occurrences at Bluefields. In a letter accompanying the documents, Secretary of State Gresham conveyed the important intelligence that Great Britain had given the United States government "most positive assurances" that she asserted "no right of sovereignty or protection over the Mosquito territory," but on the contrary respected the "full and paramount sovereignty of Nicaragua." On March 19 a peremptory demand was made on Nicaragua through her minister to England, by the British secretary for foreign affairs, the Earl of Kimberley, for reparation for the insult offered to Great Britain in August, 1894, when her consular agent, Mr. Hatch, was expelled from Bluefields (Vol. 4, p. 554). A copy of the ultimatum was received in Washington March 26, and was published in the newspapers. It is a lengthy document, but its substance and intent may be stated briefly, as follows:

Lord Kimberley acknowledges receipt from the Nicaraguan envoy, Señor Barrios, of voluminous documents presented in justification of the proceedings of the Nicaraguan government at Bluefields—arrest, imprisonment, and expulsion of Vice-Consul Hatch and other British subjects. That Mr. Hatch was not "strictly speaking" an officer in the British consular service is admitted; but the Nicaraguan authorities in the Mosquito territory had corresponded with him and made use of his services "in a consular capacity." Ordinary courtesy demanded that they should have communicated with the British government before resorting to the arrest of that gentleman. The Nicaraguan government having submitted proofs of the agency of Mr. Hatch and other British subjects in bringing about the race troubles at Bluefields, Lord Kimberley cites counter-testimony to acquit them of that charge, and to show that, on the contrary, they had always studied



to maintain peace. Lord Kimberley defends the action of British subjects in upholding for a short time the government of Chief Clarence:

“After the police riots of the 5th of July \* \* \* the town of Bluefields was without organized government until the Mosquito chief, at the request of merchants and others, issued a proclamation that he had reassumed his former position. The Nicaraguan commissioner was without power to maintain order or the authority of Nicaragua, and took the first opportunity to withdraw his soldiers to a place of safety. In these circumstances certain British subjects, at the request of the Mosquito chief, reassumed the functions which they had formerly exercised. \* \* \* If a government of some sort had not been constituted, a state of anarchy would undoubtedly have ensued.”

With regard to the conduct of Mr. Hatch, while General Cabezas, in his report to the Nicaraguan government, declares it to have been “the grossest mockery of truth and Nicaragua,” the British foreign secretary holds it to have been “perfectly correct during the time that he acted as British pro-consul.” The whole series of Nicaragua’s complaints against Hatch and the other British subjects is reviewed with a like result—what Nicaragua condemns the minister heartily approves. Having thus disposed of the charges against Mr. Hatch and his fellow sufferers, Lord Kimberley judges it not necessary specially to notice the rest of the documents. He will only request of General Barrios that he will without delay inform the Nicaraguan government that the government of Her Britannic Majesty

“cannot admit that any adequate or reliable evidence has been produced to justify the arbitrary and violent action taken against those British subjects.”

**British Ultimatum to Nicaragua.**—The case for Nicaragua thus put out of the way, Lord Kimberley straightway told the envoy that the Nicaraguan government must “pay the sum of £15,000 on account of their action in arresting, imprisoning, and expelling those British subjects; further, must cancel unconditionally the decrees of exile issued against them; and agree to the constitution of a commission to assess the losses sustained by them in their property or goods.” The commission is to be composed of a British representative, a Nicaraguan representative, and a jurist, *not a citizen of any American state*, to be selected by agreement between the Nicaraguan and British governments, and failing that, by the president of the Swiss republic. The findings of the commission are to be by a majority, and the award is to be final

and "to be paid within three months of the conclusion of their labors."

And as the day of settlement with Nicaragua was come, Lord Kimberley pressed for satisfaction of the claims of other British subjects for damages. Besides the British subjects so ill-used at Bluefields, there are other British subjects who have suffered at the hands of the government of Nicaragua, to wit, Arthur E. Sykes of Sheffield, England, who, while serving as engineer of a steamboat, "was forced at the point of the bayonet by Nicaraguan soldiers to get up steam and take a party of them down the river to Bluefields Bluff," where, however, the engineer was rescued out of the hands of his taskmasters by the captain of the United States ship *Marblehead*. Then there is Joshua E. Gale, a Jamaican and a British subject, who was beaten with the flat of a sword for refusing to perform military service, and was then made to serve. Likewise, there is the further instance of the unwarrantable seizure of the British schooner *Angella* by the governor of Corn Island, and the detention of her owner and crew. "For these outrages Her Majesty's government must also have satisfaction, and they require that the sum of £600 be paid as indemnity."

On the publication of the ultimatum in fragmentary form in this country, the exclusion of citizens of "any American state" from the commission was so worded as to exclude specifically "any citizen of the United States." But the government at Washington, on receipt of the complete text, still resented the exclusion of American citizens, even though they shared the disability with citizens of the rest of the American republics. The phrase "not a citizen of any American state" was interpreted to be a declaration by England that she was indisposed to recognize any force in the Monroe doctrine. On this view of the matter being brought to the notice of Lord Kimberley, he, through one of his under-secretaries, disavowed any intention of casting a reflection on the United States; and over-sensitive Americans are requested to read into the phrase "any American state" the meaning "any of the smaller republics of Central and South America." This explanation is put forward in all seriousness, and, while it is admitted that "technically and literally" the United States is one of the "American states," as a matter of fact the British foreign office never classifies the government and people of the United States with those other governments and peoples. When the phrase is

viewed in this light, "a clearer understanding," we are asked to believe, "is given to the denial on the part of Great Britain that any reflection upon the United States was intended."

Many persons who are not diplomats continue to understand the phrase in its "literal and technical sense." A leading official (unnamed) at Washington regards Great Britain's exclusion of the United States—for that is the literal meaning of the phrase—from participation in the proposed arbitration as "a distinct and explicit recognition of the identity of interests of the United States and Nicaragua, and of the influence of the United States on this continent, as well as a confession of Great Britain's weakness among American republics." He continues:

It is a statement in black and white that England fears the influence of the United States over Central and South American governments and their inhabitants. It shows that England knows that the citizens of the American continent, regardless of mere political boundaries, would not be apt to recognize any claim England might make in the western hemisphere, and particularly at the entrance of a possible waterway which is relied upon more closely to connect the Atlantic and Pacific ports of this country. The refusal to permit any man in America to have the casting vote of a judicial tribunal involving only the small question of damages to a few mischief-making advisers of a miserable tribe of half-breed Indians, long used to support an obscure British pretension to protectorate rights, but whose tribal relations have now been irrevocably dissolved, is too transparent. It is a clear statement that Great Britain considers that our national relations with Nicaragua differ only constructively and in degree alone from our relations with one of our states, and that in her dealings with the little republic she could no more than expect us to feel the deepest concern.

I may be wrong in my anticipations, but I believe if the United States should demand an explanation from Great Britain of those seven words in its ultimatum excluding American citizens, the reply would be that Great Britain desired to have a thoroughly impartial tribunal, and that the question at issue was one distinctly between Great Britain and the American republics.

## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

There have been but few incidents during the opening months of 1895 which have aroused anxious speculation as to the political future on the continent. But in spite of the outwardly tranquil aspect of affairs, it has long been pretty well understood that beneath the surface there lurk volcanic fires which will inevitably some day find a vent, involving possibly the whole of Europe in their destructive outburst. Notwithstanding the enormity of the burdens imposed upon the continental powers by their vast

and expensive military systems, the preparation for war is to-day, as much as at any time since the close of the late war between France and Germany, the first preoccupation of statesmen. In this connection unusual interest attaches to the statements recently made by M. Jules Roche in a speech delivered in the French chamber. He declared that after all her sacrifices—which none but a power as wealthy as she could have borne—France was still unprepared for war. Her perennial enemy, Germany, was far stronger than she; and at the very outset of the war—a period when ultimate issues are often, if not usually, decided—France, with enemies on at least two frontiers, would find herself fully 150,000 men short, and might sustain terrible, even fatal, calamities before her generals could avail themselves of her full resources.

**European Military Systems.**—As bearing upon this problem of the preservation of peace through elaborate preparations for war, the following figures, recently compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Ludlow, United States military *attaché* at London, Eng., are worthy of preservation. They show the area, population, and military strength of the six leading European states, with corresponding data for the United States, for comparison:

EUROPEAN MILITARY SYSTEMS.

	Area, sq. m.	Population.	Military Strength.	
			Peace.	War.
Germany .....	208,738	50,000,000	584,548	2,700,000
France .....	204,092	39,000,000	523,755	2,715,570
Austria-Hungary .....	261,649	43,500,000	299,150	1,590,830
Italy .....	110,623	31,500,000	247,228	1,909,000
Russia in Europe .....	2,095,000	110,000,000	977,500	2,732,400
Great Britain .....	120,973	40,000,000	*220,509	700,000
United States of America .....	3,581,000	65,000,000	25,000 112,000	Regulars. Militia.

Germany lays out about \$160,000,000 annually on the army and navy—considerably over one-third of her revenue. France, a much richer country, but burdened with an unprecedentedly huge load of debt, pays \$180,000,000; and Italy, already over-burdened with public obligations, pays \$80,000,000, Austria-Hungary doing about the same. Great Britain has larger resources than any of these, and is relatively independent of territorial complications; yet the necessity of maintaining her hold on the route to India and the command of the sea for the protection of her commerce, compels her to expend annually upon her army and navy \$160,000,000—about one-third of her gross rev-

\*The British peace strength includes 76,721 in India.

enne. In the British service, however, there is no universal drafting or enforced service. The English regiments are maintained by voluntary enlistments, and the English army is practically the training school and recruiting depot for the British army in India, to which drafts are sent each year, and where about 77,000 men are kept in active service, besides the native contingents numbering 140,000.

In estimating the total cost of European armaments, there should be considered the incidental cost represented by the withdrawal from economic productive occupation of these vast armies of 200,000 to 1,000,000 men during the period of their greatest activity and productive power, which element, when added, would probably bring the ultimate cost up to three times the annual expenditure. But this is partially offset by the cost of such additional police organization as would otherwise be necessary for the proper maintenance of internal order and stability in the respective states.

**Alsace-Lorraine.**—An incident significant of the peaceful intentions of the German people in spite of their continued increase of military strength, is seen in the adoption, in February, by the Reichstag, of a resolution abolishing the dictatorship over Alsace-Lorraine, which has lasted twenty-four years. Since the close of the war with France, Germany had ruled the conquered provinces regardless of the wishes of their inhabitants. The schools, the courts, and even the churches, were under the control of the Germans, and their exercise of authority was calculated to crush out all French sentiment among the people. Now, however, the Reichstag has voted to give the Alsatians the right to a certain degree of self-government. The imperial government opposed the resolution; but it was carried by a coalition of the socialists, ultramontanes, and radicals. The Bundesrath has still to act upon the proposal, and it is almost certain that the upper house will reject it.

**The Eastern Question.**—The most serious feature of the European situation just at present is found in the agitation in Macedonia, which is said to portend an uprising of the Christians there against the domination of Turkey, and is closely connected with the attitude of the Sublime Porte toward the Christians in Armenia, and its failure to institute in Macedonia the administrative reforms promised at the Berlin conference. The agitation is fostered by the Pan-Slavist element in Servia, Bulgaria,

Roumania, Montenegro, and Greece, each of these states counting upon receiving a portion of the Ottoman dominions in Europe in the event of a general imbroglio.

## THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

**Franco-Belgian Kongo Treaty.**—On February 2 a convention between Belgium and France was signed at Paris, defining the right of pre-emption with regard to the Kongo Free State, which France has claimed since 1884. Of this convention Savorgnan de Brazza, the distinguished African explorer, now commissary-general of the French Kongo territory, says:

“The importance of the agreement depends principally on the use we make of it in the future. The agreement assures to France access to the valley of the Nile. It is for us now only to follow persistently the road which is open to us, and to surmount the obstacles which the powers interested may place in our way.”

Of the relation between this convention and the designs of France upon the Bahr-el-Ghazel territory, M. de Brazza remarks:

“Access to the valley of the Nile from the south is the only way in which we may be enabled one day to settle the Egyptian question in a manner consistent with our interests. By that means also we shall be able one day successfully to oppose the progress of our rivals in regard to colonization.”

Of the possibility of joining the Kongo territory to the Soudan, he says:

“It is easy for us to go up as far as Lake Tchad and to draw around us the population of Darfur, which is at present under the influence of Mohammedan proselytism. All we have to do is to learn how to attract the sympathies of this Mohammedan population, and it is this work that I set myself to do.”

**The Upper Nile Region.**—The Royal Niger Company having made complaint to the British government that two French exploring expeditions, so-called, had invaded territory in the upper Nile valley, which is under British protection, the subject was first duly considered in cabinet meeting; and on March 28 Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, explained the situation in a carefully prepared speech to the house of commons.

Great Britain, he said, stood in such a position of trust in Egypt as to make the British and Egyptian “spheres of influence” cover the entire Nile waterway. It was a thing incredible that a French expedition should have been sent by official authority to the Nile country to occupy the valley of the river. The foreign office did not suppose that a French expedition had ever received such orders.

So far Sir Edward Grey used the language of diplomacy. But then he spoke words which on all sides were understood to menace war, should it appear that France had done the thing which the foreign office could not believe that she had done.

“The advance of a French expedition under secret orders from the west side of Africa into territory subject to British claims whose rightfulness had been so long known, would be not only an inconsistent and unexpected act, but also an unfriendly one, and would be regarded as such by the (British) government.”

Mr. Labouchere, radical leader, having declared the speech to be a menace to France, Sir Edward Grey denied that his words “implied in any way a menace to France.”

A “leading French statesman” is quoted in the London *Times* as expressing the French view of the situation in these words:

“We are not in a position, so long as our present condition in Europe lasts, to quarrel with England; but she must not make it too unpleasant for us, nor must she wound our self-love, or we shall cease to be prudent.”

Says the Paris *Temps*:

“France will endeavor to preserve her equanimity, though recognizing the moment as grave and the problem as difficult in the matter of the points of difference regarding Great Britain’s declaration that the upper Nile is Egyptian territory and therefore within the British sphere”

According to the *Figaro*, Sir Edward Grey’s statement was “imprudent,” and “it was simply raving on his part to accuse France of bad faith, while his menace is merely tomfoolery.”

The contention between the two governments is the result of their conflicting interests in the Bahr-el-Ghazel region on the west bank of the upper Nile. The region is a part of the Egyptian Soudan, lost to Egypt in the Mahdi rebellion. The territory on the east side of the Nile is claimed by England as part of her East Africa province; north of latitude 10° north, England claims both sides of the Nile. Hence the territory in dispute lies between the northern boundary of the Kongo state and latitude 10° north, and between the Nile and longitude 25° east, there touching the French Kongo territory. France has never recognized the validity of the British claims.

**Swaziland.**—The formal transfer to the Transvaal republic of the government of Swaziland (Vol. 4, p. 796) was proclaimed February 19. From that date the republic assumes the administration of the affairs of Swaziland. For the present the existing laws, customs, and courts are

not to be altered. Mr. T. Krogh, who was the Transvaal representative on the joint committee of administration while the country was under the dual control of Great Britain and the republic, becomes administrator or governor. On the part of the Swazis, their two queens have resigned their claims and pretensions in favor of the young king. By the terms of the convention between the Transvaal and the British government, the king remains paramount chief of the Swazis in Swaziland. Under the provisions of the convention, all white men in the country are entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by citizens of the South African republic, including the electoral franchise. Equal rights are accorded to the Dutch and English languages; and it is provided that no customs duties higher than those of the present tariff in the Transvaal or in the South African Customs Union shall be imposed on imported articles. The sale of intoxicating liquors to natives is prohibited.

**The Italian Sphere.**—On January 13 an “overwhelming force” of dervishes surrounded Kassala, where the Italian garrison numbered 1,500 men. The Italians made a sortie, but were repulsed and driven to seek shelter behind their works. The commander-in-chief, General Baratieri, having been advised of the situation, collected all available troops and started immediately from Keren to the relief of the beleaguered garrison. On the 15th he telegraphed to Rome that on the preceding day he had made an attack on the Abyssinians under Ras Mangascia, and after severe fighting had routed the besieging army. The numerical strength of the Abyssinians he gives as 10,000 men, while the Italians, with their native allies, numbered 4,000. The next day Ras Mangascia returned to the attack, concentrating his efforts on the Italian flank. A reinforcement of 3,000 men under General Arimonde coming in sight at the same moment, the Abyssinians fled in disorder. The Italians pursued the fleeing enemy, inflicting on them a loss of hundreds of men killed and wounded, among them seven chiefs and several sub-chiefs.

A dispatch from Massowah, received at Rome February 25, states that an expedition sent by King Menelek against the Galla tribes in south Abyssinia killed 7,000 Gallas and took 15,000 prisoners.

**Madagascar.**—The French expeditionary force of 15,000 men under command of General Duchesne for operations in Madagascar, was nearly ready at the end of March to take passage at Toulon and Marseilles for Majunga, the



northwestern port of the island. The force consists of infantry, artillery, cavalry, and especially marine infantry. It was expected to reach Majunga before the end of April.

In the meantime there were a few collisions between the Hovas and the French in Madagascar. A correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* at the end of March reported that the Hovas had driven the French merchants from Marondava, and that the French squadron, co-operating with the troops, had captured Marovoay, Lispisca, Mahambo, and Betaiboca; also that a rumor was current of the capture of Fort Dauphin by the French.

A telegram of March 20 from Tamatave *via* Port Louis reported the conviction of John L. Waller, formerly United States consul, by a French court-martial, on charge of conspiracy with the Hovas against the French authorities, and his being condemned to twenty years' imprisonment. As late as March 27 the department of state at Washington was without official information of Mr. Waller's case. The ex-consul may have relinquished his American citizenship when he entered the service of the native government.

### THE VENEZUELAN IMBROGLIO.

It is rarely that international complications involving the interests of the United States and at first glance having the appearance of conflict with the long-accepted principles of the Monroe doctrine, have been so numerous as they are at the close of the present quarter. The affair with Spain, due to the firing of a Spanish gunboat upon the American steamer *Alliança*, has already been described (p. 57), as has also the relation of the United States to the demand made by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for indemnity for injuries to her consular representative and to British citizens and property (See article "The Bluefields Incident," p. 78). Grave enough, also, are the rumors that England contemplates taking vigorous steps against Guatemalan bonds, which are largely held in England, and on which the government of the republic has stopped payment, and that Germany contemplates similar action against Venezuela to exact payment of the seven per cent unpaid guarantee on the construction of the Central Venezuelan railway.

**British Guiana Boundary Dispute.**—But far graver than any of the above are the issues arising out of the long-standing dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain over

their respective boundaries in the region of the Orinoco delta. The territory in dispute includes the Yuruary valley, in which gold mines of great richness have recently been discovered, and the possession of which would go far to put Great Britain in control of the navigable outlet of the Orinoco, the key to the commerce of one-quarter of the entire South American continent, and would tend to introduce radical changes in the commercial and political relations of Venezuela, Colombia, and Brazil.

Along the northeast coast of South America, between the mouths of the Orinoco and the Amazon, lies the territory known prior to 1810 as the Guayanas. In that year a large portion of the territory became the possession of Venezuela, as the successor in title of Spain. Another portion of the Guayanas was ceded to Great Britain by Holland in 1814. No treaty had ever definitely fixed the boundary between the Spanish and Dutch possessions, and it was not long before a boundary dispute arose, which all efforts to settle have, up to the present time, proved unavailing. In 1887 the dispute reached such a point that diplomatic relations between England and Venezuela were broken off.

The claims of Venezuela include all territory west of the Essequibo river and southward to the border of Brazil. They are supported by a long array of historical facts, summarized as follows by the Hon. William L. Scruggs, ex-United States minister to Venezuela:

By the treaty of Münster, between Spain and Holland, of 1648; by official notes of the Spanish colonial government of Cumaná, of 1742; by the Spanish-Portuguese treaty of 1750; by the correspondence passed between the Spanish colonial government and the authorities of the adjacent Dutch colony east of the Essequibo, in 1758; by the royal Spanish schedules of 1768; by official records of the Spanish cabinet, 1769; by official instructions from the cabinet at Madrid to the Spanish colonial authorities in Guayana, 1779; by the order-in-council issued by the Spanish cabinet in 1780; by the official reports of the royal Spanish colonial commission of 1788; by the treaty of Aranjuez, of 1791, between Spain and Holland; by the official correspondence of the Dutch West India Company of 1794; by the official correspondence of the British diplomatic agent in Caracas, in 1836, acknowledging Venezuela's right of domain on the Atlantic coast east of the Orinoco delta; by the formal acknowledgment, in 1841, by a British law court in Demerara, of Venezuela's undisputed jurisdiction over the Moroco river; and by a similar formal acknowledgment by the authorities of British Guayana (Guiana) as late as 1874.

The following is a summary of the English counter-claims, also supported by historical facts:

That two forts of a temporary character, called "New Zealand"

and "New Middleburgh," were erected by the Dutch on the Pomaron river (some leagues west of the Essequibo) in 1657, thereby showing that the Dutch laid claim to that territory; by concessions alleged to have been made to a Dutch company in that vicinity in 1674; by the armed conflict between some Dutch and Spanish colonists on the Pomaron river in 1797, in which, it is claimed, the Spaniards were defeated and driven away; and, finally, by some pretended treaty between Great Britain and the Indians (names and dates not given), whereby England engaged to "protect" the Indians against white encroachments.

Prior to 1840 Great Britain had not advanced westward beyond the Pomaron river. Late in that year, however, she extended her occupancy in the direction mentioned, and set up a claim to the entire Atlantic coast as far as the Orinoco delta; and in 1841 Sir Robert Schomburgk, her commissioner, erected the boundary now known as the Schomburgk line. Venezuela



GENERAL JOAQUIN CRESPO,  
PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

protested at once; and presently the frontier marks placed by Schomburgk at Barima, in the Orinoco region, were ordered to be destroyed. In 1844 Great Britain proposed a boundary line beginning a little west of the Pomaron river. In 1881, we are told, she again extended her claims westward to a line beginning twenty-nine miles west of the Moroco river, thus claiming the valleys of both the Pomaron and the Moroco. In 1886 she claimed territory to the bank of the Guiana river. Again, in 1890, she proposed a divisional line beginning at the junction of the Amacuro and Orinoco rivers, thus claiming practical control of the Orinoco delta. Finally, in 1893, she proposed a conventional boundary line beginning at the mouth of the Amacuro and running so as to include the upper waters of the Cumaná, and thence to the sierra of the Usupamo.

The United States has viewed the progress of this dispute with some anxiety, and has frequently tried to effect a settlement by arbitration, tendering her good offices to that end. On February 20, 1895, the following joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives was approved:

*Resolved*, That the president's suggestion, made in his last annual message to this body, namely, that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their dispute as to boundaries to friendly arbitration, be earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of both the parties in interest.

The desire embodied in this resolution was conveyed to Great Britain by Ambassador Bayard; but the authorities at London still refuse, as they have persistently done, to submit to the decision of any board of arbitration which may call in question the British claims east of the Schomburgk line. English sentiment is undoubtedly aroused by various annoyances caused by the Venezuelan forces to British Guiana officials in the border districts.

There is thus created a situation which has given rise, in the United States, to much discussion of the Monroe doctrine, and, in certain quarters, to not a little jingoism—a spirit, which, unless curbed by the calm judgment of a sensible people, would be almost constantly creating tension in the foreign relations of this country.

The Monroe doctrine, long an accepted part of the public policy of the United States, though never formally sanctioned by congress, is based upon a passage in President Monroe's message to congress of December 2, 1823. Its limitations have been greatly misunderstood. At that time the Holy Alliance, formed in 1815 after Napoleon's downfall, and based on personal compact of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, was threatening to aid Spain in recovering her revolted possessions in America. It is recorded that the British secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Canning, suggested to Mr. Rush, then United States minister to England, that the United States should "take decided ground against the intervention of the Holy Alliance in South America." The suggestion was approved by President Monroe and Secretary of State J. Q. Adams, also by Mr. Jefferson, who was consulted. The ultimate result was the incorporation in the president's message of the following passage:

"That we should consider any attempt on the part [of the allied powers] to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing [governments on this side of the water, whose independence we had acknowledged], or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

It should be noted that the kind of interference declared against in the above "doctrine" is such as may be made

for controlling the *political affairs* of American states. Said Mr. Clay in 1825:

“Whilst we do not desire to interfere in Europe with the political system of the allied powers, we should regard as dangerous to our peace and safety any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere.”

Congress has always refused to limit, by any formal declaration, its absolute freedom to act in emergencies as it may think best. The house of representatives in 1826 refused to agree to a proposed formal alliance with the republics of South America, even “for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European powers with their independence or form of government.” To interpret the Monr e doctrine, as is done in some quarters, as making it incumbent upon the United States to engage in a crusade against every European government making its appearance on the western hemisphere with intent hostile to any one or more of the American republics, would be, as Mr. Calhoun said in the debate on Polk’s Yucatan proposition of 1848, to put the United States “in the power of other countries on this continent to make us a party to all their wars.” The dangers of foreign complication would be indefinitely multiplied.

**European Ministers Expelled.**—On March 7 the Marquis de Ripert Monclar and M. H. Ledegank, the French minister and Belgian consul-general respectively at Caracas, were handed their passports, owing to their attitude on the question of the claims made by subjects of their respective governments for damages in the civil war of 1892, which resulted in placing General Crespo at the head of affairs. The document which led to the rupture was published in an Italian green book early in the present year. It dealt with the difficulty experienced in obtaining payment to foreign subjects for losses sustained in the war, contained a number of caustic comments on the administrative and legal system prevailing at Caracas, and recommended the establishment of a mixed international commission to sit at Caracas with power to hear and determine all claims brought by non-Venezuelans. It was drawn up by the representatives of France, Germany, Spain, and Belgium. These governments are said to have treated the reports without consideration, as being not in accord with diplomatic usage; and the German and Spanish ministers are reported to have taken their departure before the action of the Venezuelan authorities.

The incident, so far as known, involves no serious rup-

ture between the various governments, the action of Venezuela toward the expelled representatives being almost altogether of a personal character. The Venezuelan representative at Paris, however, has in turn received his passports, and a French cruiser has been sent to look after French interests in the republic. The Italian government has proffered its services to secure an amicable settlement.

### MEXICAN-GUATEMALAN DISPUTE.

Among the numerous international complications engaging the attention of diplomatic and official circles during the early months of 1895, not the least serious in its aspects has been that between Mexico and Guatemala, a brief reference to which was made in our last number (Vol. 4, p. 800). The history of the dispute dates back many years; in fact, the question of boundary lines has been a cause of difficulty between the two countries almost ever since 1824, when Guatemala, which had formerly been for a time the property of Mexico, became a republic on the fall of the Emperor Iturbide. Numerous treaties have at different times been negotiated, aiming at a settlement of the troubles—in 1832, 1852, 1858, 1873, 1877, and 1883.

The immediate cause of the present difficulty is found in the differing interpretations which Mexico and Guatemala place upon the treaty promulgated in 1883, the preliminaries for which were signed in New York August 12, 1882, by plenipotentiaries from both countries.

The first article reads: "The republic of Guatemala renounces forever the rights which it claims to possess to the territory of the state of Chiapas and its department of Soconusco, and, as a consequence, regards such territory as an integral part of the united Mexican states."

It was also agreed that a boundary line between the two countries should be fixed in a final treaty to be signed at the City of Mexico, and that the boundary between Chiapas and Soconusco should be the line recognized by the inhabitants of both countries. With a view to prevent one country from occupying portions of the territory belonging to the other, it was stipulated in the preliminaries that actual possession should be respected until the line was agreed upon.

Guatemala contends that the above stipulations meant that each country should remain in possession of the territory which she held before. Mexico, however, points out that Article 6 of the treaty expressly declared that each country should enter into possession of the newly acquired territory within six months from the first meeting

of the boundary commission, which each was to appoint to make a survey; and that meeting took place on November 1, 1883. In accordance with Mexico's understanding of this stipulation, that government long ago transferred to Guatemala Ayutla and towns, farms, and settlements which were within her territorial limits before the line was agreed upon in the treaty and which passed to Guatemala under the same. These are now in possession of Guatemala. A protocol was signed in September, 1883, regulating the work of the commissioners, and extending the time for completion of their work to November 1, 1886. This period was further extended from time to time until October 31, 1892.

It appears that the lines which have been established by the Mexican and Guatemalan engineers do not agree, and that within the past year or so the two governments have come into conflict over the matter of lumber camps located on the disputed ground. An armed Guatemalan force destroyed the camps of men who were cutting logs under a concession from the Mexican government, seized the logs, and arrested the men. Both countries assembled troops on the border, and it looked as if there might be war. Mexico demanded that Guatemala evacuate the district, and pay an indemnity to cover damages to the lumbermen and reimburse her for the expense to which she had been put. In the latter part of January, 1895, she held 18,000 troops on the frontier, with several brigades in readiness to push to the front at a moment's notice.

Aware of the threatening aspect of affairs, President Cleveland, through the state department, intimated to both disputants his hope that they would reach a peaceful settlement between themselves or through friendly arbitration. Guatemala declined to accede to the full demands of the Mexican ultimatum, but sent a special commission to the City of Mexico to negotiate the matter.

It is announced that an agreement has been reached (signed April 1), which will be at once submitted to the Mexican senate for revision. Its details are not made public, but are believed to include an apology and a money indemnity from Guatemala, and the reference of the controversy as well as the amount of the indemnity to arbitration.

**MINOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.**

**France and San Domingo.**—A serious diplomatic dispute between France and San Domingo, which latterly threatened to involve also the United States, has recently been settled. The newspapers throw but little light on the origin of the dispute, which seems to date back about two years, and to be connected with the pecuniary difficulties and dictatorial methods of President Heureaux. According to a Dominican version, President Heureaux, in order to raise money for the payment of officials, negotiated for an advance of 200,000 francs from *La Banque Dominicaine*, with headquarters in Paris. The bank agreed to advance the sum on the security of treasury bonds at 50 per cent of their nominal value and 15 per cent interest, stamp duties also forming part of the security. The bonds were deposited, but it is said that the bank refused to advance the 200,000 francs until it had received that sum in stamp duties. The president thereupon demanded restitution of the bonds, which demand was sustained by the courts. The bank, however, refused to submit to the judgment; whereupon President Heureaux officially attached the coffers of the bank.

Another version of the trouble, based on the statements of an American citizen in San Domingo two years ago, is as follows: President Heureaux had negotiated with the French bank \$300,000 of his accounts against the government for half that sum, payable in three instalments. The first of these, \$50,000, was paid. The other two acceptances were discounted by a private banker, one De Lemos, a friend of the president, whom the bank, becoming suspicious, refused to acknowledge as a party in the matter. The president thereupon instituted a suit for \$75,000 damages against the French bank, and secured a verdict from the court, which was composed of his tools. Government officials forcibly entered the bank, and took away \$75,000. During the excitement several serious outrages were committed, including the murder of one Caccavelli, a French subject. No satisfaction being obtainable from President Heureaux, the matter was laid before the French government, and in the early months of this year French men-of-war appeared off San Domingo city to enforce the demands of their government, including the restoration of the money taken from the French bank.

At this point the United States interfered, instructing her *chargé d'affaires* at Paris to say that the United States "could not view with indifference the attitude of



France toward the Dominican republic," and intimating that in no circumstances would the United States allow France to seize the customs receipts of San Domingo, which were handed over to the control of an American syndicate in 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 418).

The result was that France moderated her demands in regard to the bank, but still insisted on indemnity for the outrages on her subjects. In the early part of March it was announced that the trouble was settled. San Domingo promises compensation for injuries to French subjects, agrees to submit to the arbitration of Spain in the matter of the claims of the French bank and several other issues, and undertakes to receive with proper honors the French minister to Hayti and to express to him regrets for what has occurred.

**Missiones Boundary Award.**—On February 6 President Cleveland made public his award as arbitrator in the long-standing territorial dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, the facts and arguments in regard to which were submitted to him February 10, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 113). The award favors the contentions of Brazil at every point.

The dispute concerned the ownership of the strip of territory (now and for some time past under the jurisdiction of Brazil) situated between Iguassu to the north, and the Uruguay river to the south; San Antonio and the Pepiri-Guazu to the west; and the Jangada or San Antonio Guazu, and the Chapeco or Pequiri-Guazu, to the east. The territory forms the judicial division of the Brazilian state of Parana. Its area is stated as about 11,823 square miles; its population about 7,000, including a very few foreigners.

President Cleveland's award reads as follows:

"That the boundary line between the Argentine Republic and the United States of Brazil, in that part submitted to me for arbitration and decision, is constituted and shall be established by and upon the rivers Pepiri, also called Pepiri-Guazu, and San Antonio, to wit, the rivers which Brazil has designated in the argument and documents submitted to me as constituting the boundary, and hereinbefore denominated the westerly system."

The final cession of this territory to Brazil is important for both commercial and strategic reasons. Had it been given to Argentina, the cause of the rebels in Rio Grande do Sul would have been helped, for that state would have been almost cut off from the rest of the republic to which it belongs. Moreover, the facility of Argentine encroachment upon Brazilian interests would

have been increased. The Argentine Republic has acquiesced in the decision with good grace.

**Brazil and Portugal.**—The diplomatic rupture between Brazil and Portugal, caused in May, 1894, by the action of Portuguese naval commanders in carrying Admiral da Gama and other insurgents in the late naval rebellion beyond the jurisdiction of the Brazilian government (Vol. 4, p. 397), has at length been healed. The reconciliation was effected through the mediation of the British minister at Rio de Janeiro.

**The Walsenburg Affair.**—On March 12, at Walsenburg, Huerfano county, in the coal-mining district of Colorado, occurred a most unfortunate incident, which recalls to mind the attack of the mob upon the Italians in the Parish prison, New Orleans, La., in March, 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 153), but which fortunately, unlike the earlier incident, has not been followed by a diplomatic rupture.

It appears that on March 10 one A. J. Hixon, an American, living at Rouse, a mining camp six miles from Walsenburg, was murdered on the road, from motives that are not clearly known. Bloodhounds were put upon the scent of the murderers, and several Italians were arrested. They were committed by a coroner's jury for trial, and, on March 12, while being conveyed in a wagon to jail at Walsenburg, were shot at from ambush, three or four of them (the press accounts differ) being killed. The following morning, a mob gained entrance to the jail at Walsenburg, where other Italian suspects were confined, and murdered two of the latter in cold blood.

Governor McIntyre at once took measures to insure protection to the other Italians in the region, holding the militia in readiness to act if necessary. Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador at Washington, requested him to proceed at once against the murderers of Italian subjects, intimating his desire to that effect at the same time to the state department. An inquiry is being made into the nationality of the victims and other facts in the case. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that they were killed by persons unknown; and March 16 the governor issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of those implicated in the crime.

**The Pamir Dispute.**—It was announced early in January that Russia and England had arrived at an amicable settlement of the long-standing Pamir boundary dispute. Under the arrangement England gains possession of the Chitral road, the only practicable route from

the Russian sphere of influence in the highlands down into India. It is not yet announced what concessions the British foreign office has granted in return. It is significant, however, that on several points of foreign policy—for example, the Armenian question and the possible continental aspirations of Japan in regard to a division of the Chinese empire—the Lion and the Bear are now working in harmony.



### UNITED STATES POLITICS.

**F**REE-SILVER coinage seems, from present indications, to be destined to be the leading issue in the presidential campaign of 1896. Tariff legislation has, for the time being, sunk into the background; and it seems to be the prevalent opinion that the coming session of the 54th congress—owing to populist control of the balance of power in the senate—will not witness any legislative enactments of sufficient importance to affect seriously one way or another the interests of either of the old parties, or to divert public attention from the all-absorbing money question. A movement is already on foot to rally around a new party standard all men—republicans, democrats, populists, socialists, or independents—who may be willing to hold every other issue in abeyance until the all-important question of the standard of our currency has been settled. Its advocates call themselves “bimetallists;” but it should be noted that under the term “bimetallism” they include the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, *irrespective of whether other countries will or will not co-operate to maintain that ratio.*

It is too early, of course, to estimate the strength which the free-silver movement will assume. It will be felt to some extent everywhere, but will be most formidable from Michigan and Wisconsin west, and in the South. Of late years the silver question has come to lay down dividing lines between different sections of this country—lines which, though not so clearly defined as those which a generation ago separated our people into two hostile camps, yet are daily growing more pronounced. If there is any one issue which may be said to distinguish in their opinions the people who live in the Northeast from those living in the South and West,

it is that of silver. It affects almost every other question of any importance. The Northeastern states, on the whole, believe in a single gold standard—the South and West in bimetallism in the above sense of unconditional free coinage of both metals.

**A New Party.**—These considerations add special interest to the new bimetallic party movement inaugurated as the result of the recent conference of free-coinage advocates at Washington, D. C. Among those who took part in the conference were leading members of the American Bimetallic League, together with prominent democrats, like Representatives Bryan (Neb.), Bland (Mo.), Hatch (Mo.), and Sibley (Penn.); Senator Teller (Col.), republican; and Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada, who some time ago withdrew from the republican party on the silver question. On March 6, the day following the close of the conference, an address to the American people was published, outlining the platform of the proposed new party, and reviewing the issues upon which it is to be organized, in substance as follows:

**THE AMERICAN BIMETALLIC PARTY—A STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE ON WHICH THE NEW PARTY WILL ORGANIZE.**

The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States, and will remain so until settled, and settled rightly. Other questions, however important, must wait for this, which, to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency, on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, and government currency, on the other.

First—On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this government independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, public and private.

Second—We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; hence, that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued, and its volume controlled, by the government only, and should be legal tender.

Third—We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

There is no hope whatever that the republican party, as a party, will change its policy, give up the gold standard, and restore the bimetallic standard. The republican party is committed by its leaders, by its record, and by the press behind it, to the gold standard, sup-

ported by gold bonds, and to the retirement of the greenbacks and the surrender of the issue and control of paper currency to the banks.

No less persistent and effective is the control of the money power over the organization of the democratic party. While undoubtedly a large majority of the members of that party are opposed to the gold standard, they have been powerless to control the party organization against it, and much less to secure through it the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

Those in favor of the gold standard are and have been united in purpose and action. Party lines do not divide them when this issue is raised. Differences on other questions are then laid aside. It cannot be expected that republicans will abandon convictions of a lifetime on other questions and go into the democratic party in a body, or into a wing of that party. Nor will democrats give up convictions they believe to be essential in government and go over to the republican party, or to a division of that party. Nor is it possible to induce republicans and democrats together to go into the populist party, for the reason, if for no others, that the platform of that party contains declarations, and the party advocates theories, to which they cannot give assent. But we must, in some way, come together on this issue, or the cause is lost, and with it the independence of the people. \* \* \* There has not been a congress for twenty years which, except for the influence of executive patronage or the fear of an executive veto, would not have voted to open the mints again to silver on the same terms as to gold. Indeed, each house of congress has at different times separately passed free coinage bills, but this action has as often been frustrated by party manipulation. It is as necessary, therefore, to have a president in sympathy with the cause as to have a congress in favor of it. \* \* \*

There can be no doubt, moreover, that a return to the standard of gold and silver will promote in the highest degree the business interests of the entire country, while the continuance of the present policy must necessarily be attended by a further fall of prices, imperilling business enterprise still more, and prolonging indefinitely the present stagnant condition of trade and industry. It is believed that the United States has power enough in the commercial world to restore alone the link between gold and silver broken in 1873; but, should gold for any reason temporarily go to a premium, it will none the less operate on prices generally; and certainly a premium on gold here would, like a fall in the gold price of silver to silver countries, inure on every side to the advantage of the United States. \* \* \*

The address is signed by twelve delegates, including the following executive committee appointed to meet at Washington February 22, 1896: A. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic League, chairman; Senators John P. Jones and William M. Stewart of Nevada; and Representative J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina. The name of Representative Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania was suggested by the conference as that of a proper candidate of the new party for president at the next election.

From the above declaration of principles it will be noted that the bimetallic party is working along its own

lines, independently of all the old party organizations. Its purpose is to promote in every way opposition to the gold standard and to assist the cause of free coinage of silver by the United States. Its independence is also seen in the fact that among the signers of the address adopted by the conference there does not appear the name of Mr. Bland (dem.) of Missouri, the most conspicuous advocate of free coinage in all the congresses since 1876, nor the name of Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, nor that of any democrat of national prominence from any state. The free-silver democrats will for a time at least make their fight without breaking away from their party affiliations. Nor does the list of signers include any name prominently identified with the populist party. The leaders of that persuasion will still fight for free silver in connection with the other demands of their unique platform. Nor, again, is the address signed by Senators Teller (Col.), Wolcott (Col.), Dubois (Id.), or other republican advocates of free coinage.

The silver element in the country is thus divided along four distinct lines of policy. There are republican, democratic, populist, and American bimetallic silver party men. The first three classes, too, are divided among themselves on the question of the necessity or advisability of securing an international agreement in order to a proper adjustment of the whole question. There are some within each party who consider an agreement of various countries necessary, while others regard any international conference as a mere scheme of the gold men.

Simultaneously with the publication of the address of the bimetallic conference, another address was issued, signed by Representatives Bland and Bryan and twenty-nine other democratic members of the 53d congress who failed of re-election. It urges all democrats to make the money question the paramount issue, and to endeavor to place the democratic party on record in favor of the "immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, as it existed prior to 1873, such coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

**END OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.**

The work of the 53d congress from January 1 to March 4, 1895, when it expired by limit of law, may be divided into two parts: First, legislation actually accomplished; and, second, legislation which failed to pass through its final stages. The latter is by far the larger of the two portions, and it embraces most of the important questions which engaged the attention of the country. Some of these measures, such as the "pooling" bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, and the bankruptcy bill (Vol. 4, p. 805) passed in one house only to die of inaction in the other branch of congress. Other measures, such as the Hawaiian cable amendment, passed in one house, and then met their fate by an actual positive defeat in the other house. This record of failed legislation is exceptionally large. First, however, it is desirable to summarize the legislation actually accomplished, and now existing as law.

**New Laws Enacted.**—*The Income Tax Amendment.*—The only tariff legislation passed was that amending the income tax feature of the last tariff law. It had been found impossible to put the new income tax in operation by March 1, as the original act contemplated, so that the amendment extended the date within which returns of incomes might be made, to April 15. This extension applies only to the present year, and hereafter the returns must be made by March 1.

The law was also amended as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in computing incomes under said act, the amounts necessarily paid for fire-insurance premiums and for ordinary repairs shall be deducted.

"*Resolved*, That in computing incomes under said act, the amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, company, or association shall not be included in case such dividends are also liable to the tax of two per centum upon the net profits of said corporation, company, or association, although such tax may not have been actually paid by said corporation, company, or association at the time of making returns by the person, corporation, or association receiving such dividends. And returns, or reports, of the names and salaries of employees shall not be required from employers, unless called for by the collector in order to verify the returns of employees."

*Commercial Travellers' Tickets.*—A measure particularly designed to serve commercial travellers in receiving reduced rates and special privileges on transportation lines, was passed. It amends the interstate commerce act, as follows:

"*Provided*, That nothing in said act shall prevent the issuance

of joint interchangeable 5,000-mile tickets, with special privileges as to the amount of free baggage that may be carried under mileage tickets of 1,000 or more miles. But before any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, shall issue any such joint interchangeable mileage tickets with special privileges, as aforesaid, it shall file with the Interstate Commerce Commission copies of the joint tariffs of rates, fares, or charges on which such joint interchangeable mileage tickets are to be based, together with specifications of the amount of free baggage permitted to be carried under such tickets."

*Suppression of Lottery Traffic.*—The lottery law already passed had been found inadequate to cope against the traffic of lottery companies which operated outside the borders of the United States, but shipped their tickets within the country, through the mails, or on railroads crossing state lines. A stringent supplemental act was therefore enacted. It provides:

"That any person who shall cause to be brought within the United States from abroad, for the purpose of disposing of the same, or deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or carried from one state to another in the United States, any paper, certificate, or instrument purporting to be or represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, so-called gift concert, or similar enterprise, offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or shall cause any advertisement of such lottery, so-called gift concert, or similar enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance to be brought into the United States, or deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or transferred from one state to another in the same, shall be punishable in the first offense by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or both, and in the second and after offenses by such imprisonment only."

Section 2 of the new law makes applicable the law against obscene books in support of the enforcement of the law against lotteries.

*Copyright Law.*—An important amendment to the copyright laws was made; and, as it will be of interest to all seeking copyright, it is given in full, as follows:

"If any person, after the recording of the title of any map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph, or chromo, or of the description of any painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected and executed as a work of the fine arts, as provided by this act, shall, within the term limited, contrary to the provisions of this act, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, engrave, etch, work, copy, print, publish, dramatize, translate, or import, either in whole or in part, or by varying the main design, with intent to evade the law, or knowing the same to be so printed, published, dramatized, translated, or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such map or other article, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit to the proprietor all the plates on which the same shall be copied, and every sheet



thereof, either copied or printed, and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of the same found in his possession, either printing, printed, copied, published, imported, or exposed for sale; and in case of a painting, statue, or statuary, he shall forfeit ten dollars for every copy of the same in his possession, or by him sold or exposed for sale: *Provided, however,* That in case of any such infringement of the copyright of a photograph made from any object not a work of fine arts, the sum to be recovered in any action brought under the provisions of this section shall be not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars; and: *Provided, further,* That in case of any such infringement of the copyright of a painting, drawing, statue, engraving, etching, print, or model or design for a work of the fine arts or of a photograph of a work of the fine arts, the sum to be recovered in any action brought through the provisions of this section shall be not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. One-half of all the foregoing penalties shall go to the proprietors of the copyright, and the other half to the use of the United States."

*British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary.*—In accordance with a suggestion in the president's annual message, a joint resolution was passed, urging Great Britain and Venezuela to adjust their long-pending contest over the British Guiana boundary by arbitration. The resolution, as passed, is as follows:

"*Resolved,* That the president's suggestion, made in his last annual message to this body, namely, that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their dispute as to boundaries to friendly arbitration, be earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of both parties in interest."

In accordance with this resolution, Great Britain and Venezuela have been urged by the executive branch of the government to adjust their differences by arbitration. This act has been given a broad significance in some quarters, it being asserted that it indicated a purpose on the part of the United States to extend the application of the Monroe doctrine to South America. The passage of the resolution awakened great enthusiasm in Venezuela, and was construed as a declaration by the United States, of support of Venezuela's claims.

*Gettysburg National Park.*—The bill was finally passed establishing a national military park at Gettysburg, Penn., on the historic battlefield of the rebellion. Much of the work of preserving the battlefield has already been begun by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, but the entire work now passes into the hands of the government. The secretary of war is directed to receive deeds from the Memorial association of the various tracts, embracing about 800 acres. The national park is placed in charge of commissioners, who are to lay out roads, etc., and mark the lines of battle for all troops engaged in the

fight. It is also provided that adjacent lands, occupied by the cavalry, infantry, and artillery on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, shall be secured by purchase or condemnation. Careful regulations are made against depredations to the monuments, breastworks, etc., in the park. Section 8 makes the following interesting provision:

“The secretary of war is hereby directed to cause to be made a suitable bronze tablet, containing on it the historic address delivered by Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, at Gettysburg on the 19th day of November, 1863, on the occasion of the dedication of the national cemetery at that place, and such tablet, having on it besides the address a medallion likeness of President Lincoln, shall be erected on the most suitable site within the limits of said park, which said address was in the following words, to wit:

“Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

“Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

“But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.’”

The act appropriates \$5,000 for the Lincoln tablet, and \$75,000 for general purposes of improvement.

*Judicial System for Indian Territory.*—The lawlessness, express-car robberies, etc., occurring in the Indian Territory, led to the enactment of a law perfecting and increasing the judicial system of that locality. The territory was divided into three districts, and two additional judges were created. President Cleveland has since appointed ex-Representative William M. Springer of Illinois, and ex-Representative Buckley Kilgore of Texas, as the new judges. Provision is also made for additional district-attorneys, marshals, etc. The act contains a provision absolutely prohibiting the sale, manufacture, gift, etc., of intoxicating drinks, or malt or fermented liquor, within the territory.

*Accrued Pensions.*—The pension laws were amended as follows:

“That from and after the 28th day of September, 1892, the accrued pension to the date of the death of any pensioner, or of any person entitled to a pension having an application therefor pending, and whether a certificate therefor shall issue prior or subsequent to

the death of such person, shall, in the case of a person pensioned, or applying for pension, on account of his disabilities or service, be paid, first, to his widow; second, if there is no widow, to his child or children under the age of sixteen years at his death; third, in case of a widow, to her minor children under the age of sixteen years at her death. Such accrued pension shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of such deceased person, nor be liable for the payment of the debts of said estate in any case whatsoever, but shall inure to the sole and exclusive benefit of the widow or children. And if no widow or child survive such pensioner, and in the case of his last surviving child who was such minor at his death, and in case of a dependent mother, father, sister, or brother, no payment whatsoever of their accrued pension shall be made or allowed except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expense of their last sickness and burial, if they did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expense. And the mailing of a pension check, drawn by a pension agent in payment of a pension due, to the address of a pensioner, shall constitute payment in the event of the death of a pensioner subsequent to the execution of the voucher therefor. And all prior laws relating to the payment of accrued pensions are hereby repealed."

*Pension Changes.*—Two important general provisions of law were added to the pension appropriation bill. One repeals the law of 1893, which provided that:

"No pension shall be paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service."

Another far-reaching change is one raising all pensions below \$6 up to that rate, as follows:

"*And it is further provided,* That from and after the passage of this act, all pensioners now on the rolls, who are pensioned at less than \$6 per month, for any degree of pensionable disability, shall have their pensions increased to \$6 per month; and that hereafter, whenever any applicant for pension would, under existing rates, be entitled to less than \$6 for any single disability, or several combined disabilities, such pensioner shall be rated not less than \$6 per month; *Provided also,* That the provisions hereof shall not be held to cover any pensionable period prior to the passage of this act, nor authorize a re-rating of any claims for any part of such period, nor prevent the allowance of lower rates than \$6 per month, according to the existing practice in the pension office in pending cases covering any pensionable period prior to the passage of this act."

*Southern Ute Indians.*—A law was enacted disapproving the treaty heretofore made with the Southern Ute Indians for their removal to the territory of Utah, and providing for settling them down in severalty where they may so elect and are qualified, for settling all those not electing to take lands in severalty on the west forty miles of present reservation and in portions of New Mexico, and for carrying out the provisions of the treaty with said Indians of June 15, 1880.

*Mexican Free Zone.*—The Mexican free zone is a strip of land along the northern boundary of Mexico, adjacent to and from the United States, which has enjoyed freedom of duties to and from the United States. A law was enacted for the suspension of the privilege of shipping goods in bond into the territory. The treasury department has since decided, however, that the law is defective and inoperative.

*Navigation on the Great Lakes.*—A measure of importance to the navigation of the great lakes was enacted. It provides an elaborate code for preventing collisions, and designates all the rules as to lights, vessels towing, fog signals, steering, and sailing.

*Miscellaneous Enactments.*—Among the lesser laws of general application enacted by congress are the following:

Removing the time limit within which applications for relief can be made by survivors of the Mexican war or the late civil war.

Establishing a branch mint, for coinage purposes, at Denver, Col.

Providing for a \$4,000,000 federal building at Chicago, Ill.

For regulating the appointment of cadets to the United States Naval Academy.

For abolishing the name of Georgetown as a part of Washington, D. C.

For the erection of a statue of the late Professor Samuel D. Gross, distinguished surgeon and author, in Washington, D. C.

Reviving the grade of lieutenant-general of the army, in order that the honor may be conferred on Major-General John M. Schofield.

An important law was enacted by congress, for the prevention of collisions at sea, providing for the destruction of dangerous derelicts; but, as Great Britain refused to enact a similar law, it was found necessary to repeal the one previously passed.

Aside from the foregoing acts, many measures were added to appropriation bills as "riders." These included the resolution for the appointment of nine United States delegates to the forthcoming international monetary conference—three from the senate, three from the house, and three to be designated by the president (See in article on "The Monetary Problem," p. 45).

Another "rider" to an appropriation bill provided for a commission of three members to survey the route of the Nicaragua canal and report on its feasibility.

The foregoing comprise all the measures of general application, except appropriation bills, enacted after January 1, 1895, and up to the close of the congress.

**Appropriation Bills.**—The appropriation bills passed at the last session amounted to \$498,108,006; those of the preceding session of the same congress amounted to \$492,230,685; making a total for the two regular sessions

of the 53d congress of \$990,338,691. These appropriations in detail, for the two sessions, are as follows:

APPROPRIATION BILLS, 53D CONGRESS.

Title.	Law, 1895-96.	Law, 1894-95.
Agriculture.....	\$3,303,750.00	\$3,223,623.03
Army.....	23,252,608.09	23,592,884.68
Diplomatic and consular.....	1,575,073.94	1,563,918.76
District of Columbia.....	5,745,643.25	5,545,678.57
Fortification.....	1,904,557.50	2,427,004.00
Indians.....	8,973,948.01	10,659,565.13
Legislative, etc.....	21,893,222.48	21,805,583.29
Military Academy.....	464,261.66	406,535.08
Navy.....	29,716,077.31	25,327,126.72
Pension.....	141,381,570.00	151,581,570.00
Postoffice.....	89,545,997.86	87,236,599.55
River and harbor.....		11,643,180.00
Sundry civil.....	47,138,360.40	34,253,775.55
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$374,895,070.50</b>	<b>\$378,767,044.42</b>
Urgent deficiency, 1895 and prior years.....	1,857,321.00	} 11,811,004.06
Deficiency, public printing and binding.....	100,000.00	
Deficiency, Eleventh census, etc.....	400,000.00	
Deficiency, 1895 and prior years.....	7,381,658.19	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$384,634,049.69</b>	<b>\$390,578,048.48</b>
Miscellaneous.....	400,000.00	577,956.55
<b>Total regular annual appropriations.....</b>	<b>\$385,034,049.69</b>	<b>\$391,156,005.03</b>
Permanent annual appropriations.....	113,073,956.32	101,074,680.00
<b>Grand total regular and permanent annual appropriations.....</b>	<b>\$498,108,006.01</b>	<b>\$492,230,685.03</b>

Two views of these appropriations are taken, Chairman Sayers, representing the democratic majority of the committee on appropriations, claiming that they show a reduction below previous congresses; while Representative Cannon, in behalf of the republican minority of the appropriation committee, claims that they show heavy increases over previous congresses. Both views are here presented from the official statements.

Chairman Sayers compares the totals of the last three congresses, as follows:

Total appropriated by 51st congress.....	\$1,035,680,109
Total appropriated by 52d congress.....	1,027,104,547
Total appropriated by 53d congress.....	990,338,691

Mr. Sayers sums up his comparison as follows:

“The appropriations made by the 53d congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$36,765,856.88 under the appropriations made by the 52d congress, and \$45,341,418.90 under those made by the 51st congress.

“Considering the growth of the country in millions of population since the close of the 51st congress four years ago, and the enormous obligations entailed by the legislation of that body, I confidently assume that the reduction of expenditures, amounting to more than \$45,000,000, made by this congress under those authorized by the 51st congress, will meet the expectations of the people, and will elicit their cordial approval.

“To have checked the biennial billion-dollar pace set by the

51st congress is an achievement in itself. To have done not only that, but to have reduced the appropriations of the congress below the billion mark, is a triumph vast in its proportions and significant of a return to economical and honest government."

Mr. Cannon presents the other view of the subject. His totals for the last two congresses are the same as those given by Mr. Sayers, but his total for the 51st congress is \$988,417,183. His official statement continues:

"From this statement it appears that the appropriations of the 51st congress, when Mr. Reed was speaker of the house, and the president, house, and senate were republican, were in round numbers \$988,000,000; while the appropriations of the 52d congress, when the house was democratic and Mr. Crisp was speaker, were in round numbers \$1,027,000,000; and the appropriations of this congress, with president, house, and senate all democratic, are in round numbers \$990,000,000. Moreover, the late sale of thirty-year four per cent United States bonds, the payment of interest upon which is permanent, swells the total of appropriations for this and the next fiscal year by \$2,900,000, making the grand total actually appropriated by this congress in round numbers \$993,000,000. This exceeds the appropriations made by the 51st congress—called by our democratic friends, the 'billion-dollar congress'—in round numbers, by \$5,000,000.

"This congress, furthermore, in addition to the actual increase of appropriations, has authorized public works to be done under contract, leaving the next congress to make appropriations therefor, as follows:

By fortification act:		
Fifty 12-inch mortars.....		\$325,000
By sundry civil act:		
Public buildings.....	\$5,260,000	
Lighthouses.....	210,000	
Revenue cutter, Pacific coast.....	125,000	
Denver mint building.....	400,000	
Rock Island bridge.....	390,000	
		\$6,385,000
By District of Columbia appropriation act:		
Sewers.....		\$261,764
By naval appropriation act:		
Two new battle-ships, six gunboats, and three torpedo-boats.....	\$9,905,000	
Armament therefor, which will probably cost.....	4,810,000	
		\$14,715,000
		\$21,686,764

"Thus the appropriations and authorizations of this congress are seen to be, in round numbers, \$1,015,000,000."

The foregoing gives the actual appropriations as included in the bills, and the two comparative views.

**Legislation that Failed.**—Much of the time of congress was taken up with discussing measures which ultimately failed. Among the most important of these were the Nicaragua canal bill, which, after passing the senate, died through inaction of the house; the pooling bill; the Hawaiian cable resolution; the bankruptcy bill; and the Reilly bill, so called, for refunding the Pacific railroads' debt.

*Pooling Bill.*—The pooling bill passed the house prior to January 1, and its features were fully explained in the last number of this review (Vol. 4, p. 805). After the opening of the new year strenuous efforts were made to have it considered by the senate, as the railroad interests of the country regarded it as of grave importance that they should secure the right to pool, as now prohibited by the Interstate Commerce law. Senator Butler of South Carolina was in charge of the measure, and made repeated efforts to secure consideration. It aroused a bitter personal contest shortly before the session closed. Many senators declared their intention of "talking the bill to death" if Mr. Butler succeeded in getting it up. The efforts to pass it proved fruitless, and it was finally abandoned.

*The Hawaiian Cable.*—The Hawaiian cable resolution was attached to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, by the senate. It directed the president to at once expend \$500,000 in beginning the laying of a cable from California to Hawaii, and to contract for a total expenditure not exceeding \$3,000,000. This naturally involved a renewal of discussion of the Hawaiian question, although the advocates of the resolution insisted that the cable is essential on its merits. The resolution was passed in the senate, but the house refused to accede to it. There was a long and stubborn conference between the houses; but the senate eventually yielded, and the cable item was dropped from the appropriation bill.

*The Bankruptcy Bill.*—The bankruptcy bill was passed by the house, and discussed at much length in the senate. It was impossible, however, to bring the measure to a vote in the senate, owing to obstructive tactics by those opposing it, and it was finally necessary to abandon it, in order to let other pressing business secure a hearing.

*The Pacific Railroads.*—The Pacific railroads' refunding bill did not have the prestige of passing either branch of congress, being defeated in the house, where it originated. But it was the subject of a long and acrimonious debate in the lower branch of congress. It was framed by Representative Reilly of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house committee on Pacific railroads, after committee hearings covering the last year. It had, moreover, the approval of Attorney-General Olney and the government authorities charged with collecting the vast debt due from the subsidized Pacific roads. The essential features of the bill were an extension of the debt at a low rate of interest, and an increase of the security to the government.

The bill was bitterly assailed, on the ground that it favored the railroads. In this connection the cry of corruption was raised, and it was alleged that the Pacific roads were spending large sums of money to secure the passage of the bill. This cry was effective in surrounding the measure with popular disfavor, although the charges were denied and the parties responsible therefor denounced on the floor of the house. The bill was overwhelmingly defeated, and the Pacific railroad debt question was left unsettled with the close of congress.

Aside from the foregoing important measures which died in various stages of advancement, there were a number, coming over from former sessions, which expired without any effort to pass them. Among these were the four tariff bills, for free iron-ore, free sugar, free coal, and free barbed wire, known derisively as "the pop-gun" bills (Vol. 4, p. 533). They were passed by the house at the preceding session, and were pending in the senate. It was well known, however, that the senate would not pass them, so they were not taken up, and expired with the end of the congress.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**The Public Debt.**—On April 1 the balances of the several classes of the public debt were as follows:

### PUBLIC DEBT, MARCH 31, 1895.

Interest-bearing debt.....	\$713,851,960.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,770,250.26
Debt bearing no interest.....	381,025,096.92
Total.....	\$1,096,647,307.18

**Circulation.**—The amounts and kinds of money in circulation and in the treasury on April 1, are shown as follows:

### MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 1, 1895.

	In circulation.	In treasury.	Total.
Gold coin.....	\$479,493,899	\$88,098,517	\$567,592,416
Silver dollars.....	53,917,857	369,009,182	422,927,039
Subsidiary silver.....	59,873,046	16,577,511	76,450,577
Gold certificates.....	48,843,189	84,660	48,927,849
Silver certificates.....	323,746,756	7,374,748	331,121,504
Treasury notes.....	121,457,600	28,872,489	150,330,089
United States notes.....	256,935,759	89,745,257	346,681,016
Currency certificates.....	36,825,000	740,000	37,565,000
National bank notes.....	203,091,318	4,449,893	207,541,211
Total.....	\$1,584,184,424	\$604,952,257	\$2,189,136,681

The amount in circulation gives an allowance of \$22.79 *per capita*.

The gold reserve on April 1 stood at \$90,643,307. On



February 1 the reserve had been reduced to \$44,705,967, the lowest point reached since the resumption of specie payments. This was due to the large exports abroad of the yellow metal, and to the accumulations made by banks in anticipation of another bond sale, and by individuals in the hope of selling it at a premium. During February, however, as the result of a new federal issue of bonds, there was an increase of \$42,380,544 in the gold reserve.

**Receipts and Expenditures.**—The receipts and disbursements of the government for the now-expired three quarters of the current fiscal year, are shown as follows:

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Nine months ended March 31, 1895.
Customs.....	\$115,531,962
Internal revenue.....	109,992,656
Miscellaneous.....	10,819,148
Total receipts.....	\$236,346,766
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$73,364,733
War department.....	39,545,616
Navy department.....	22,508,006
Indian expenses.....	7,801,429
Pensions.....	106,297,455
Interest.....	23,359,505
Total expenditures.....	\$272,876,744
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	\$36,529,978

**BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.**

A table is given at the close of this article similar to the one found in the last number of this review (Vol. 4, p. 768), showing the prices of leading articles on the 1st of February, March, and April, 1895. A careful comparison of these tables and other quotations not included, together with the fact of increasing wages in various industries, made without agitation on the part of workmen, justify the statement that a steady industrial revival has set in. The number of business failures in the United States during the quarter were 3,812, with liabilities amounting to \$26,571,132, as against 3,969 with \$26,748,-770 liabilities for the same period in 1894. The apparent decrease is small (only about four per cent), owing to the heavy rate of commercial failures in January, while in fact there were greatly reduced totals each week after February 1. Connecticut alone, of the Eastern states, reports a larger number of failures than for the corresponding quarter of last year. In New York, owing to bank failures in Binghamton, a heavy failure in the malt busi-

ness in Buffalo, and other causes not attributable to general business, the aggregate of debts was 60 per cent greater than last year, with only five more failures. Taking the states in groups, failures for the quarter, compared with a year ago, decreased in the Northeastern, Middle, Western, and Pacific states and the territories, increased in the Southern states, and in the Northwestern states were almost exactly the same in number. The bank clearings for the quarter are shown in the following table:

BANK CLEARINGS, FIRST QUARTER, 1895.

	Totals.	New York City.	78 other cities reporting.
January .....	4,407,134,364	2,394,672,414	2,012,481,950
February.....	3,384,615,518	1,864,441,227	1,520,174,291
March.....	4,038,235,073	2,240,741,015	1,797,494,058

January showed the lowest average of prices for all commodities ever known, and the lowest monthly average ever known for cotton, wool, iron, and silver. Prices of wheat, corn, and flour were well held during the first half of the month; but upon foreign advices and favorable news regarding the growing crop, trade was heavy during the last half of the month. Cotton averaged for January, 5.70½ against 5.74 in December and 8.07 in January, 1894. Large sales of wool for possible future use continued during the month, the total at three chief markets being 23,157,065 pounds against 25,727,150 in 1893. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston were for the month 328,646 cases against 304,197 in 1893; but future orders were not heavy, owing to advance in prices made to meet higher prices on hides. Bar and structural iron were in good demand, but lower rather than higher prices prevailed. Prices of coal were well maintained during the greater part of the month. The market for stocks and bonds during January was irregular and generally lower. Grangers were well supported in anticipation of the passage of the railroad pooling bill. During the latter half of the month the market was generally active.

During February there was some speculation in cotton, caused partly by reports from the South, of a probable decrease in acreage. Wheat was generally dull throughout the month, but improved toward its close under the influence of unfavorable prospects for the crop in France and an estimated decrease in the world's visible supply, of about 10,700,000 bushels. A more hopeful feeling was reported among Eastern manufacturers of iron and steel, and the *Iron Age* reported that the largest steel company

in Pittsburg, Penn., had bought during the month over 50,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron at \$9.95 to \$10.05 per ton, which seemed to indicate that prices had touched bottom. Speculation in stocks and bonds was chiefly confined to industrials during the early part of February. Railroad stocks having an international market were fairly firm until the middle of the month, when there was free selling of the grangers on reports that the pooling bill would be defeated.

Improvement began in the cotton market soon after the adjournment of congress on March 4, on reports of the intended reduction of acreage in the South, and to the effect that foreign operators were apprehensive of reduced plantings. The market gradually grew active and strong, stimulated by the general improvement in business; and, at the close of March, middling uplands sold at  $6\frac{1}{8}$  against  $5\frac{1}{8}$  at the opening of the month. The decrease in the world's visible supply during the month was about 250,000 bales. It is also worth noting that the weight of cotton bales this year averages 504.27 pounds against 496.28 in 1894, and 499.09 in 1893. The wheat market fluctuated during the month, strengthened on the one hand by government crop reports, the condition of the French crop, and reports of severe drought in the winter wheat belt, and weakened by foreign advices. The market closed strong. At the close of March it was reported that the weekly production of coal was in excess of the requirements, and that coal was accumulating at the shipping ports. An agreement looking to more harmonious action was arrived at by the bituminous coal producers, and the anthracite companies met to consider plans for the equitable distribution of business and a revision of the percentage. There was an advance of from ten to twenty-five cents above prices of last year on Lake Superior Bessemer ore; and some large sales, aggregating 3,000,000 tons, were closed during the last week of March. Coke advanced to \$1.35; and this, together with the advance in ore, means nearly seventy-five cents added cost per ton to manufacturers of Bessemer pig iron. A very decided advance in stocks and bonds during the third week of March followed an irregular though generally strong market, which advance was easily accounted for by the change in the financial situation, brought about by the bond issue. The "boom" in petroleum, which shot the price up to \$2.80 about the middle of April, had only just begun at the close of the quarter. Aside from this speculative boom, prices advanced very slowly.

Forecasting the future, a writer in the *New York Herald* says:

"It is probable that in some lines of trade the rates of profit in years past to manufacturers and merchants were higher than those having capital invested had a right to expect. It is difficult for the manufacturer and merchant to realize that, in consequence of the increased amount of capital we have at our command, and the competition in business that is going on, the old rates of profit are hardly likely to be again realized. The investor in the shares of the Boston & Albany railroad considers that he is getting all that he has a right to expect if he obtains four per cent per annum on the price that he has to pay for his stock; but twenty-five years ago he expected about twice this amount of interest, and the stock sold approximately on that basis. In the same way, our manufacturing corporations will have to consider that four and five rather than eight or ten per cent net returns is the basis of a fair return; and so, in the ordinary business of buying and selling, it is not unlikely that the day is gone by when in a safe line of trade large returns can be secured upon the investment of relatively small capital."

GENERAL PRICES FOR MERCHANDISE ON DATES NAMED.

	Feb. 1, 1895.	Mar. 1, 1895.	Apr. 1, 1895.
Cotton, middling uplands, lb.....	5½c	5 9-16c	6 7-16c
Wool, Ohio fleece XX, lb.....	18c	18c	18c
Wheat, No. 2 red winter, bu.....	56½c	59c	60½c
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bu.....	46½c	49½c	56c
Oats, No. 2 mixed, bu.....	33-34½c	33½c	33½-33½c
Pork, mess, 100 lbs.....	\$11.25-11.75	\$11.25-12.00	\$13.50-13.75
Lard, prime western, lb.....	\$6.65	\$6.75	\$7.30
Iron, pig, No. 1 Am., ton.....	\$11.50-12.50	\$11.50-12.50	\$11.50-12.50
Petroleum, crude, bbl.....	\$1.01½	\$1.05½	\$1.14

## THE ARMY.

**Grade of Lieutenant-General.**—On February 2 the house passed the senate bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general, for the benefit of Major-General John M. Schofield, who, as senior major-general, has been in command of the army of the United States since the death of General Sheridan in 1888. The senate bill originally provided that the revived grade should "expire and be of no effect after the grade shall have once been filled and become vacant." The house, however, amended the bill, making it permanent in the case of the senior major-general of the army, in the discretion of the president.

The high rank of this grade, and the limited number of men who have been honored with its bestowal, seem at this time to call special attention to those who have heretofore filled the office. The rank of lieutenant-general was first authorized by congress on May 28, 1798, and conferred on General Washington. It was not conferred

again till 1855—by brevet—on General Winfield Scott, in acknowledgment of “eminent services” as major-general in the war with Mexico. General Grant next received the honor in 1864, in which position he continued to serve till July 25, 1866, when the highest grade, general, was created for him, and General William T. Sherman succeeded to the rank of lieutenant-general. General Philip Sheridan, the last on the list, was promoted to the grade March 4, 1869, following General Sherman, whom he succeeded again as general in 1884. Finally in May, 1888, congress passed a bill to discontinue the grade of lieutenant-general and to merge it into the highest grade of “General of the Army of the United States,” with the provision that the grade should continue only during the lifetime of General Sheridan. With his death, in 1888, the grade expired. The present act providing for its revival and the promotion of Major-General Schofield, has met with universal approval. Senior Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger will now be promoted to the grade of major-general.

RUGER, THOMAS HOWARD, major-general United States army, was born at Lima, N. Y., April 2, 1833, and was graduated at West Point in 1854. At the outbreak of the civil war he was prompt to offer his services, entering as lieutenant-colonel, but through “galant and meritorious service” securing promotions until he reached the rank of brigadier-general before the close of the war. He has been in continuous service since, and has always shown sound judgment and soldierly capacity.

**Inspector-General's Report.**—General Breckinridge submitted his annual report on February 11, from which we glean as follows: The general condition of all garrisoned posts is good, but many important points on our seacoast are practically defenseless. In this connection, special reference is made to the present use of Fort Jefferson as a quarantine station, which he characterizes as being no better than a national pest-house; and he recommends that no time be lost in removing every obstacle to its proper occupation, whether a garrison be ordered to it or not. Fort Jefferson is situated on one of the Florida keys, and is generally recognized as a valuable military and naval base, but has been practically abandoned to its fate for many years.

The inspector-general specially commends the courage, intelligence, and discipline of the army, as shown in connection with the labor troubles of 1894, and particularly of the 15th infantry, who were actively engaged through the Chicago riot at the time of the great railroad strike. Con-

cerning the subjects of organization and drill regulations, which have been very prominently before the war department during the last year, complaint is made that they have not been brought into accord, owing to the fact that all bills introduced into congress for this purpose either expired or remained in committee. He says:

“The organization of the infantry and their drill regulations are by no means in harmony. In anticipation, no doubt, of early and favorable action by congress on the organization, the present drill regulations were compiled. They are based on the theory of three battalions and large companies. They have now had nearly two years of trial, and for some purposes, even of war, are believed by some to be ill adapted to the present organization, if not to the characteristics of our soldiers.”

Recommendation is made that more captains be detailed for college duty. The administration of the Military Academy is highly praised, and the report adds:

“Some of the congressional districts have had no representatives at West Point for several years. In the state of Illinois the record shows that nine of the twenty-two authorized appointments have not been filled. The ninth district of Tennessee appears to have had no representative at West Point for over five years. When we consider the large expense of maintaining the necessary instructors and garrison of this school, it is most important that the corps of cadets should be kept as nearly complete as possible.”

Among the general recommendations affecting the army, General Breckinridge makes the following:

“Veterinary hospitals at the larger cavalry posts would prolong the lives of animals; target practice should embrace firing at movable targets; occasional hot food and sleeping-cars are suggested for long travels; the smallest sum received by the pay department from enlisted men for deposit is still too high, and should be reduced to \$1; suitable books and a better system are sadly needed by the army schools, for ‘no civilized army probably has a less effective school system for enlisted men than ours;’ barracks should be bright, cheerful, and inviting.”

Regarding manœuvres, the report has the following:

“Troops may be brought to an admirable state of perfection in marching and drilling; but if they lack the experience and mobility that can only be had in camp under warlike conditions, they may be far from ready to meet the foe effectively. The distinctive quality of soldiers is their ability to act effectively *en masse* under all circumstances, according to the will of one man. A camp of the consolidated troops of several states is suggested. With the present rate of shrinkage in the ranks of our veteran officers who are able to handle large bodies of troops, there will soon be no one left possessed of experience gained in the late war. Our standing army is too scattered to permit the concentration of a corps into one camp without great expense, but never too much so as to be able to attend in limited numbers a consolidated encampment of several states. Money could not be expended for a better and wiser military purpose.”

*The New Judge-Advocate-General.*—The promotion of Guido Norman Lieber to the highest grade in the judge-advocate-general's department of the army makes no change in his duties, as he has been at the head of his corps since the suspension of General Swaim. It is, however, a recognition of the ability with which he has discharged the duties of the office, in which he bore the responsibilities of a department chief without being granted the rank and privileges which belong with them. To the place of colonel and assistant judge-advocate-general, rendered vacant by the promotion of General Lieber, has been advanced William Winthrop, brother of Theodore Winthrop, the soldier-author.

### THE NAVY.

**Armor Tests.**—A most interesting test of Carnegie armor plate was made at the Indian Head proving ground February 21. The managers of the Carnegie company had conceived the idea that the resistance of a Harveyized plate might be increased by reheating and rolling so as to toughen its texture and minimize its internal strains, before spraying with ice water, as is done in the surface-hardening process. The experiment was tried on a 17-inch plate which had been reduced to 14 inches by the "new process." This plate, with the usual wood backing, was subjected to the test ordinarily given to a 14-inch plate. In the first shot the projectile, fired from a 10-inch gun, with a striking velocity of 1,859 feet a second, penetrated to a depth of about seven inches, and was shattered. The plate, although struck point-blank by a shell having the highest penetrating velocity required under service conditions, was practically uninjured, no cracks of any sort being developed.

In the second shot, a 500-pound Carpenter projectile was used, with enough additional explosive behind it to give a velocity of 1,940 feet a second; but again no crack appeared, and the projectile crumbled to pieces.

A third shot from a 12-inch gun, with 420 pounds of powder, which gave a velocity of 1,858 feet a second, and a striking energy of 20,370 foot tons, bored a hole through the plate, but failed to develop even a radial fracture.

No further tests were made as it had been satisfactorily demonstrated that this 14-inch plate was better than the 17-inch plates used on the *Indiana*, *Oregon*, and *Massachusetts*.

Some question has been raised as to whether the pro-

cess used in the manufacture of this plate is really new as was at first claimed for it, attention being called to an order of the department given to Carnegie, Phipps & Co. in 1891, calling for two nickel-steel plates, both of which were to be treated by the Harvey process at a thickness of twelve and one-half inches, and then reduced to ten and one-half inches and hardened. Whether or not this latest test means a return to the first ideas advanced in connection with the Harvey process, it has attracted much attention, and seems to mark an important step in the making of armor plates. A saving of two inches on the exposed parts of a modern war-ship means hundreds of tons at least, to be replaced with additional guns, coal, etc., thus greatly increasing the efficiency and endurance of the battle-ship in active service. Further developments in this line will be looked for with interest, for, as stated by John G. A. Leishman, president of the Carnegie Steel Company:

“The making of armor plate is in its infancy; and it now seems to have been reduced to a race between the steel manufacturers in the countries building war-ships, as to who will soonest attain the highest perfection in the art of producing these plates.”

On March 11 a plate representing a 315-ton group of 18-inch Carnegie Harveyized armor, designed for the *Oregon*, was subjected to the required tests at Indian Head, with most satisfactory results. The first projectile fired was broken up without causing any injury to the plates, while the second or “penetration shot” penetrated only about seven inches; and, although a crack was developed under this shot, the result was declared to be satisfactory, since the projectile had failed to pierce the plate.

An experimental plate manufactured by the Midvale Steel Company under what is known as the Chase-Gannet process, was tested also with a six-inch gun and a 100-pound projectile. The shell was stopped and broken up, but the plate was so badly cracked that only one shot was fired. Another test, upon which depended the acceptance of 650 tons of armor for the *Oregon* and *Iowa* from the Bethlehem Iron Company, was made at Bethlehem, Penn., on March 30. After two shots had been fired, the first for the cracking test, the second for penetration, the ordnance board declared themselves highly pleased with the result, and accepted the plates.

**Naval Changes.**—James A. Greer, president of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board, and senior rear-admiral of the navy, was placed on the retired list, February 28, he having reached the age limit.



GREER, JAMES' A., rear-admiral United States navy, was a lieutenant on the *San Jacinto* when Captain Wilkes, in command of that vessel, fired on the British steamer *Trent* on November 8, 1861; and it was he who was selected to head a force and remove from the *Trent*, after she hove to, the confederate commissioners James Murray Mason and John Slidell. Soon after this affair, Lieutenant Greer was commissioned lieutenant-commander and was assigned to the sloop of war *St. Louis*. He was later in charge of the *Benton* at the time of the passage of the Vicksburg batteries.

Rear-Admiral Greer's retirement promotes Commodore William A. Kirkland, who has been acting rear-admiral in command of the European station, and places Rear-Admiral George Brown at the head of the list.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

**The Brooklyn Trolley Strike.**—The great strike of the street railway employes in Brooklyn made the latter half of January memorable in that city for tumult, bloodshed, destruction of property, and injury to business. While in considerable portions of the town there were no signs of the conflict, other and large portions were swept by successive waves of riot and of military force. The strike, ordered by the Knights of Labor, began on Monday, January 14, and continued as an active disturbance for sixteen days, lingering weakly for days thereafter. It involved the forty-eight trolley lines that radiate from the Brooklyn bridge, with their 5,500 men employed on the cars and at the electric-power stations.

Probably no other great city presents so fully as Brooklyn the conditions for success in a street-railway strike. A very large proportion of its residents journey to and fro daily between their homes and their business in New York, availing themselves of the quiet, the fresh air, and the cheaper rents of Brooklyn—the rents decreasing as distance from the bridge increases. The long, narrow Manhattan island, with its chief business interests largely localized at its southern end opposite Brooklyn, makes that city, with its broad area, the most accessible region for the necessary overflow of population. This ever-increasing multitude of residents depends chiefly on the trolley railways for its daily transit. The organization of the companies in this great system will be shown later in this article.

Early in January the men demanded that a working-day should consist of ten hours' work during twelve successive hours of time; that the five minutes of waiting for passengers at the beginning and end of every trip should

be reckoned as part of the ten hours' work; and that the pay for each working-day should be raised (according to promise) from \$2 to \$2.25. Moreover, lest the companies should attempt an unfair saving by putting on an unduly large number of extra men at \$1.50 per day to take the place of the men regularly employed, they demanded that the extra men, who on occasion are called in to run the "trippers" (or one-trip cars), should be limited in number. They demanded also that the time-tables should under no circumstances require a speed exceeding ten miles an hour. These demands they maintained by the assertion that the companies were receiving more and expending less than under the former system when horses were used, and that the work of managing a heavy and swift electric car is much more exacting than that of driving a horse car. To these demands the companies replied, asserting their heavy indebtedness and the unfavorable condition of their business, and refusing the advance in wages; claiming their right to hire as many extra men as they saw fit; denying the propriety of paying full wages for the running of "trippers;" throwing on the men all responsibility for speed exceeding ten miles an hour; and declaring it unjustifiable to reckon as working time the five minutes of waiting at the beginning and end of every one of many hundred daily trips.

It was early expected that this strike, however just in its original basis, and however well intended on the part of the great majority of the men engaged in it, would rapidly follow the usual course of great strikes and degenerate into riot. The companies notified the mayor that their property might need special protection, and he issued orders to the police, calling for vigilance and vigor as against all disturbance of the peace. The strikers who gathered around the various starting-places of the cars were mingled with crowds of idle and rough men who appeared as sympathizers. The cars were obstructed by dense masses thronging on the tracks; stones and other missiles were hurled through car windows; the police seemed powerless to open the way for the cars to proceed. Men who, to keep their families from starving, consented to take the places of the strikers, were assaulted, mercilessly bruised and beaten, and in several cases nearly killed. On Tuesday, January 15, the second day, a mob of 5,000 attacked the police at the Atlantic avenue depot; but here the mounted police succeeded in clearing the way. The tumult spread daily, the mobs grew larger, and

the violence more threatening; and on the fifth day the mayor, declaring the inability of the police force—which indeed had not gained great credit for efficiency—to suppress the riot and keep the tracks clear for traffic, made requisition for the militia. The Second brigade of the national guard was immediately ordered out, and several lines of railway were reopened. On Saturday night, the 19th, the mob at the East New York stables was so persistent in violence that the soldiers were compelled to charge five times upon them, wounding a dozen persons. The mayor, having vainly attempted to bring the strike to an end by arbitration, and the aspect of affairs becoming more threatening, requisition was made on Governor Morton for more troops, and the First brigade crossed the river from New York Sunday night, adding 4,000 soldiers to the 2,500 already out. Portions of the city presented war scenes—barricades on the streets, cavalry dashes (for the splendid Troop A was among the force from New York), nightly camp-fires on the highways, large marching bodies of soldiery. At last the soldiers found it necessary to fire their first volley, when two policemen had been shot by a furious mob on the Gates avenue line. That mob dispersed. From this time the riot began to decrease, and the authority of law was by degrees reasserted. On Wednesday twenty-two of the forty-eight lines were reopened for travel. Various minor conflicts occurred thereafter, with a few fatal results; but the strike was waning in view of the fact that the railways were rapidly procuring new men to fill the strikers' places.

On January 29 the strikers, virtually though not in terms acknowledging defeat, made conditional proposals to return to work. On the previous day the New York troops had received orders to break camp and return to their homes. These, and the Brooklyn soldiers, had shown under trying circumstances every desirable military quality,—discipline, endurance, dashing courage, kindly forbearance. The leaders of the strike delayed till five weeks from its beginning to recognize by their formal declaration its actual ending; but many of the men were quietly seeking to regain their former places before others should apply for and obtain them. Many who were less prompt in their return had occasion to mourn the loss of all their means of livelihood. It is computed that the strikers lost \$225,000 in wages, and that the companies lost \$750,000 in business, besides the great damage through destruction of their property. More than 1,000

cars were damaged. There were more than 500 arrests. The total loss to Kings county will probably amount to \$1,500,000.

A curious episode was the alternative writ of *mandamus*, allowing twenty days for an answer, given by Judge Gaynor of the Kings county supreme court, compelling one of the companies to put its lines into operation, or to show cause wherefore its charter should not be declared forfeited. This was warmly commended by many; but was criticized by others, as merely announcing a sound principle—that the company was bound to provide the public with efficient transit, while ignoring the fact that the principle was inapplicable in this case, inasmuch as the company was entitled to protection under law from violence which would make its traffic impossible. In the final decision, this writ left the case virtually unchanged.

The victory in this strike rested with the companies, and, according to the general decision, it rested where it belonged. Yet, undeniably, public sentiment was, and is, far from justifying the companies in their action. The public had reason to believe that the companies were determined to wring from their 5,500 hard-working employés a sum sufficient to pay interest on a great fictitious capital. The general understanding was that nearly all the companies, having grouped themselves under the title Brooklyn City Railroad Company, whose bonded indebtedness was \$3,000,000 and its paper capital \$3,000,000, had increased this \$6,000,000 indebtedness to \$18,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 was bonded and \$12,000,000 was paper capital. This increase was asserted to be caused by the expensive change from horse to electric power. Then, as it is understood, this great railway system was leased for 999 years to a company (with paper capital of \$200,000) that owned less than a mile of track running to Wall street ferry, known as the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company—this little company agreeing to pay the interest on the \$18,000,000 above noted, and to pass all the surplus to its stockholders. Then, as it is understood, those in control of this company procured in West Virginia the incorporation of the Long Island Traction Company with a capital of \$30,000,000; and, by turning over to this new corporation the stock certificates (\$200,000) of the little Brooklyn Heights Company, poured into it, through that company, all surplus earnings of the Brooklyn City Company. The whole procedure was unquestionably legal. But it was

felt, whether justly or not, that the struggle to pay the interest on such a capital, supposedly in part fictitious, would necessarily tend to the reducing of all wages to their lowest and meanest terms. Thus the public sympathy was with the strikers before they struck, and in the earliest stages of the strike.

But scarcely a day had passed before the strike was lost in a riot, wrecking the peace of the city, defying law, and involving wild outrage and murder. If there is any one sentiment more American than any other, it is that law must be upheld. Every other issue is adjourned till this supreme issue, involving the very life of the civil state, is settled. The strikers suffered themselves to drift into violent lawlessness, and lost their cause. Whatever methods may be open for underpaid workmen to use to gain juster treatment, it is evident that the method of a great general strike, with its idleness, its confusion, its excitement of fierce passions, its rallying of the roughest and most dangerous elements of the population in a pretended sympathy with the strikers, is almost inevitably a failure.

**New York Building-Trades Strike.**—This movement began on February 18, with about 900 electrical workers in New York, on denial of their demand that the eight-hour rule should immediately be given effect. They claimed to have sent to the contractors the ninety days' notice requisite for a change in the working-rules; but the contractors asserted that the notice was never received, and offered to make the desired change on May 15. The emphasis of the workers' complaint was not on the lowness of their wages—\$3 per day, while men in other trades get \$3.50 and more, although the electrical workers rank as skilled mechanics—but on the fact that only they among workmen in the building trades are compelled to work more than eight hours daily. On February 21, the Master Builders' Association and other building-trades unions, acting through the board of walking delegates, made the strike a sympathetic one by calling out the men employed in various departments on a number of the largest buildings under construction in the city. On February 26, about 4,000 men, employed on about ten great buildings, were on strike; and there was a menace that all organized labor in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City would be brought into the movement. An offer of arbitration through Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell of the New York council of conciliation and mediation, was not accepted.

On March 1 the Master Masons' Association, the chief

contractors on all great buildings, whose support had been sought by both parties, took sides definitely with the electrical contractors, censuring the walking delegates for calling a "sympathetic strike of all trades because of difficulties existing in one," and urging their sub-contractors to employ non-union labor if necessary to their work. From this time the strike, with local successes and local



BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER OF NEW YORK.

defeats, gradually extended, till on March 20 between 7,000 and 8,000 men were idle. On several great constructions the contractors—needing to expedite their work—made special temporary compromises with their workmen. On March 19, on invitation from the council of conciliation and mediation, a committee of the walking delegates, with two master builders, met members of the council in a conference at Bishop Potter's house.

An agreement was reached, and the strike was declared off on March 20.

The agreement thus happily secured involved some concession on both sides: it provided that on the buildings where strikes had occurred only union men should be employed on and after March 25, and that the electrical contractors should grant the eight-hour day on and after May 1. Thus, the only gain to the workmen for all their losses by the strike was but two weeks out of the thirteen weeks' delay in bringing the eight-hour rule into effect. Several small strikes outstanding in the building trades were settled successively. Nearly 1,000 marble cutters resumed work on March 29.

**The New Orleans Outrage.**—The antagonism of race, long fostered by slavery, added its bitterness to a labor quarrel in New Orleans which has been taking form and force for half a year. A series of outrages culminated in a most brutal and murderous riot on the levee on March 12. In recent years the complaint has been frequent that the heavy charges at that port for loading cotton on ships were driving commerce away. The excessive charges, due

largely to the employment of stevedores as middlemen, were upheld by many of the ship agents because of a rebate paid them by the stevedores; and this combination stubbornly resisted all proposals from a number of the "screwmen" to reduce charges by loading the vessels directly. The labor unions became involved in the quarrel, which developed into a strike so extensive that a large number of shipowners were employing negroes, who were fully capable and anxious to work, as substitutes for the striking longshoremen. The evident elements of peril in the situation should have put the authorities on their guard in protection of any citizens in their legal right to work for a living. In the early morning a mob of about 300 men, with pistols and Winchester rifles, suddenly descended upon the helpless negroes on the levee, and fired volley after volley (about 200 shots in all, it is said), killing or seriously wounding about twenty men. Five deaths resulted. A white man, James A. Bain, purser of the British ship *Engineer*, which the negroes were about to load, was wounded, perhaps fatally—an unfortunate incident which was made the subject of an inquiry by the British government. The movements of the murderous party showed organization and leadership. The police being powerless to cope with the disturbance, the governor of Louisiana, acting with commendable promptness, called out the troops to the number of 1,000, put the levee under guard, and declared his purpose to maintain order and to protect the rights of all citizens. The New Orleans council of commercial bodies immediately met and issued a most vigorous and unsparing condemnation of the outrage and of all who sympathized with it, and a stern expression of their purpose at every hazard and at whatever cost to protect all law-abiding workingmen of whatever color. The labor unions, though now restrained by military power, adhere to their protest against non-union labor.

**Coal-mining Strikes.**—At Massillon, Ohio, a strike of coal miners was ended by resolutions adopted in a miners' convention on January 16, conditional on the reinstatement of all the strikers. The action was rendered imperative by the prevailing destitution. From various points in Ohio, miners called for relief for themselves and their families. The city of Akron responded in aid of towns in its county by starting, in a few hours, several wagon-loads of provisions. The miners are willing to work at the wages offered, but the drivers refuse.

In Pennsylvania, on March 6, the strike of 10,000 or

more miners in the Pittsburg railroad coal region had fully begun. A proposition by the operators for a joint convention at Pittsburg of miners and operators was voted down in the miners' convention. At the middle of March the strike had spread rapidly, the men demanding an advance from 55 cents to 69 cents a ton. Most of the mine owners had yielded, and out of 22,000 miners 17,000 had secured the advance.

**Eight-hour Law for Women.**—From the highest appellate court in Illinois there issued, in the latter part of March, a remarkable decision concerning legislative restriction of work by women. The decision—affecting, it is said, about 40,000 women—was rendered in a friendly test case arising under the law passed about two years ago against sweat-shops. In that law the chief provision was the establishing of eight hours as the legal workday for women in factories. The supreme court declares the law void, because of its depriving women of their constitutional right to make contracts for themselves, and because of its conflict with the prohibition by the state constitution of the taking the life, liberty, or property of any citizen, without due process of law. The discrimination made by this law on account of sex the court decides to be without authority, inasmuch as in Illinois the woman's constitutional right to make contract and to dispose of property is equal to the constitutional right of the man. The argument of the attorney-general, that the law is a proper exercise of the undeniable police power of the state in the interest of public health, so vitally affected by woman through motherhood, is met by the court's declaration that this power can be applied in the interest only of the general health of the community, not in the interest of the health of a selected class. Jurists have not yet been largely heard from on this remarkable decision; but the practical lay mind will probably require some instruction in order to see either its constitutional basis or the logical force of its argument. One Chicago journal ironically suggests that this decision will gratify the "new woman," by its upholding of the right of her sex to work, and by its treating women exactly as if they were men, sweeping away all safeguards against the destruction of their health and that of their children. Of various questions that suggest themselves is the question, why, if it be unconstitutional in a law to treat women as a class, it should be constitutional in a law to exempt or prevent women from joining the army as common soldiers? Moreover, how far is to be carried the



restriction of the right of employer and employed to contract for what hours of labor they may agree upon, on the alleged ground that such a restriction conflicts with the constitutional right of every man to make his contract for himself and to sell his time and other property at his own discretion? Are all protective laws regarding hours, places, conditions of labor, to be declared unconstitutional invasions of the citizen's liberty? It has been asked whether the supreme court of Illinois, upholding the great constitutional principle of a man's right to sell his time, would uphold his action in selling himself into slavery for the rest of his life? Questions of this sort will be asked by laymen; the answers may come from jurists.

**Strikes, Arbitration, Etc.**—The multiplicity of strikes, with the great public detriment which they involve and the public dangers which they reveal, have evoked general discussion. Plans of various kinds are proposed for their prevention, or for composing them or assuaging their violence. Of these plans, two have an official origin. The New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, pursuant to an order of the legislature, reported to that body on February 8 its investigation of the Brooklyn trolley strike. The report, presenting no discovery of any specific cause for the trouble beyond what is publicly known, finds the primary cause of this strike, as of all strikes of its type, to be in the fact that the legislature, in creating railway corporations with their public function of transporting persons and property, has neglected to provide for a stable and efficient service of operating forces on the principles essential to the purpose for which the corporations were created. The state board—claiming for the state the right to use every power requisite to a satisfactory public transport service—proceeds to report a plan, not for arbitrating but for preventing railway strikes—a plan to bind alike in mutual obligations both employer and employé, in outline as follows:

“1. Declare the service of railroad corporations created by the state a public service.

“2. Entrance into such service to be with agreement for a definite period, upon satisfactory examination as to mental and physical qualifications.

“3. Resignation or dismissal from such service for ordinary cause to be permitted, to be stated in writing, and filed with some designated authority, and to take effect after the lapse of a reasonable and fixed period, with proviso for summary resignation or dismissal for extraordinary cause, to be stated and filed in like manner.

“4. Wages to be established at the time of entry, and changed only by mutual agreement, or decision by arbitration of a board chosen by

the company and employés, or by a state board, or through the action of both, the latter serving as an appellate body. Other differences that may arise to be settled in like manner.

"5. Promotions to be made upon a system that may be devised and agreed upon by both parties, with the aid of a state board if necessary.

"6. Any combination of two or more persons to embarrass or prevent the operation of a railroad in the service of the people, a misdemeanor; and any obstruction of, or violence toward, a railroad serving the public, endangering the safety of life and property, a felony, with punishment of adequate severity.

"7. Establishment of a beneficiary fund for the relief of employés disabled by sickness or accident, and for the relief of their families in case of death, as is done upon the lines of a number of railroad corporations in other states.

"8. Membership in a labor union shall not be used as a bar against the employment of competent workmen by a railroad corporation created by the state."

The report also suggests a law requiring applicants for motormen's positions to pass an examination testing their sight and hearing.

Noticeable in the plans above outlined is the full recognition of the right of workmen to act collectively through labor unions, together with the clear declaration that any act of violence, of forcible obstruction, or of intimidation, whether done collectively or by an individual, is a crime. Noticeable, further, is the growing tendency to place railways in a category apart from ordinary manufacturing concerns, and to assert some degree of governmental supervision over them as involving wide and momentous public interests. Indeed, in regard to strikes in whatever business, when they threaten to swell into great public disturbance, their settlement begins to be viewed as devolving not merely on the two parties originally involved—the employed and the employer—but on these in conjunction with society itself as represented in the civil state, the government having the function of fully hearing both parties, and then of taking some part whose nature is not yet definitely prescribed, in the decision of a settlement.

The American Federation of Labor, in convention at Denver, Col., December 10-18, adopted a platform whose planks in their final amended form are as follows:

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation, through the initiative and the *referendum*.
3. A legal eight-hour workday.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine, and home.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body, or life.
6. The abolition of the contract system in all public work.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.

8. The municipal ownership of street cars and gas and electric plants for public distribution of light, heat, and power.

9. The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroads, and mines.

10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land-holding, and substituting therefor a title of occupancy and use only.

11. Repeal all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seamen and other workmen, incorporated in the federal and state laws of the United States.

12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money, and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

This platform may be compared with the program of the independent labor party of England. (See article "Great Britain and Ireland," in this number.)

### SPORTING.

Football is *par excellence* the game of American college students; and there is no doubt that when played without the unseemly disorders which have marked some recent contests, it is productive of much good, morally as well as physically. Its advocates do not venture to deny that as actually played of late in intercollegiate meetings the game has had objectionable features which require elimination. It has encroached perhaps too much upon the time which young men in college are supposed to devote to study, and has certainly been accompanied with displays of unmanly and brutal conduct, neither uplifting to participants nor edifying to spectators. The central question, therefore, for all interested in the game, is how to eliminate the offensive features. In order to avoid the evils, is it necessary or advisable for the older and perhaps wiser heads in the colleges to prohibit the sport entirely?

The faculty of Harvard College on March 19 placed themselves on record as in favor of prohibiting intercollegiate football games. It appears that at a previous meeting certain recommendations for the restriction of the game had been made by the Athletic Committee—a body instituted in 1888 by the corporation of the university to have control over all athletic matters, subject to the corporation, and influenced, but not directed, by the faculty of arts and sciences. The committee suggested reforms along three lines:

1. Reduction of excessive training.
2. Reduction of notoriety, publicity, and expenditure.
3. Elimination of the objectionable features of the game itself.

By limiting the playing season to ten weeks in the fall,  
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restricting contests to home grounds, limiting the sale of tickets to undergraduates and *alumni*, and revising the rules of play, the committee thought that the desired reforms could be accomplished; and they requested the faculty to give the game another year's trial under these restrictions. The request, however, was refused, the following being the resolution adopted on March 19:

"The faculty, having received and considered a communication from the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, dated February 25, 1895, remain of the opinion that no student under their charge should be permitted to take part in intercollegiate football contests."

### NOTABLE CRIMES.

**Financial Defalcations.**—Defalcations by trusted financial employés were the most conspicuous feature of the criminal record of the quarter. Most notable was that connected with the name of W. W. Taylor, state treasurer of South Dakota, discovered in the early part of January. It seems that during the panic of 1893 Taylor used state funds to bolster up the now defunct bank at Gettysburg, in which he was interested, and to aid several other institutions. He is also said to have loaned public money to various state officials. Investigation showed that when it became evident that he could not square his accounts, there were several others who, cognizant of his shortage, conspired with him to seize all the money and property in the state treasury and banks, and to place it where the state could not find it. From evidence gathered, Attorney-General Crawford, on February 27, swore out a complaint charging D. K. Tenny, lawyer, of Chicago, John T. McChesney of New York, Charles H. Wells, and Charles T. McCoy, a leading politician of South Dakota, with conspiracy with Taylor to rob the state of \$367,000. Taylor was reported arrested at Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 13.

About the time of the discovery of the above crime, it was also found that Isaac F. Abbott, cashier of the Dover (N. H.) National bank, was a defaulter to the amount (estimated) of \$80,000. He committed suicide.—A few days later, about January 18, it was discovered that the Mercantile National bank, New York, had been swindled out of \$144,000 by one E. O. Quigley, a bond broker of that city.—Charles M. Hughes, Jr., ex-cashier of the First National bank of Lima, O., was arrested January 28 on a charge of misappropriating \$140,000 of the funds of the bank.—On

February 12 it was made public that there was a shortage of about \$360,000 in the accounts of Rufus Ramsey, late treasurer of the state of Illinois, at the time of his death in November, 1894, when the office was transferred to his son for the remainder of the term by Governor Altgeld.

**Train Robberies.**—An express car on a "Cotton Belt" train near McNeill, Ark., was plundered of about \$25,000 by two masked men on the night of January 25. —On the night of January 30 several masked men held up a west-bound overland train of the Pacific Railroad Company, and rifled the safe in the express car of about \$10,000. —On March 30 the north-bound Oregon express train was held up near Marysville, Cal., by two men. They had secured the valuables of the passengers in one car, when they were attacked by Sheriff J. J. Bogard of Tehama county, who was a passenger in one of the sleepers. In the fight Bogard and one of the robbers were fatally shot, and the fireman seriously wounded.

**Murders.**—On February 2 Dr. Horace Elliot Pope, dentist, of Detroit, Mich., was murdered by William Brusseau, a barber and nurse. The wife of the victim is charged with implication in the crime, the motive of which is believed to have been the desire to secure the large insurance which the deceased carried.

The murder of Miss Catharine Ging at Minneapolis, Minn., on December 3, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 832), was followed by the arrest of Harry T. Hayward, charged with being the prime mover in the crime. The trial excited great interest, and ended March 8 in a verdict of guilty. On March 11 Hayward was sentenced to death. It was shown that he was a professional gambler; that he laid the plot to murder Miss Ging in order to procure the life insurance which she carried payable to him; and that the actual shooting was done at Hayward's instigation, by Claus A. Blixt, janitor of the flats in which Hayward had rooms.

The noted case of the murder of Montgomery Gibbs, the young lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., who was shot on the night of April 28, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 362), was revived early in the present year by the arrest of Clarence Robinson and his wife Sadie, charged with the crime. It appears that these two started out on the night in question with the intention of committing highway robbery; that they attempted to rob Gibbs, and that he resisted and was shot. Most damaging statements were made by the accused both before and after their arrest, but there was no evidence posi-

tively and directly connecting them with the crime. The circumstantial links of evidence were, however, so strong that on March 21 the jury found Clarence Robinson guilty of murder in the second degree, and his wife guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Clarence was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and his wife to imprisonment for twenty years, both at hard labor.

The notorious desperado "Bill" Cook was captured in Lincoln county, New Mexico, January 11, by Sheriff Perry of Chavez county. On February 12 he was sentenced, for numerous crimes, to fifty years' imprisonment. On February 8 two of his confederates, said to be the last of the "gang," were killed while attempting a robbery at Catoosa, I. T.

According to trustworthy statistics, the number of lynchings last year averaged about four a week. The states in which these crimes have been committed are Nebraska, Louisiana, Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Mississippi. One of the most notable things in connection with this species of lawlessness has been the refusal of Judge Buckwalter of Ohio to honor a requisition for a colored man from the governor of Kentucky unless he received some guarantee that the man should have a fair trial. The judge based his action on the fact that a few months ago, when he returned a fugitive to that state, the man was lynched immediately after his arrival in Kentucky.

### AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

**New York.**—*Municipal Reform.*—Municipal reform in New York city has commanded public attention throughout the state, eclipsing all the ordinary political questions. Through the first three months of 1895 the city has been a political storm centre. The frightful abuses which had first been dragged out of hiding by the Society for the Prevention of Crime under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, and had then under the Lexow committee's investigation been traced as woven through the whole fibre of great municipal departments, had been felt as a shame and a shock by the whole community. Partisanship had been set aside, and the fierce public virtue, newly aroused, had demanded and made possible in last November the first real election in the city for years. Men that were voters actually troubled themselves to go to the polls and vote, being encouraged by the assurance that

their votes would not be officially questioned as fraudulent, nor hindered by a violent and drunken throng with police collusion, nor rendered nugatory by false returns. With the sunset of that day, it was felt that a tidal wave from the great deep of justice had come in, and that every lurking-place of organized crime, from the highest to the lowest, was to be washed clean with the beginning of the new year. So much of recent history, already beginning to seem ancient, must be recalled for a proper estimate of the intenseness of the past quarter's dispute.

Reformers are always in haste, as they need to be and should be if worthy of the name; but it is historic that a grand reform of a long-standing abuse is never in haste, but is provokingly deliberate—one of the slowest of all things registered by scientific observers. In this case the abuse had been through



MAYOR STRONG OF NEW YORK CITY.

many years sending its ramifying roots deep and wide through the whole field of city and state political life. Mayor Strong had been elected by a combination of various parties on the distinct pledge of a non-partisan administration which should exclude national politics from municipal government. Yet, as he was an earnest republican, and republican votes had been far the largest factor in his election, and as that party had swept the state with a bewildering victory, ending the democratic control of many years with the election of Governor Morton by an unprecedented majority, the old republican state leaders with their party organization asserted their claim to a decisive influence as of old, not only in the state, but also in the city politics. It was

early seen that this claim was not entirely lacking in power of enforcement, for, without acts passed by the state legislature undoing the mischievous bonds of law by aid of which the city had long been held in corrupt hands, the mayor of New York would have had little practical power for wide and deep reform. Thus the old state leaders may naturally have believed themselves able to bring the usual party influence to bear on the mayor, whose non-partisan pledges in the city campaign they had never joined in. Another element of trouble was in the fact that the republican party in the state of New York was, and had long been, in two factions, divided not on principles but on personal leadership; and the faction which had possession of the regular party organization were in a mood to demand that the rival faction should have small recognition in municipal appointments to be made by the mayor. Enough has now been said to show how—without at this point making any charge of dishonest intention—the strong-willed and astute republican leaders, accustomed to manage political machinery, to control men, and to decide important affairs, might be tempted to persuade themselves that they were doing a necessary public service by saving for their party the results of its splendid victory; and that for this great end they were ready to attach men to their policy by appealing to so petty a motive as the spirit of faction within their party, and to so sordid a motive as the desire for the honors and emoluments of office. It is not strange, then, that they should be openly charged (as they are) with holding back in the legislature the enactments which would make possible the various reforms for which the city of New York is pleading as a captive for the striking off of his chains. The pleading indeed has passed into denunciation. This quick denunciation of all legislators who have not been ready instantly to vote for all bills sent up from the reform leaders in the city, may be an instance of that haste which often hinders reform, inasmuch as on one or two points—for instance a bipartisan police board—there is undeniably an honest difference of opinion among men who, for a noble cause, are ready to throw faction and party to the winds.

An additional element of great difficulty in the legislative situation is the striking fact that the bills to end the sway of Tammany in New York and to bring in a fully non-partisan administration must be passed, if at all, by a partisan vote. The democratic legislators, especially in the senate, are almost solidly against all such laws. In



the assembly, with its great republican majority, their opposition may be of little moment; but in the senate the republican majority is very small, while the democratic minority is large, alert, and full of resources. At any time the absence through illness of two or three republicans, with the defection of one or two others, might leave the senate without a majority to enact any non-partisan reform bills. It is evident what an opportunity is thus given to any hidden agency for those political "deals" which have been so much feared and suspected.

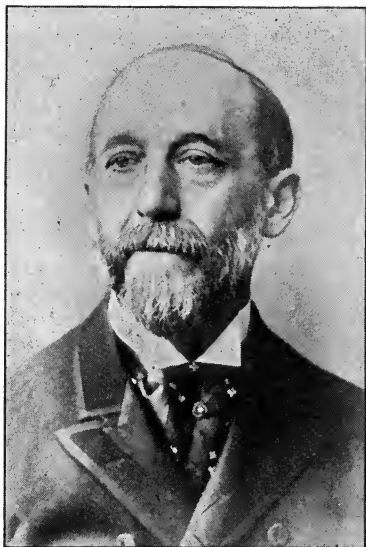
Among numerous reforms demanded by the movement in New York city which overthrew Tammany and elected Mayor Strong, the four following were the most important:

- (1). The vesting in the mayor the power of removal of incumbents of the prominent municipal offices.
- (2). The reorganization of the department of police.
- (3). The reform of the police-courts.
- (4). The reform of the public schools.

Bills for the requisite legislation in beginning and perfecting these and some other reforms, were carefully prepared by persons appointed by and acting for the various organizations of citizens that had introduced and guided the new movement. These bills were intrusted to capable men for presentation, advocacy, and explanation before the proper committees of the legislature. The Committee of Seventy, which had been prominent in the campaign of last autumn, intrusted to its sub-committee of ten much of this preparation to gather the practical fruits of the victory at the polls; but several other reform organizations contributed willing and ardent help. All this required through several months a great amount of time and labor, which was freely given.

The bill giving the mayor of New York city the power of removal of various administrative and other officials, which was introduced into both legislative houses on January 2, passed the assembly with little delay. After some hindrance in the senate, it was finally passed, and was signed by the governor on February 11. The mayor promptly used his new powers. Within a few days he announced appointments on the civil service commission and for public parks' commissioners, calling to these offices eminent citizens evenly divided in number between the two parties. He made also two notable appointments to places having most lucrative patronage, which excited sharp discussion—William Brookfield for commissioner of

public works, and Francis M. Scott for corporation counsel. Mr. Brookfield, recently nominated for chairman of the republican county committee, had been defeated by Mr. Lauterbach, a republican of the other and so-styled "regular" faction representing the old party leaders. Mr. Scott was a well-known democrat who, in both the regular and the independent factions of that party,



HON. THOMAS C. PLATT,  
LEADER OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY "MACHINE"  
IN NEW YORK STATE.

had been an intense opponent of republicanism. These two appointments, praised by the reform element in the city, roused the indignation of the old republican leaders; and undoubtedly the elevation of Mr. Scott to an office of such political influence was coldly submitted to, rather than welcomed, by earnest republicans throughout the state. From this time the opposition on the part of some republicans in the legislature, resulting in the delay of enactments for non-partisan reform, may be considered to have become more bitter and more definite. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, long credited with the control of this faction, went so far as to charge publicly that Mayor Strong, in appointing Mr. Brookfield, had broken faith, having promised to consult Mr. Platt before appointing to that office. Mayor Strong calmly but emphatically denied making any such promise, and asserted that he had merely consented to consider suggestions from Mr. Platt as from several other persons of wide political experience. Mr. Platt and his followers were displeased also by the mayor's appointment of Mr. A. D. Andrews to the important office of police commissioner in place of John C. Sheehan. The new com-

missioner, a West Point graduate, but of late a practicing lawyer in the city, was warmly commended by some of the highest officials in the army; he was a democrat, but never active in politics. About this time the echoes of what might be called a public secrecy began to be heard, to the effect that all further reform enactments at Albany would be held waiting till the mayor had seen the error of his ways. It is true that they have been waiting; the mayor probably sees that it is true, also, that there is time to come.

*Report of Lexow Police Investigating Committee.*—The reorganization of the police department has made no progress other than such as is involved in what may be called the preliminary survey developing the obstacles that it must meet. The Lexow Police Investigating Committee presented to the public its report on January 17.

This report, from the republican majority (the democratic minority refusing to sign it), after outlining the scandalous facts elicited in the investigation, and denouncing Tammany Hall, proceeds to submit to the senate enactments for reform comprised in what is known as the Lexow police bill. This bill is technically three bills. Of these, one creates a commission to reorganize the department, prescribing the method for appointing the members of the commission, and defining its powers and duties; the other two amending previous laws relative to the police. The principal features of the proposed law are the following:

Concentration of all executive powers for discipline and control of the uniformed force in a chief of police, whose office is thus made far more important and responsible than that of the present superintendent;

Vesting all authority over the administrative and judicial functions of the department, as well as over the functions which affect the elective franchise, in a board of police commissioners whose membership shall, by law, be made bi-partisan by an equal representation of the two leading political parties;

Applying civil service rules and methods in passing on the eligibility of candidates for appointment or for promotion in the police force;

Providing that retirement on pension shall be mandatory only after thirty years of service and on application of an officer who has reached the age of sixty. The reorganization of the department was assigned to commissioners appointed for that purpose, in whom was to be vested the power of removal of the present officers, subject to the mayor's approval.

Those of the reformers who had had occasion to trace the deep ramifications of the long dominant municipal corruption, and who had become suspicious of politicians generally, balanced their praise of large portions of the report with their denunciations of some of its structural principles as possibly showing an alliance of some republican leaders with Tammany, and certainly as leaving an open-

ing for a "deal" with that arch-seducer of political virtue. That certain points in the bill showed manipulation by a "boss," and must be purged from it under penalty of the utter final failure of the reform movement, was the cry of Dr. Parkhurst and the Committee of Seventy. They would have none of such pretended reformation; they would spurn a spurious reform as more dangerous than an open villainy. What proportion of the citizens in New York agree with this uncompromising view of the Lexow bill is not as yet made evident; but it is known to be widely prevalent, and many citizens high in intellectual and moral repute give it their public assent. The features evoking the sharpest criticism as rendering possible the continuance of the systematized corruption recently brought to light, are three:

1. Control given to the bi-partisan board of four members, offering constant opportunity for those bargains between the two political parties through which abuses in disguise make easy entrance, whereas a single-headed commission could be held directly responsible;

2. Vesting in the governor the appointment of the three commissioners, who are first to institute a thorough reorganization by dismissals of all unfit officers, whereas the city's mayor might be less open to be influenced by general political expediency, and more responsive to the local needs;

3. Continuing in the police board the control of all police functions relative to the elective franchise—an unnatural combination of two departments so diverse in their nature, yet so interlacing in their spheres, as to require a carefully defined separateness to avoid damage by collision or disgrace by collusion.

As to the first of these three points of criticism—the question between a bi-partisan commission or a single-headed non-partisan commission—there is not entire agreement among even sincere reformers, and there seems small prospect that any police bill rejecting the bi-partisan control will pass the legislature. As to the second point—the question between the governor or the mayor as the appointing power—it has practically been withdrawn from dispute by the change in the bill due to the action of Governor Morton early in February, in announcing to Senator Lexow that the bill would not be signed by him unless it vested the appointment of the three reorganization commissioners in the mayor of New York. At first the Lexow bill seemed likely to be crowded through the legislature without due consideration of the desired amendments; and protests were sent from New York against such precipitancy. An immense mass meeting in support of non-partisan reform was held in Cooper Union, February 4, where speakers of great eminence in both parties gave stirring utterance to the demand that the legislature

should grant what the city demanded, as that demand was soon to be expressed in a bill drawn up by the Committee of Seventy.

Amid all the excitement Mayor Strong showed a calm and even temper, refusing to seek to control the action of the legislature or to deal in excited speech, but repeatedly giving firm expression of his purpose to fulfil his pledge of a non-partisan municipal administration for reform. To a senator asking for his opinion on proposed action concerning some points in the Lexow bills, he replied refusing to give his personal opinion, but saying, that in his view they were not in accord with the wishes of the people of his city. By the middle of March it was growing evident that Mayor Strong was not open to a bargain of any kind in order to secure legislative action; and that the governor, the lieutenant-governor, and many other prominent republicans, without necessarily agreeing in every item of his action, were standing with him as to his principles and main lines of procedure. He proceeded in his appointments of honest and capable officials in various city departments.

In the latter part of March opinions were given by prominent members of the New York bar, that certain provisions in the Lexow bills were unconstitutional. On March 27 a second great mass meeting was held in Cooper Union, called by the Committee of Seventy, where forceful and eloquent speeches against further delay at Albany in granting the reform measures demanded for the city, aroused tremendous enthusiasm and applause. On March 25 Governor Morton sent to the legislature a message conveying a strong rebuke of its dilatoriness in passing the act for reform in the police magistracy of New York, which had been introduced ten weeks before. He declared that it was widely believed that in the police courts there existed a practical denial of justice, and he called for their speedy purification. The assembly responded the same night, by passing the police magistrates bill, giving Mayor Strong the power to remove all the Tammany Hall police justices. The bill then went to the senate, where it was immediately referred to the judiciary committee, in whose custody it has slumbered ever since, even to the present writing, April 12. As to the police reorganization, the bill prepared by the Committee of Ten, making the police department single-headed, and separating the bureau of elections from the board of police, it was rejected by a caucus of republican senators on March 20,

which adopted in its stead as a party measure the Lexow bill calling for a bi-partisan police board. This bill is still delayed from passing; and, as the time before adjournment lessens, fears are generally expressed that no police reform bill will be enacted at this session; while it is now fully expected that if such a bill passes both houses, it will provide for bi-partisanship in the police board. On March 28 the Lexow bill was amended in the senate by the introduction into it of a formal recognition of the bi-partisan principle. The reform of the public school system in New York has not yet been made a subject of definite action.

Indictments by the grand jury were brought in on March 18 against several corrupt police officials, including Inspector William McLaughlin and Captains Devery, Price, Murphy, Siebert, and Donahue, with several ex-captains and minor officers. This terminates the grand inquest of the court of oyer and terminer, begun in January as a sequel of the revelations made before the Lexow committee. The set of indictments against the police captains, officers, and ward men, charged them with bribery and extortion. The omission of the names of certain officials from the indictment occasioned much surprise.

In another set of indictments a large number of men were charged with violation of the election laws. Accompanying the indictments was a very significant presentment, in which the grand jury censured Superintendent Byrnes for the demoralizing example which he had set before his thousands of subordinates in his mode of accumulating a fortune, though the legality of his action was not at all questioned. The presentment included also a severe condemnation of the police department by its declaration that the officials, though invited, had declined to aid the grand jury in investigation, and that the general influence of the police had been against it throughout.

*Tenement-House Districts.*—A valuable report has been issued as the result of a singularly faithful and thorough investigation by the tenement-house commission in New York city under the chairmanship of Richard Watson Gilder. The conditions of the population in the congested districts of the city are drawn from the life, and cannot fail to touch thoughtful readers to the quick. The report is a scientific survey, the preliminary step in that constructive activity which is indispensable to any complete and permanent reform.

*Canal Improvement.*—In the latter part of February a

very important measure was enacted, providing for submission to popular vote at the November election of this year, of a proposition to issue state bonds to the amount of \$9,000,000 for improvement of the canals. The improvements contemplated are the deepening of the Erie canal and the Oswego canal to nine feet of water through nearly all their length, and of the Champlain canal to eight feet. All locks not yet lengthened are to be brought to the prescribed length, and supplied with improved machinery and appliances for the passing of boats through them.

*Library Consolidation.*—The most important bibliographical event which has ever occurred in New York city was inaugurated on Washington's birthday (February 22), when a joint committee representing the Tilden Trust Fund, the Astor library, and the Lenox library, agreed upon a plan for the consolidation of those three libraries in one great public institution, devoted to the free use of the people. Legal sanction for the proposal was granted at Albany March 20, in the passage of an act altering the existing Library Consolidation act at several points. The board of trustees, previously limited to twelve in number, is increased to twenty-one, each library contributing seven members. Although based on liberal foundations, neither the Astor nor the Lenox libraries had attracted readers to any great extent—owing, possibly, to distance from the centre of population, or the tradition of earlier seclusion; and the history of Mr. Tilden's trust is well known to all. Two millions of money belonging to it await expenditure in accordance with his wishes; but no plan for turning the sum to the best account had, in spite of much deliberation on the part of the trustees, ever been agreed upon.

The new library is to be known as "The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations."

**South Carolina.**—*The Liquor Dispensary Law.*—The dispensary authorities recently made an effort to place regularly prepared "cocktails" on the market. The object was to increase the revenue of the system; but, as public sentiment did not seem to favor the innovation, the authorities abandoned it.

Several legal cases are pending against the dispensary system. The most noteworthy are the appeals from judgments delivered in the case of the seizures at Charleston of shipments of beers and liquors from Baltimore, Md., Savannah, Ga., and other places.

The state authorities are of the opinion that even if the interstate clause of the dispensary law be null and void,

as has been held, it will not materially affect the operations of the law. Briefly, the present case and findings of the court are set forth in the following from Judge Simonton's decision:

"The petitioners are in custody because they, master and crew of the schooner *Carolina*, transported in the schooner for freight money, these barrels of whisky from the port of Savannah in the state of Georgia, to the port of Charleston, in this state. It is charged that in so doing they violated Section 33 of the dispensary act of this state, in these words: 'No person except as provided in this act shall bring into this state, or transport from place to place within this state, by wagon, cart, or other vehicle, or by any other means or mode of carriage, any liquor or liquids containing alcohol, under a penalty of \$100 or imprisonment for thirty days for each offense upon conviction thereof as for a misdemeanor.'

"The petitioners allege that this section of the dispensary law, so far as it is sought to apply it to them, is an attempt to regulate commerce between the states, and is in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, and therefore null and void."

This was in a suit for the release of the parties. In the suit for the recovery of the vessel, which was confiscated under the state law, Judge Brawley decided:

"In this case there was no process in the state court, no warrant. The constable seized with a strong hand, dispossessed the owner, and was proceeding summarily to confiscate. There is, therefore, no conflict of jurisdiction between the judicial tribunals of the state and of the United States."

**Tennessee.**—*The Gubernatorial Contest.*—The dispute over the office of governor of Tennessee is still unsettled. At the time of the election, in November, 1894, Peter Turney, a democrat, was governor, and a candidate for re-election. On the face of the returns his republican opponent, Henry Clay Evans, received a majority of 748 votes. It is expressly declared in the constitution of the state, that:

"The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal, and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by joint votes of both houses of the general assembly."

However, the state legislature, which is largely democratic, decided to go behind the returns, and to appoint a committee to investigate the charges of fraud at the election, and in fact decide the governorship contest.

A bill was signed January 29, providing for the appointment of a committee of twelve members—three democrats



and two republicans from the senate, and four democrats and three republicans from the house.

In the meantime Mr. Turney has retained the office. On February 6 Mr. Evans took the oath of office as governor at the hands of Justice T. O. Morris of Davidson county, in order to test in the courts the validity of his claims. Secretary of State W. S. Morgan refused to file the oath in his office, alleging that the proper authorities had not yet determined that Mr. Evans had been elected, and that he had not been duly inaugurated. Mr. Evans, accordingly, instituted *mandamus* proceedings to compel the secretary of state to file his oath, and for possession of the office in dispute.

## PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**Political Appointments.**—On February 27 occurred the first break in President Cleveland's cabinet, through the resignation of Hon. Wilson S. Bissell, who had held the portfolio of postmaster-general since the beginning of the present administration. Mr. Bissell's withdrawal was due entirely to the demands of his private legal practice in Buffalo, N. Y. President Cleveland immediately nominated to the vacancy Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, whose name is identified with the tariff law of 1894. The nomination was confirmed March 1, without opposition. (For biographical sketches of Mr. Bissell and Mr. Wilson, see Vol. 3, pp. 64 and 501.)

The vacancy in the post of minister to Mexico, caused by the death of Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray (see Necrology), was filled on February 23, by the appointment of Senator Matt W. Ransom of North Carolina.

RANSOM, MATT W., new United States minister to Mexico, was born in Warren county, N. C., in 1826. He received an academic education, was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1847, and studied law and was admitted to the bar the same year. He was elected attorney-general of North Carolina in 1852, and resigned in 1855; was a member of the North Carolina legislature in 1858, 1859, and 1860, and was a peace commissioner from the state of North Carolina to the congress of Southern states at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate army, serving as lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general, and surrendered at Appomattox. After the war he resumed the practice of law, and was also a planter in Northampton county. He was elected to the United States senate as a democrat in January, 1872, took his seat April 24, 1872, and was re-elected in 1876, 1883, and 1889. His latest term would have expired on March 3, 1895.

On March 21 was announced the appointment by President Cleveland of Hon. William M. Springer of Illinois, and Hon. C. B. Kilgore of Texas, to be United States judges for the northern and southern judicial districts of the Indian Territory respectively. Both appointees were representatives in the 53d congress, who failed of re-election. Mr. Springer was chairman of the house committee

on banking and currency, and Mr. Kilgore served on the committee on coinage, weights, and measures (Vol. 3, pp. 501 and 502).

On March 25 Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite of Columbus, O., received from the president appointment as civilian member of the board of foreign relations to succeed General Byron M. Cutcheon of Michigan. Mr. Outhwaite was chairman of the house committee on military affairs in the 53d congress (Vol. 3, p. 503), and was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election.



HON. WILSON S. BISSELL OF NEW YORK,  
EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

#### Miscellaneous.—

The severe cold of the past winter caused much distress in all parts of the country; but nowhere were its effects more disastrous than in Florida. The frost which set in on December 29, 1894, ruined the orange crop, and wrought incalculable loss to fruit growers, merchants, packers, transportation companies, and all those in any way connected with what promised to be a most profitable season's business. In disastrous effects it surpassed the visitation of March, 1886, and even the great freeze of 1835. Ice formed an inch thick as far south as Lake Worth; and in many other sheltered places where orange groves had heretofore been safe, the fruit was frozen solid on the trees. Most of the young orange trees were killed,

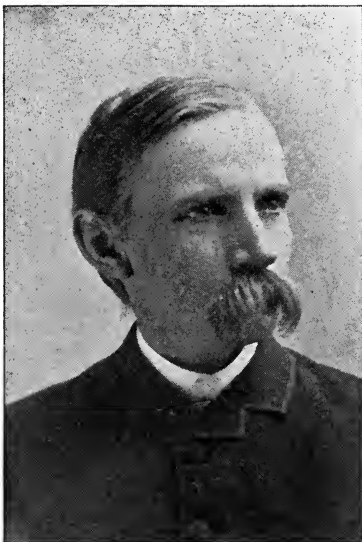
as well as the young shoots on the old trees. Immense damage was also done to plantations of pineapples, lemons, grape fruit, bananas, mangoes, and other tropical varieties, which after years of experimenting were just beginning to be cultivated in south Florida. The price of oranges doubled in Northern markets. It is estimated that about 2,500,000 boxes were ruined by the frost.

A social event of unusual interest occurred on March 4, at the home of Mr. George J. Gould in New York city—the marriage of his sister, Miss Anna Gould, youngest daughter of the late Jay Gould, to the Count Boniface de Castellane of France. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan. The bridegroom is the eldest son of the Marquis de Castellane, head of one of the oldest families of the French nobility.

On March 15 the conviction of Erastus Wiman of New York, on the charge of forgery, which attracted great attention last year (Vol. 4, pp. 159, 361, and 619), was set aside by the general term of the state supreme court, and a new trial was granted. The opinion reversing the conviction of the court of oyer and terminer of last summer, was written by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien, Justice Follett dissenting. The majority held that Mr. Wiman had a right to sign the alleged forged checks, and that criminal intent was not proved.

The announcement was made March 5 that the wife of William K. Vanderbilt, the wealthy capitalist of New York, had secured from Judge Barrett of the state supreme court, on the usual statutory grounds, a decree

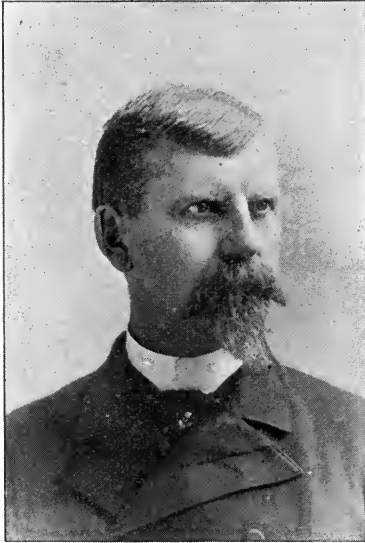
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HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

of absolute divorce from her husband, she being given sole charge of the three children, although the father is allowed access to them at all reasonable times, and there is a condition that the boys shall be educated in the United States.

On January 5 the lake passenger steamer *North Land*, a sister ship to the *North West*, belonging to the Great



HON. JOSEPH H. OUTHWAITE,  
DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE FROM OHIO.

Northern Steamship Company, was launched from the yards of the Globe Ship-building Company in Cleveland, O. The *North West*, it will be remembered, was launched a year ago, and attracted much attention. On June 10, 1894, she began her trips between Buffalo, N. Y., and Duluth, Minn. She made sixteen trips each way, carried nearly 10,000 passengers, and developed a speed of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour in the shallowest parts of the rivers, and 23 miles on the deeper lakes. The *North Land* will traverse the same route.

Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer has organized an Equal Rights Association among the colored people in Covington, Ky., the first in the state. One object is to train the colored women so that they can exercise intelligently the new rights they will have this year in voting for school boards in cities of the second class—Covington, Newport, and Lexington.

In regard to the much-discussed question of the utility of Greek in secondary school courses, the following resolutions adopted at Ann Arbor, Mich., in the latter part of March, at a conference of classical teachers, including nearly every teacher of reputation west of the Alleghenies, are noteworthy.

*Resolved*, That this conference strongly favors a six-year course in Latin in our schools.

*Resolved*, That this conference disapproves of the proposals embodied in the report of the Committee of Ten, reducing the amount of Greek preparatory to college, and joins with the American Philological Association in declaring that at least three years of Greek ought to be provided in the classical courses of our secondary schools.

California is the only state of the Union which has had a monument erected to commemorate its history, growth, and progress. The Lick monument, representing "by appropriate designs and figures the history of California," and provided for by the bequest of \$100,000 from the late James Lick, was unveiled in front of the new city hall, San Francisco, with ceremonies conducted by the venerable body of California Pioneers, on November 29, 1894.

## CANADA.

A general election in the Dominion cannot be much longer delayed. The leading point at issue has already been determined. It will be upon its attitude in regard to the long-standing Manitoba school question, that the present government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell will, in all probability, be judged. Jealousies of race and creed have often been injected into the arena of both federal and provincial politics, but it may be doubted if they have ever before been roused so deeply as now over this critical issue. The traditional tariff question has, for the time being, sunk quite out of sight.

**Manitoba School Question.**—It is a fundamental principle of the Canadian constitution as embodied in the British North America act of 1867, that every power of government not specifically reserved to the provinces is vested in the federal administration. Any question, therefore, involving alleged conflict of federal and provincial rights, is to be argued on the basis of what appears in the written constitutions of the provinces and the Dominion. Now, the British North America act specifically concedes to the provinces the right to legislate on educational matters, subject, however, to certain provisions whose evident intention is to safeguard the rights of minorities, Roman Catholic or Protestant. Among these safeguards it is provided that:

"Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the governor-general-in-council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the queen's subjects in relation to education."

Manitoba did not become a province until 1870. At the time of confederation (1867) it formed part of the territory subject to the Hudson's Bay Company; but, three years subsequently, was ceded to the imperial government and allowed to enter the Dominion. Its constitution is the Manitoba act of 1870, the second clause of which accepts the provisions of the British North America act in all particulars not specifically varied by its own provisions. Any difference between it and the other provinces in respect of provincial rights over local education must be looked for in the educational provisions of the Manitoba act (Section 22); but these are practically identical with those of the British North America act, and renew in words which only strengthen the provisions of the earlier act the safeguard quoted above.

It is clearly established that, in the event of any prejudice being done to the rights and privileges of a religious minority by an act or decision of the provincial legislature, appeal does lie to the governor-general-in-council. This was the tenor of the judgment delivered by the imperial privy council on January 29, 1895. The question, in a word, was whether any right or privilege of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba had been affected by the action of the local legislature; and the privy council decided the question in the affirmative.

It is not disputed that between 1871, when the first Manitoba school act was passed, and 1890, the intention of the local legislature was to maintain equality as between the rights of Protestants and Roman Catholics.

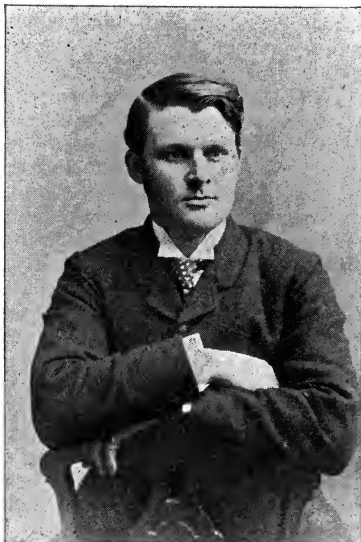
In 1871, when the numbers of the two religious divisions of the population were equal, it was provided that the school board should be composed half of Catholics and half of Protestants, and that each section should choose a chairman and have under its own control the management and discipline of the schools of its section and the choice of text-books having reference to religion or morals which should be used in its section. Later, as the number of Protestants increased in the province, similar regulations were issued with modifications to suit the requirements of the case; and in 1881 an even greater power was given to the two religious sections of the board to prescribe all the text-books to be used in their separate schools.

In 1890, however, the Protestant population of Manitoba had increased to about 132,000, while Roman Catholics numbered only about 20,000. A law was enacted by the provincial legislature the effect of which was to abol-

ish the separate Catholic and Protestant sections of the school board, and to bring all the school districts, whether Catholic or Protestant, under one system, using one set of text-books. Public schools were to be free and non-sectarian; and power was given to the municipal authorities of every city, town, or village to levy a school rate upon taxable property. It was specially provided that schools not conducted in accordance with all the provisions of the law should be excluded from participation in the public grant. The Catholic ratepayers then found themselves in the position of having to pay for the maintenance of schools of which they disapproved, while they were unable to obtain any portion of the education grant for schools conducted upon Catholic principles.

As the Roman Catholics of Manitoba had for nearly twenty years participated in the advantages of the school grant, the provisions of the law of 1890

were held by them to constitute an infringement of their rights and privileges as a religious minority, and to justify an appeal under the constitution act to the governor-general-in-council for a remedial order. The local courts disputed their right of appeal, and the case was finally sent for decision to the judicial committee of the privy council. On January 29, 1895, the decision of the privy council was given in favor of their right of appeal. It therefore became incumbent upon the Dominion government to decide, first, whether in the circumstances it was the duty of the federal government to issue a remedial order; secondly, what the terms of the remedial order should be.



SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER, K. C. M. G.,  
CANADIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Though presided over by a past grand master of the Orange order, the Dominion government decided to grant a remedial order, declaring that the Manitoba law of 1890 deprived the religious minority in the province of certain rights and privileges, and that it seemed requisite that the present provincial system of education should be supplemented by an act which should restore to the Roman Catholics of the province the rights and privileges of which they had been deprived. It is for the provincial government first to reply to this suggestion of the federal authorities. The Manitoba legislature has, in the meantime, adjourned to May 9, without taking action in the matter.

The litigation over this matter has been lengthy. The Manitoba superior court declared the school law of 1890 to be constitutional. The supreme court of the Dominion unanimously reversed this decision in October, 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 557). An appeal, taken to the privy council of the empire, was sustained in July, 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 303), and the law again declared *intra vires* of the provincial legislature. The judgment explicitly declared that no right or privilege existing *at the Union* had been prejudicially affected. The Roman Catholic minority now laid all their stress upon the educational clauses of the British North America act and the provincial constitution, especially the act of 1870, granting appeal in case of infringement of rights established *after the Union*. They appealed to the Dominion government to disallow the act; but, in virtue of the doubt raised by the privy council's judgment as to the right of the minority to be heard by the governor-general-in-council, Sir John Thompson decided to submit to the Dominion supreme court a series of questions to determine the point (Vol. 3, p. 102). On February 20, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 171), the supreme court decided that no appeal to the governor-general-in-council for remedial legislation was admissible. The matter was then carried to the imperial privy council, which, on January 29 of this year, reversed the decision of the Canadian supreme court, declaring that a right of appeal to the federal authorities did exist. The judgment was read by the lord chancellor, Baron Herschell, and it includes an exhaustive discussion of the scope and meaning of the educational clauses in the Manitoba act of 1870, the provincial constitution. It then goes on to discuss how far the minority were affected by the school law of 1890. It calls special attention to the view of Mr. Justice Taschereau, one of the majority



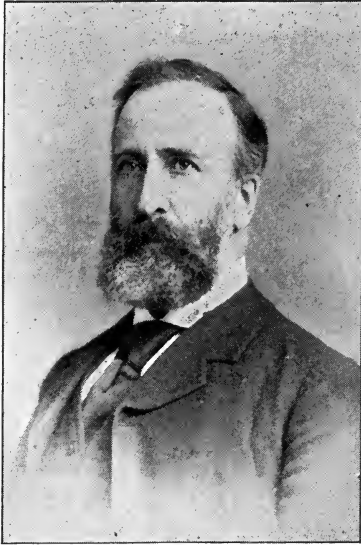
judges of the Canadian supreme court who denied the right of appeal, that the rights of the minority had not been *illegally* affected because the privy council had held the law of 1890 to be *intra vires*. The privy council, however, decides that under the educational subsections of the Manitoba act of 1870, appeal is allowable if rights or privileges have been affected *in fact*, whether *illegally* or not. That the privy council does think rights have been prejudicially affected, and that the decision contemplates action of some kind being taken as the result of an appeal, is clear from Lord Herschell's concluding words:

"It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to, and adequately supplies the wants of, the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate ground for complaint would be removed if the system was supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, if it were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to those provisions."

On receipt of this judgment by the Ottawa authorities, the parties interested were summoned to argue their appeal before the Dominion privy council; and on March 21 it was announced that the government had decided to make a recommendation in favor of remedial legislation. The following is, in substance, the message transmitted to Lieutenant-Governor Schultz of Manitoba:

WHEREAS, on the 26th day of November, 1892, a petition by way of appeal under the provision of Section 22 of Chapter 3 of the act of the parliament of Canada, passed in the 33d year of her majesty's reign, 1870 (commonly called "the Manitoba act"), and continued by "the British North America act of 1871," was presented to his excellency the governor-general of Canada in-council on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, which petition, among other things, alleged that by certain acts of the legislature of the province of Manitoba passed after the Union, the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba acquired rights and privileges in relation to education, including the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct, and support Roman Catholic schools, the right to a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education, and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payments or contributions to the support of any other schools. That subsequently, in the 53d year of her majesty's reign (1890), two statutes were passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba in relation to education, and deprived the Roman Catholic minority of the rights and privileges which it had acquired under such previous statutes. And by the said petition the said Roman Catholic minority prayed among other things that it might be declared that the said last-mentioned acts did affect the rights and

privileges of the said Roman Catholic minority in relation to education. That it might be declared that to his excellency the governor-general-in-council it seems requisite that the provisions of the statutes in force in the province of Manitoba prior to the passage of the said acts should be re-enacted in so far at least as may be necessary to secure to the Roman Catholics in the said province the rights above described; or that the said acts of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes. And that such further or other declaration or order might be made as to his excellency the governor-general-in-council should under the circumstances seem proper. And



HON. J. C. PATTERSON,  
LATELY CANADIAN MINISTER OF MILITIA AND  
DEFENSE.

WHEREAS the 26th day of February, 1895, having been appointed for the hearing of the said appeal, and the same coming on to be heard, upon reading the said petition and the statutes therein referred to, and upon hearing what was alleged by council on both sides, his excellency the governor-general-in-council was pleased to order and adjudge, and it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said appeal be and the same is hereby allowed in so far as it relates to rights acquired by the said Roman Catholic minority under legislation of the province of Manitoba passed subsequent to the union of that province with the Dominion of Canada; and his excellency the governor-general-in-council was

pleased to adjudge and declare, and it is hereby adjudged and declared, that by the two acts passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba on the first day of May, 1890, intituled respectively, "An Act Respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act Respecting Public Schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said province in relation to education prior to the 1st day of May, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges which previous to and until the 1st day of May, 1890, such minority had, *viz.*:

(a) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct, and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the statutes which were repealed by the two acts of 1890 aforesaid.

(b) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education.

(c) The right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

And his excellency the governor-general-in-council was further pleased to declare and decide, and it is hereby declared, that it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two acts of 1890 aforesaid shall be supplemented by a provincial act or acts which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and which will modify the said acts of 1890 so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) hereinbefore mentioned.

Whereof the lieutenant-governor of the province of Manitoba for the time being, and the legislature of the said province, and all persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Should the Manitoba legislature fail to pass the suggested remedial legislation, the constitution confers upon the Dominion government the authority to deal with the subject. They would, however, scarcely venture to interfere without first securing the sanction of the electorate in a general election.

The publication of the above remedial suggestion fanned partisan feeling throughout the country into passionate flame. The Orange lodges passed resolutions protesting against federal interference, and both Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy appealed to their respective flocks. The determination of the Manitoba government of Premier Greenway to resist the restoration of separate schools was apparently unalterable, and the wild rumors of the press went to the length even of impending revolution. So strong, indeed, was the feeling aroused, that the evident calculations of the federal ministry as to the most opportune moment for a dissolution of parliament were upset. Recent parliaments had seen no more than four sessions; the voters' lists were all made out; the ministers had completed an extensive electioneering tour—everything, in fact, pointed to a general election in the near future. It was therefore a surprise to learn on March 21 that parliament had been summoned to meet on April 18. There appears to have been some misunderstanding between Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, the minister of justice, and his colleagues, on the matter of holding a session. The minister contended that the government could not formulate a new policy on so important a question as that of the Manitoba schools without first consulting the electorate. However, his objections were overruled. Supplies run out by the end of June; they should be voted only after ample time for consideration;

and to have held an election would have left insufficient time. Besides, the Manitoba legislature had first to act before the Dominion government could take up the school question. For the purpose of securing "ample time to give the matter that consideration which its importance demands," the provincial legislature adjourned March 28 to May 9.

In the event of a general election prior to a final settlement of this question, it will remain to be seen in what light the electorate in the Dominion will view the assumption by the federal government of a power which, though always inherent in the federal constitution, has hitherto lain dormant. The religious aspects of the question are very prominent, and the struggle, if it come, will not unlikely be fought rather on a Catholic *versus* Protestant than on a federal *versus* provincial ground. The key to the situation lies, just at present, in the action of the Manitoba legislature, which we may trust will be in the light of justice to all interests.

**Ontario.**—*The Legislature.*—On February 21 the first session of the eighth legislature of Ontario was opened. Mr. W. D. Balfour, member for South Essex, was elected speaker. The budget showed actual receipts during 1894 of \$3,453,162, an excess of \$306,290 over estimates. From the crown lands department receipts were \$1,057,532, of which \$980,497 was from woods and forests. The second item in importance was the revenue from licenses, though this had been declining in recent years. Total receipts during the last four years had exceeded expenditures by \$373,389, in spite of the fact that heavy special expenditures had been necessary, such as \$160,000 to assist in rebuilding Toronto University, \$703,301 to retire railway aid certificates, and \$981,464 on the new parliament buildings and the Brockville asylum. The total income for the four years had been \$15,973,199, and the total receipts \$16,346,588. Assets and liabilities all told, the balance sheet of the province at the end of 1894, showed a surplus of \$5,269,840.

*Toronto University.*—Much discussion and not a little strong feeling has been aroused in Ontario as a result of the troubles which have arisen between the students of the University of Toronto and the authorities who control its administration. The troubles are connected with the maladministration (as charged) of university affairs, as seen in matters of discipline and in the alleged unsatisfactory results of the present method of making appoint-

ments on the staff. The recommending power is not independent of a political, partisan head. The following official statement throws some light on the origin of the trouble. It appears that, as a matter of discipline, the council of the university refused to sanction a program of meetings of the Political Science Club.

1. On November 19, 1894, Professor Mavor, then the honorary president of the club, submitted to the council for approval a program of meetings in which Professors Mavor, Mills, and Wrong, and a number of the students were to take part. The desired sanction was given, and the officers of the club were informed of the fact by Professor Mavor.

2. On November 28, at the first meeting held under the program as approved by the council, the club distributed a printed program differing from the one already sanctioned by the council, in that it contained, in addition to the names already mentioned, those of Messrs. Alfred Jury and Phillips Thompson (prominently connected with the cause of organized labor).

3. After such publication, on December 1, a new application was made by the club to the council, for approval of this second program; and the matter was considered on December 4.

4. In view of the fact that their previous action had been ignored, and that the program had been published in disregard of their authority, the council withdrew their sanction of the first program, and deferred further action with regard to the second application until January. The immediate effect of this decision was to prevent the club from holding the meeting of December 9, at which Professor Mills was to deliver an address.

5. When, on January 7, 1895, the second application came before the council, the previous attitude of the club was emphasized by a further communication, in which the claim was made that the members of the club had the right, independently of the council, to invite whom they pleased to address them within the university. In answer to this claim the council explained to the club that the responsibility for all instruction, both regular and occasional, rested with them, and that hence any arrangements proposed to be made by societies must have, as a preliminary step, the indorsement of the head of the department concerned, and the sanction of the council; and that in view of the irregular manner in which the new program had been published, the council had decided to withdraw their sanction.



JAMES LOUDON, M. A.,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

6. The above recital of facts will suffice to show that the matter, as dealt with by the council, was one of discipline, and that, in giving their two decisions, the council were not called on to consider, and did not consider, the question of the merits or otherwise of the names appearing on the programs. When the whole case is reviewed it will be seen that the action of the council no more reflected on Messrs. Jury and Thompson than on Professors Mills and Wrong, inasmuch as these latter, equally with the former, have been incidentally prevented, by the council's decision in this matter of discipline, from addressing the club. It is therefore obviously untrue that, as has been alleged, the council, in cancelling the programs in question, have cast "a designed reflection on the working element of Toronto."

Naturally, the matter was taken up by the college and city press. A condemnatory article appeared in *The Varsity*, the college paper, whose editor-in-chief, Mr. J. A. Tucker, refused to publish the apology demanded by the council. The dispute was presently aggravated by the appearance in the *Toronto Globe* of February 16, of a letter from Mr. William Dale, associate professor of Latin, alleging that the question was not one of discipline only, but that the true cause of the trouble was the existing system of appointment and the basis upon which the constitution of the university was founded. To allow family and political influences to be considered in the matter of educational appointments is a policy which will soon destroy all the respect accorded any institution—even the highest.

As a result of this communication to the press, Mr. Dale was dismissed by the government from his position in the university, he having refused to resign when offered the opportunity of so doing. Then followed a brief boycott of lectures by the great body of the students. Large indignation meetings were held, and resolutions adopted protesting against the dismissal of Professor Dale, and demanding that a thorough investigation of university affairs be granted by the provincial government.

On March 19 it was announced that the government had consented to appoint a royal commission, with Chief Justice Taylor of Manitoba as chairman, to meet early in April to examine into the whole matter.

*The Prohibition Question.*—Two important judgments affecting the temperance question were delivered by the supreme court on January 15. One was in the case of Huson *versus* the township of Norwich, and involved the validity of the Ontario local option law, giving to municipalities the right to prohibit within their limits. Mr. Huson's appeal (in behalf of the liquor dealers) against

the by-law of the township, which he wanted quashed on the ground that it was *ultra vires*, was dismissed. The effect of this decision is to declare constitutional the provincial act authorizing the by-law—or, in other words, to declare that the provincial legislature has the right to pass a local option law. Justices Gwynne and Sedgwick dissented.

In seeming conflict with this judgment was that delivered in what is known as the “prohibition test case,” originated for the purpose of determining whether jurisdiction in the matter of prohibition rests with the Dominion or with the provinces. It was submitted by consent of the Dominion government and the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, all of which, either by plebiscite or by memorial to the Dominion government praying for prohibition, had arrayed themselves against the liquor traffic. Quebec was also a party to the case, but against provincial prohibition. The decision of the judges was three to two against the right of a province to prohibit, Chief Justice Strong and Justice Fournier dissenting. In behalf of Ontario it was argued that prohibition was a provincial subject, as licensing was; the Dominion held, on the other hand, that the federal parliament alone could prohibit wholesale selling, while the provinces could prohibit retailing; but the contention of Quebec, that the power to prohibit belonged exclusively and in all its branches to the Dominion, was sustained. The following are in substance the seven questions submitted, with the answers of the judges:

1. Has a provincial legislature power to prohibit the sale, within the province, of intoxicating liquors? Chief Justice Strong and Judge Fournier, yes; three judges, no.

2. Has it such jurisdiction where the Canada temperance act is not in operation? Yes, two; no, three.

3. Has it jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the province? No, unanimous.

4. To prohibit importation? No, unanimous.

5. If not jurisdiction to prohibit sale irrespective of quantities, has it power to prohibit retail sale? No, Chief Justice Strong and Judge Fournier dissenting.

6. If limited jurisdiction only as regards prohibition of sale, has it jurisdiction to prohibit sales subject to limits provided by the Scott act? No, Chief Justice Strong and Judge Fournier dissenting.

7. Has the Ontario legislature jurisdiction to enact the local option act? No, Chief Justice Strong and Judge Fournier dissenting.

There seems, as stated, to be a conflict of judgments regarding the validity of the local option law. It is

possible, however, that the case of *Huson versus* the township of Norwich did not rest entirely on the local option clause; and the general public will be interested to learn all the facts in the case.

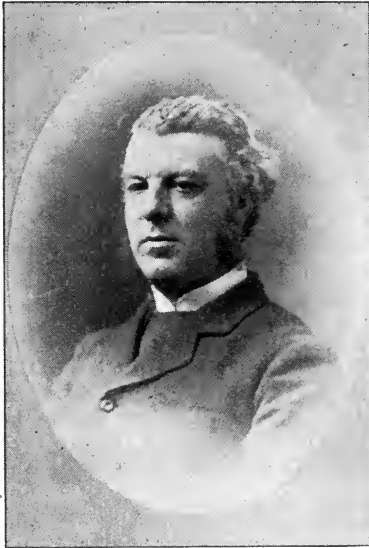
The judgment in the test case removes the prohibition question, for a time at least, from the provincial arena. It would, however, be thrown back there should the Dominion

government avail itself of its power to delegate to the provinces the authority to prohibit, as it has already delegated to municipalities that power through the Scott act.

The test case is to be appealed to the imperial privy council.

A movement is on foot in both Ontario and Quebec to incorporate prohibition in the political platform of the patrons of industry.

*The Toronto Fires.*—Within the last three months the city of Toronto has suffered by fire to the extent of about \$2,000,000, the dis-



HON. J. J. CURRAN,  
SOLICITOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

asters being aggravated by the inefficiency of the waterworks system and the inadequate equipment of the fire brigade.

The first great fire occurred January 6, involving the total destruction of the *Globe* building (where it originated) and several others; loss, about \$730,000. One fireman was killed and several injured by falling walls; and Chief Ardagh of the fire department died subsequently from injuries received in leaping from a third-story window of the *Globe* building.

On January 10 fire started in the Osgoodby building adjoining the scene of the *Globe* conflagration. The



Osgoodby building and the premises of a large number of business firms in the vicinity were destroyed; loss, about \$550,000.

The third visitation occurred on March 3, when the large retail store of Robert Simpson was destroyed, and other business houses within almost a hundred yards from the intersection of Yonge and Queen streets were also burned or more or less damaged; loss, about \$750,000. The steeple of Knox church (Presbyterian) took fire and was totally burned, the main part of the building being also badly damaged.

**Other Canadian Affairs.**—In the customary distribution of New Year's honors by the queen, that of being made a K. C. M. G. fell this year to the lot of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, premier of the Dominion.

Changes occurred in the Dominion cabinet on March 26. On account of ill-health the minister of militia, Hon. J. C. Patterson, resigned. He is succeeded by Hon. A. R. Dickey, whose portfolio as secretary of state has been transferred to Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague.

In connection with the copyright question, it is interesting to note that the English Society of Authors on February 25 unanimously resolved,

“That the Canadian copyright act is unjust and impracticable, and is calculated to affect injuriously the interests of all authors.”

A petition to the colonial secretary was drawn up, praying that the imperial assent be withheld from the Canadian law in its present form. It has been signed by 1,500 authors, publishers, and others, including Mr. Alma-Tadema, R. A.; Sir Robert Ball, F. R. S.; Walter Besant, Hall Caine, Archdeacon Farrar, Thomas Hardy, Professor Huxley, Henry Irving, Mr. Lecky, George Du Maurier, Justin McCarthy, John Murray, Professor Max Müller, Sir Frederick Pollock, Herbert Spencer, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Lord Tennyson, and Stanley J. Weymann.

About February 1 was effected an amalgamation of *The Mail* (independent) and *The Empire* (conservative), two of the leading Toronto daily papers. The united publication is known as *The Mail and Empire*.

On February 8 a Grand Trunk express train from Chicago was run into from behind, near Weston, Ont., by a local passenger train from London. Five cars were destroyed, and one life lost, that of Mr. Frank Joseph, a lawyer, of Toronto, who was a passenger. A coroner's jury decided that the accident was due to ineffectiveness of the rules and regulations of the Grand Trunk railway.

On the night of February 9, Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., a Church of England institution, established about thirty years ago and sometimes spoken of as the "Eton of Canada," was destroyed by fire; estimated loss, \$80,000, partly covered by insurance.

A fire involving the loss of about \$1,000,000 occurred in Halifax, N. S., February 27, the Dominion government being chief loser, through destruction of its large immigration shed and other structures.

An event of great interest was the successful winter carnival opened at Ottawa on January 21.

At the criminal assizes in Toronto on January 19, the grand jury brought in a true bill against Clara Ford charged with the murder of Frank Westwood on October 7, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 864).

Almeda Chattelle, convicted of the murder, on October 19, 1894, of Jessie Keith, near Listowel, Ont., was sentenced March 28 to be hanged on May 31.

### THE NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS.

The disastrous effects of the financial crisis which burst upon the island on December 10, 1894, still continue. The colony has ceased to be self-supporting, and cannot therefore long continue to enjoy its present status of self-government, so that, aside from the immediate alleviation of distress, the political future of the island is the question now absorbing attention.

The precipitating cause of the crisis was the failure of a large London firm—Prowse, Hall & Morris—who acted as agents for many Newfoundland houses. The subsequent failure of another firm in Bristol increased the panic. The fundamental cause of the trouble, however, is traced in the credit system, upon which the fisheries had long been carried on. At the beginning of each season merchants would advance supplies to fishermen, taking the products of the year's labor at the end of the season, and adjusting the accounts. Bad seasons left many fishermen hopelessly in debt. In fact, the tendency of the whole system was to undermine honesty, industry, and thrift. Moreover, in recent years, the price of cod-fish had fallen greatly, owing largely to the competition of the bounty-supported fisheries from the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Newfoundland houses lost heavily on exports, and, to keep afloat, had recourse to advances made by the local banks. The directors being almost all merchants, had largely overdrawn accounts,

and others were allowed similar license. For years large mercantile firms had been carrying on a losing business on the money obtained from the banks. Four of the directors of the Union bank had overdrawn accounts without giving security, to the aggregate amount of \$1,189,000; and the affairs of the Commercial bank were in even a worse condition. The latter expects to pay 48 cents in the dollar, if its assets are carefully realized. The assets of the Union bank, nominally \$3,174,778, show a deficit, when compared with liabilities, of \$290,122, which is expected to be increased on realization.

These two banks were the only ones doing business in the colony. Their notes were the common currency. Their collapse compelled every one, for the time, to live without money. Thousands were thrown out of employment; wages, where paid at all, were paid in kind; and the sufferings of the poor, who could get neither coin nor credit, became intolerable. On January 8 serious bread riots occurred in St. John's, the mob bursting into the legislative buildings, and leaving only on promise from the premier that work would be provided them within three days, but immediately thereafter proceeding to loot several provision stores in the city, and finally dispersing only after a sharp conflict with the police, and when their ringleaders had been arrested. Extensive relief work was organized, and large contributions were shipped from Boston and Halifax. But in spite of all, there has been untold suffering. Early in March it was reported that in St. John's alone 2,000 families were in dire distress, and 5,000 persons were being fed daily from soup kitchens. To further mitigate the misery, the expedient was adopted by the legislature, on December 31, 1894, of guaranteeing a percentage of the face value of the notes of the two banks.

Naturally, in their distress, the colonists turned to the mother country for assistance. Before quitting office in December, the Goodridge government appealed to the home authorities in England for an advance of \$1,000,000, frankly stating that the colony could not meet its obligations. Realizing that the interests of the British taxpayers made it impossible for the home government to grant financial aid without first looking into the whole political and commercial position of the colony, the Goodridge government urged that a royal commission be appointed to make the investigation. However, before the requisite sanction of the colonial legislature could be secured, Mr.

Goodridge's ministry gave way to one under Mr. Greene.

One of the first acts of the Greene ministry was to inquire whether, in the event of the legislature agreeing to the appointment of a royal commission, the home government would be prepared to give immediate assistance. The reply to this was that her majesty's government could in no way pledge themselves beforehand.

In the meantime (December 31) the assembly passed a bill removing the political disabilities of Sir William Whiteway and his colleagues, who were disqualified for alleged corrupt practices at the elections in November, 1893 (Vol. 4, pp. 389 and 630). The governor, Sir Terence O'Brien, refused to assent to the bill directly, but was instructed so to do by the imperial government on January 21, the action of the home authorities being based on the fact that the results of recent by-elections had shown that the Whiteway government had a majority of the people at its back.

The ministry of Mr. Greene resigned, and was succeeded on February 8 by one under Sir William Whiteway, composed as follows:

Sir W. V. Whiteway, premier and attorney-general; Robert Bond, colonial secretary; Henry Woods, surveyor-general; A. W. Harvey, Edward Morris, George Emerson, members without portfolio.

With one exception (Mr. Emerson) this cabinet is the same as that dissolved in April, 1894.

Negotiations for financial relief were resumed. The British government was asked, without further question of a royal commission, to guarantee \$1,000,000 a year for twenty-five years as interest on bonds which the colony would issue. Lord Ripon, the colonial secretary, replied that a necessary consequence of the self-government enjoyed by the colonies was independence in financial matters, and that the granting of imperial aid would require a constant supervision and control inconsistent with self-government. The request was therefore declined. However, as a temporary remedy for suffering, the home government decided to send out a commissioner empowered to use funds to be placed at his disposal by the exchequer for the purposes of a compassionate grant to be used only to supplement local and private charity.

It being pretty well understood that any plan of imperial assistance to the public finances of the island must involve a renunciation by the colony of its responsible government, and its reversion to the condition of a crown colony—a condition obnoxious to the majority of its people

—the eyes of all have turned to Canada; and, for the present at least, a solution of the difficulties is looked for in the possible entrance of Newfoundland, as a new province, into the Canadian confederation. The alternative policy of annexation to the United States, zealously promoted by propagandists at Boston, Mass., and other American centres, has not yet taken any wide hold upon the people.

A delegation appointed by the government of Newfoundland to discuss terms of union with the Dominion, was expected to reach Ottawa early in April. Four members of the Dominion cabinet were designated to confer with the visiting delegation, namely, Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir A. Caron, Hon. G. E. Foster, and Hon. John Haggart.

The main difficulties in the way of union outside of the conditions which the Newfoundland delegates may demand, are two: 1st, the present large debt of Newfoundland and the unsettled state of its finances; 2d, the long-standing dispute with France over treaty rights regarding the west shore of the island.

The first of these difficulties is not insuperable. Public opinion in Canada has long been strongly in favor of a complete federation of the British possessions in North America. The present conservative government of the Dominion has already spent large sums upon the attainment of political objects, and may be willing to undertake some financial responsibility in order to set the seal upon the federation policy. Moreover, an advantage would accrue to Canada in the increase of exports which would follow a lowering of the customs barriers between the two countries. And it is also possible, when we consider the resources of the island, that, with care and economy, coupled with a simpler and less expensive form of administration, and the adoption of sound business methods, much may be done by the colonists themselves to redeem the present situation.

The French shore difficulty, on the other hand, is far more formidable than that connected with the financial problem. So long as the recognized treaty rights of France on the west shore are upheld, and she also continues in possession of the outlying islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon (long a rendezvous for smugglers), a final adjustment of the relations between Newfoundland and the Dominion will be a responsibility which all Canadian cabinets may well hesitate to assume. Besides, the ques-

tion is, in one sense, a question of European politics. The Dominion parliament can in no case decide it; that falls to the imperial government; and the knowledge of this limitation upon its powers will necessarily embarrass the Dominion cabinet in its negotiations.

### THE WEST INDIES.

The chief interest in this quarter of the globe during the early months of 1895 centres in the formidable revolution now in progress in Cuba, for a full treatment of which, up to the end of March, see page 59.

Not without considerable interest, in view of the disturbed state of affairs which has prevailed in Hayti for some time past, is the announcement, made about January 1, of the formation of an entirely new ministry for the republic. The nomination of M. Fonchard as minister of finance is generally regarded as a pledge for the rehabilitation of the treasury on a better basis. In fact, the new cabinet as a whole is considered especially strong and progressive. The quarter's budget of news has been free from those revolutionary rumors which have of late emanated so frequently from the dominions of President Hypolite.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Salvador.**—Ever since the revolution of last year (Vol. 4, p. 392), which placed General Rafael Gutierrez in control of affairs in Salvador, the friends of General Antonio Ezeta have been contemplating a *coup d'état* in his favor. Early in February of this year, however, their conspiracy to proclaim Ezeta president was discovered. President Gutierrez wrought summary vengeance on the principal leaders, ordering them to be shot. On the discovery of the conspiracy, followers of Gutierrez rushed to the office of Colonel Angel Vasquez, chief of police of San Salvador, the capital, and shot him. The conspiracy was widespread, and included employés of Gutierrez, who had turned traitor to him. Many arrests have been made; and the political situation in the republic is said to be one of great tension.

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua canal bill, the main provisions of which were outlined in the last number of this quarterly (Vol. 4, p. 870), passed the senate on January 25 by a decisive

majority 31 to 21, after being debated for many weeks. It was the most far-reaching measure ever passed by either branch of congress. The debate was marked for the ability with which Senator Morgan of Alabama sustained the merits of the project, and the bitterness with which Senator Turpie of Indiana assailed it as visionary and unwarranted. On the passage of the bill by the senate, it went to the house. There, however, it was never even taken up, and it died with the end of congress.

The matter, however, is still kept alive by the sundry civil bill which made immediately available the sum of \$20,000 to cover the expenses of a government commission to examine the canal route. Colonel W. P. Craighill, of the army, last president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has been nominated by Secretary Lamont as chairman of the commission. With him will be associated Lieutenant-Commander M. T. Endicott, second officer on the civil engineers' list of the navy, nominated by Secretary Herbert, and also a civilian to be nominated by the president.

This commission is to be charged with "ascertaining the feasibility, permanence, and cost of construction and completion" of the Nicaragua canal, and "shall visit and personally inspect the route of said canal, examine and consider the plans, profiles, sections, prisms, and specifications for its various parts, and report thereon to the president on or before November 1 next."

## COLOMBIA.

For two months beginning in the latter part of January, Colombia has been in a turmoil, resulting from a serious revolutionary outbreak. The trouble was the outcome of long-standing differences between the liberals (the revolutionary party) and the conservatives, who have controlled the administration for about twenty years. The following are said to be the demands of the liberal party:

1. That church and state, united by the constitution of 1886, be separated.
2. That the financial administration be reformed so as to restore the value of the currency and the credit of the country.
3. That capital punishment be abolished.
4. That equitable taxation and import duties be established.

It is claimed that while Carolus Holguin was acting president for a time during the term of the late Dr. Rafael Nunez, he clandestinely issued paper money to the amount of over \$6,000,000 beyond what had been authorized by congress. This led to an attempted outbreak at Bogota last year, which was, however, promptly suppressed. The dissatisfaction has been aggravated by the depleted

condition of the treasury and the large discount at which Colombian money passes current, it taking three Colombian dollars to make the value of one American dollar. The liberals are dissatisfied also with the action of the government in issuing \$2,550,000 worth of bonds against the revenue to the Carthagena-Magdalena railroad.

From the conflicting press reports, it appears that the first outbreak occurred on January 23; and the trouble was confined to the states of Cundinamarca (in which Bogota, the capital, is situated), Tolima, Santander, Boyacá, and Cauca. The entire nation was placed under martial law, the commander of the government troops being General Rafael Reyes, who took a prominent part in the suppression of the revolt of 1886, at which time Admiral Jouett of the United States navy landed forces and took the isthmus of Panama from the insurgents, in accordance with the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to protect the isthmus against foreign invasion or the stoppage of transit.

Toward the end of January the rebels suffered a serious defeat at Pradera in the state of Cauca, and also in the streets of the capital itself, where their commander-in-chief, General Acosta, with large supplies of ammunition, was captured. In the fight in Bogota President Caro in person led two battalions of loyal artillery. Early in February word was received that similar disaster had befallen the revolutionists in Tolima. The latter, however, had succeeded in getting possession of the Girardot railway and in seizing and arming two Magdalena river steamers.

The cause of the rebellion, however, made but little progress, though the insurgents held out for some time at scattered points. About February 23 they were defeated near Cali after a stubborn fight.

Some anxiety was felt in the United States for the safety of American interests. The *Atlanta* was at Colon when the outbreak occurred. The *Ranger* and the *Alert* were promptly ordered to Colombian waters, and, early in March, the *Raleigh* also, from Admiral Meade's fleet at Trinidad, it being at that time reported that the rebels were gaining strength at Buena Ventura and Bocas del Toro. At the latter place, about 100 miles north of Colon, a battle occurred resulting in the defeat of the rebels and the death of their leader, said to be the famous bandit of the Rio Grande, Catarina Garza, who, in 1891 and 1892, gave the Mexican and American border troops



considerable trouble. The outlaw was killed by Lieutenant Lopez, commander of the garrison, who lost his own life. Toward the middle of March, the insurgents under Colonel Castillo attacked Puerto, taking the customs officers prisoners; but, afterward retreating to Baraona, they were defeated there after a stubborn fight in which both sides lost heavily.

On March 16 President Caro cabled to the *Panama Star and Herald* that the revolution had ended in the defeat of the rebels near Malaga, and the surrender of their whole army at Capitanejo. On receipt of the news a riot occurred at Panama, but it was readily suppressed by government troops.

### VENEZUELA.

The foreign relations of Venezuela have been much complicated of late, and are treated fully in our department of "International Affairs" (p. 73).

Revolutionary plots against President Crespo are said to be culminating, the leading spirits being disaffected political exiles in the cities of New York and Paris, and on the islands of Trinidad and Curaçoa. At the latter place is the ex-dictator, Rojas Paul, the choice of the dissatisfied party for next president. He has issued a manifesto denouncing President Crespo. The latter is watchful, and actively taking means, such as the purchase of war vessels and munitions, to guard the important seaports, protect the customs houses, and strengthen the administration.

With a view to harmonize political interests in the republic, the president, on March 30, dissolved the cabinet which he formed on his accession to power about two years ago, and appointed a new ministry representing all shades of political opinion, and including only one member of the old cabinet, General Ramon Guerra, minister of war.

### BRAZIL.

In the middle of January the government of President De Moraes withdrew its proposal to submit to arbitration the claims arising out of the recent naval rebellion. The foreign diplomatic corps at Rio de Janeiro were notified that these war claims would be presented to the supreme court, by the decision of which the government would finally abide. It is not yet known what action the Brit-

ish, French, and Italian governments will take in the premises.

Admiral Da Gama is said to be still actively fomenting trouble near the border-line between Uruguay and the disaffected state of Rio Grande do Sul.

### THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Almost continuously since his elevation to the presidency in October, 1892, Dr. Luis Saenz-Peña has had differences with the congress of the republic, and in some instances with his ministers. These finally culminated, on January 22 of the present year, in his resignation of office.

The most recent difference concerned the demands of congress for a general amnesty, to grant which, the president claimed, would be a direct incentive to anarchy and calculated to destroy all loyalty in both army and navy. On January 16 the cabinet, being unable to induce the president to sign the decree of amnesty, resigned. The latter for several days tried in vain to induce different politicians to accept portfolios. By a vote of 38 to 6 the deputies resolved to suspend their sittings until the usual relations with the executive should be resumed. Finally, with difficulties confronting him on all sides, and somewhat broken in health and spirits, the president concluded that the interests of the country would be best served by his resignation. This he sent to congress on January 22, in a message vindicating at length his policy. The resignation was accepted with only one dissenting vote; and the following day Vice-President Señor José Uriburu was sworn in as president; and a new cabinet was formed, composed of adherents of generals Roca and Mitre.

A new tariff law was enacted in the latter part of February, of which the chief point of interest for Americans is a reduction of the duties on many imports emanating from the United States. The following indicates the chief items affected by the new law:

Farm wagons are to pay 10 per cent *ad valorem*, a reduction of 60 per cent; binding twine, 5 per cent, a reduction of 50 per cent; sewing machines, 5 per cent; binders, headers, threshing machines, with or without motors, free; ploughs and mowers, 5 per cent; spruce, white and yellow pine lumber, reduction in duties that afford their importation at gain of \$7.50 per 1,000 feet; asphalt, 10 per cent *ad valorem*; resin, 5 per cent *ad valorem*; wood pulp for paper making, 2½ per cent *ad valorem*; vegetables, preserved in tins or glass, 15 cents (gold) per kilo; fruits in syrup, preserved, 27 cents (gold) per kilo; fruits in water or natural in tins and bottles, 15 cents (gold) per kilo;

lard, 8 cents (gold) per kilo; kerosene, 1½ cents per litre; coal and coke, free; locomotives, free.

The low prices prevalent in Europe for wheat and wool have disastrously affected the export trade in those commodities.

### ECUADOR.

In the latter part of 1894 the Chilean cruiser *Esmeralda* was sold to the Japanese government, and it is stated that the flag of Ecuador was hoisted over the vessel before it was transferred to Japan. The representatives of Ecuador at Valparaiso, in collusion with the former governor of Guayaquil and other officials of the republic, were accused of having conducted the negotiations for the purchase of the vessel. In spite of their denial of the charge, it was generally believed in Ecuador, with the result of violent and widespread political agitation. At various places the national flag was hung at half-mast as a sign of regret for the dishonor and disgrace to the country; disorders occurred at Quito, the capital, which led to the arrest of the president of the municipal council; and the agitation was so persistent in Guayas, that the new governor, on February 13, proclaimed a state of siege in that province.

In the latter part of February an epidemic of yellow fever was raging at Guayaquil, and a partial quarantine was established against that port.

### PERU.

The hopes entertained by the government party at the close of the year 1894, that the backbone of the revolution in Peru had been broken, were not sustained by later developments; and the country has exhibited to the world another of those instances—so common in the republics of Latin America—of a violent change of *régime*.

The revolutionists have all along had with them the weight of popular favor. The revolution, it will be remembered, was started shortly after the death of President Bermudez in March, 1894 (Vol. 4, pp. 184, 398, 637, and 875). In contravention of the constitutional rights of the first vice-president, Señor Pedro A. del Solar, a provisional government was set up by Señor Borgoño, acting in the interests of General Caceres. Borgoño dissolved congress and ordered a new election, which finally resulted in the elevation of General Caceres to the presidency in August last. In the meantime Señor del Solar

had gone South, met the ex-dictator, Nicolas Pierola, and with him perfected arrangements for the revolution, the details of which, up to the end of 1894, have been traced in previous issues of this review.

The operations of the revolutionists were conducted in three divisions, in the north, the centre, and the south. In the centre, by the middle of February, the government held only Lima and Callao; in the north they divided honors more evenly with the insurgents; but in the south, the important posts of Arequipa, Puno, Cuzco, and Moquegua were all in the hands of the revolutionists.

The capital too, by this time, had been for several weeks in a virtual state of siege, being surrounded by revolutionary forces. Early on the morning of Sunday, March 17, after a two days' battle, the insurgents, led by Pierola, succeeded in effecting an entrance into the city. They were aided by a heavy mist which concealed their movements. Desperate efforts were made by the government troops to drive them out, and for three days and nights the streets of the capital almost literally "ran with blood." On Tuesday, the 19th, the government forces resorted to depredations, sacking the clubs and many of the shops. During the three days' fighting the foreign legations were much exposed, and the wife of the United States minister, Hon. James A. McKenzie, narrowly escaped being shot. More than 1,500 were killed and wounded on both sides, and by Tuesday night as many as 1,000 dead bodies were lying about the streets with imminent danger to the public health. That evening (March 19) the foreign diplomats and the papal nuncio intervened, and both sides agreed to a twenty-four hours' armistice to remove the dead. Through the intervention of the diplomats an agreement was also reached which put an end to the rebellion. A provisional government was organized, with Señor Candamo as president and minister of foreign affairs. Under the terms of the agreement, President Caceres surrendered the reins of power, and Pierola was to go to Chorillos. The Cacerist troops in Lima professed allegiance to the new *régime*, and were soon followed by their comrades in Callao.

At the close of the quarter, the provisional government, which has been generally recognized, appears to be gaining a sure footing in the country. Pierola has promised to co-operate with it in his capacity as a private citizen; and important reforms have been promised.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

**Parliamentary Proceedings.**—Parliament reassembled for its fourth session on February 5, and listened to the speech from the throne. The speech declared the government's purpose to bring in a new land bill relative to Irish evicted tenants, also bills dealing with Welsh Church disestablishment, liquor traffic, abolition of plural voting, the factory acts, London government, and Scotch local government. Mr. Balfour expressed surprise at the neglect of reference to the navy; and in the house of lords, Lord Salisbury criticised the government's omission to refer to their portentous threatened movement against the upper house. At a meeting of the anti-Parnellite members, Justin McCarthy was re-elected as their chairman. The government's former nominal majority of thirty-two had been reduced during the recess, by defection of the Parnellites, to fourteen. In the first days of the session the liberal victory at Colchester, where the former conservative majority of sixty-one was changed to a liberal majority of 263, raised the liberal majority in the commons to sixteen—perilously small for the work proposed. The conservatives have taken hope from the election in Evesham, Worcestershire, in January, at which their majority (1,175) was about double that of 1892.

The gradual modification in English parties grows more evident. The liberal-unionists have slowly lost in numbers but have gained in force. There is no sign of their return to the liberal fold; instead, they have seemed till very recently to be gradually merging indistinguishably into the conservative ranks. But in those formerly somewhat torpid ranks they have the force of a leaven, liberalizing the old toryism. Their views offer an open ground on which theoretical Tories, without denying their theories, can yet confer and act for practical ends with men who know and who sympathize with the wants of the people. English political conservatism may have a future, but for this generation it is a mere vapor. Politicians begin to see that the people have become the real source of power, and that the attempt to uphold ancient privilege merely as privilege is an attempt at the impossible. Hence the conservative leaders are now turning their attention to measures of social reform and for improving the material condition of the people, and are publicly criticising the liberal government for wasting the nation's time and effort on what they deem impracticable issues, such as Irish home rule, Church disestablishment, and re-

duction of the power of the house of lords, while almost no official attention has been given to the causes and remedies of the frightful distress prevalent among the agricultural and manufacturing population.

An amendment to the address, calling for governmental relief of the unemployed, which was to be offered by Mr. Keir-Hardie, socialist, was precluded by an amendment from a Hampshire conservative calling for relief of agricultural depression. After three days' debate the two amendments as combined (Mr. Keir-Hardie having withdrawn his) were defeated by a vote which showed a government majority of twelve.—John Redmond, Parnellite, moved an amendment calling for immediate dissolution, and an appeal to the country on the question of Irish home rule. This extreme amendment, supported by the official opposition led by Mr. Balfour, was defeated by a ministerial majority of twenty. It was an instance of most embarrassing partnership.—The chief attack of the opposition was Mr. Chamberlain's offer of an amendment to the effect that the government were bound to bring forward their promised bill relating to the house of lords instead of bills which they knew could not be passed. After ten days of debate the amendment was defeated on February 18 by a majority of fourteen. The majority for closure of the debate, however, moved by Sir William Harcourt after a sparkling speech, was only eight. The strongest and most brilliant speech in the debate was universally conceded to be that of the home secretary, Mr. Asquith.

As to the ministerial program for parliamentary action, it starts with the expectation that this will necessarily be the closing session of this parliament, inasmuch as the final action on the anti-lords resolution must bring an immediate appeal to the constituencies. This session is therefore to be prolonged by delay of the momentous resolution till the government shall have fulfilled its election promises. The ministers are aware that when these measures shall have been passed by the commons they will be thrown out by the lords; but they are also expectant of a startling effect on the popular mind from such an object-lesson showing superannuated and moss-grown privilege in the very act of chaining and stifling the people as represented in their delegated government. The familiar characterization of this policy is that it is to let the house of lords fill up the cup of its iniquities till it overflows—a phrase which illustrates the mutations of politics, having been used first by Mr. Chamberlain in

1885, in a speech against the lords, and then in their defense in 1895, quoted by him in derision as from the radicals.

On February 25 in the commons, the home secretary moved the bill for disestablishment of the Church in Wales, nearly the same as that introduced at the last session. A fierce speech in opposition was made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The bill passed its first reading on the 28th without a division (see below).

*Indian Cotton Duties.*—At about this time Sir Henry James's motion for adjournment to discuss the new cotton duties was expected to bring the overthrow of the government through the defection of about forty Lancashire liberals whose interests in cotton manufacture were deemed to be injured by those duties. The motion was really a flank attack on the ministers—a motion for a vote of censure for their placing an import duty of five per cent on yarns of a certain quality imported into India. The gravity of the crisis was felt in the stock exchange. But the opposition was far from united and hearty in approving this method of warfare against the government; even Mr. Chamberlain deemed it wise to dodge the vote on the motion, after hearing the whole case expounded in a strong and lurid speech by Mr. Fowler, secretary for India; and the ministers gained a majority of 195.

*Irish Land Bill.*—On March 4 John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish land bill in the commons, urging its adoption not as the ultimate solution, but as an immediately practicable and beneficent adjustment, of a most difficult question. The foundation of the bill, he declared, was protection of the tenant in the ownership of improvements. It passed its first reading without a division. This is probably the only liberal party measure which is thought to have any chance of passing, with large modification, in the house of lords. The *London Times*, however, of March 5, sounded a note of conservative alarm, declaring that the bill decreed changes so wide and so deep as to be revolutionary. The *Standard* echoed this cry. In the commons the fight against it will come in the committee stage, where attempts will doubtless be made to eliminate some of its vigorous and drastic provisions (see below).

*Labor Legislation.*—Home Secretary Asquith introduced the factories and workshop bill, allotting 250 cubic feet of space to every person employed, requiring protection of work people from dangerous machinery, for-

bidding exaction of overtime from young persons, and reducing and limiting the overtime for women.—The conciliation (trades-disputes) bill, introduced by Mr. Bryce, passed its first reading without division.

Toward the end of March, the bill for payment of salaries of members of parliament was passed by a majority of eighteen.

Returning for a moment to the two bills mentioned in the foregoing hasty *resumé* of parliamentary proceedings, most likely to evoke hot discussion—the Irish land bill and the Welsh Church disestablishment bill—we note some elements in the cases which they respectively present. The opponents of the Irish land bill allege that it gives the tenant more advantages than the landlord—the tenant's rights rising to surpass the landlord's interest in the estate. Moreover, the concessions already made, with those now proposed, will, it is predicted, surely lead to further demands. The operation of the bill, substituting the compulsory for the voluntary principle in agreements between landlords and tenants who had formerly been evicted, places the landlord entirely in the hands of the land commission as regards the purchase price. In regard to the popular consideration of the bill, two facts are to be noted. One fact is that the Irish factions are, as usual, divided on it. The anti-Parnellites welcome it enthusiastically: this suffices to throw the Parnellites into an opposition to it, or at least into a cynical criticism of it as "a mere demonstration" for political effect. The other fact is that the English and Scotch farmers who have suffered for more than a year under an increasing agricultural depression, are discontented with the consideration given and the concessions made and to be made to the Irish farmers, whose condition has of late greatly improved. Ireland, holding the balance of power between the two great parties, is able to endue its farmers with advantages which those in other portions of the British islands cannot possess.

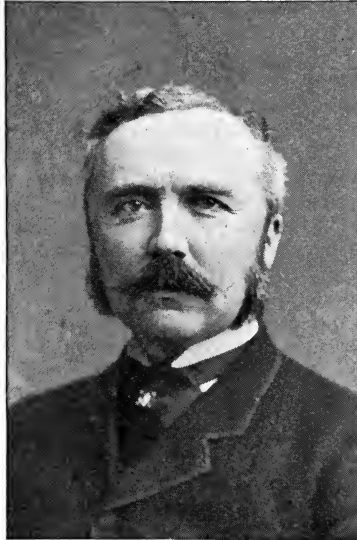
The Welsh Church disestablishment question brings up historical memories of antiquity which appeal to national sentiment in its favor, as against the cold, bald demand for present justice. These are set forth by the Rev. E. J. Newell, M. A., in his book, *A History of the Welsh Church to the Dissolution of the Monasteries*. His position, for which he summons some impressive evidence, is that the Welsh Church is the most ancient modern representative of the original national Church in Britain,



dating between the years A. D. 176 and 208. It was of Greek, not Roman, origin. The Roman mission began with St. Augustine's landing in Kent, A. D. 597. Thus the Welsh Church is not to be dealt with by rough hands and despoiled as an alien organization, but is to be maintained and guarded as the original national Church. In strong contrast with this argument from sentiment is Lord

Rosebery's address in January to an assembly of 10,000 people at Cardiff, Wales, declaring the Church "alien" to the immensely preponderating mass of the Welsh people, and therefore oppressive in its universal exaction of tithes and in its claim of power. The leading facts on this side have been presented in a preceding number of this quarterly. In parliament, the home secretary declared that the Welsh Church had ceased to be indigenous in any sense. The lords will of course reject the disestablishment bill, if it reaches them, as it possibly may, by a majority of twenty or less.

*Resignation of Speaker Peel.*—The month of March brought a political event of unusual impressiveness, the resignation by Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel of the speakership of the house of commons. He was the youngest son of the great prime minister, Sir Robert Peel; and, though lacking his father's genius, earned soon after his appointment in 1884, when he was of the age of fifty-four years, the repute of being the most forcible, stately, and dignified speaker of recent years, and on the whole one of the most successful. His control of the turbulent members was complete. It is an exalted post which he vacates. Since the revolution the speaker has ranked as the first



RT. HON. H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN,  
BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

commoner of the realm. He is provided with a splendid residence, draws an annual salary of about \$30,000, and retires on a pension of \$25,000 annually for life. The persons most prominently mentioned by the liberals to succeed to the vacancy, were Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, (the present war secretary), Mr. Lockwood, and Mr. William Court Gully. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman withdrew his name from candidacy on March 19.

*Health of the Premier.*—The month of March brought also a startling rumor of the approaching resignation of Lord Rosebery. Its earliest publicity seems to have been through the columns of a New York paper, as a telegraphic item from London. Then it found its way into the London papers, and immediately aroused a general expectancy of cabinet changes. Details were given as to the cause of the premier's retirement, and an early date was assigned. It is impossible to say how much of truth, if any, is in the rumor. It is known, however, that Lord Rosebery's recovery from his long and severe attack of the prevalent influenza, has left him much reduced in strength and in need of rest—his great trouble being from his old enemy, insomnia. If his absence from official duty must be greatly prolonged, there is reason to fear that the rumor may have merely anticipated the event.

**Socialist Political Movements.**—Mr. Keir-Hardie, English labor leader, a member of parliament, presents in the *Nineteenth Century* for January the attitude and the program of the "Independent Labor Party." To this new party only about 50,000 voters are assigned in all Great Britain; yet, because of the closeness of the vote in many constituencies—eighteen parliamentary seats being held by majorities of less than 100, and thirty-five others by majorities between 100 and 250—this writer claims for his party the power of turning out the liberal ministry. He shows a hatred of the liberals to be one of his own controlling principles, due, as he says, to "disgust at the way in which the liberal party has broken faith with its supporters." His party, sharing this feeling, but unable to support toryism, will (he predicts) largely abstain from voting at the next election, with the result that the conservatives will return to power. The new party is declared to be "in favor of every proposal for extending electoral rights and democratizing the system of government." This broad general declaration is set forth instead of specific demands for political reforms, such as abolition of the house of lords, adult suffrage, payment of

members, etc., in order that the attention of men may not be divided by this or that political issue, but concentrated on questions affecting social and economic well-being. The candidates of this party are required to sit in opposition in the commons, acting with the majority of the independent labor party there, irrespective of the convenience of all other political parties.

A glance at the program shows the party to be thoroughly socialist. This fact is further developed by Mr. Keir-Hardie's statement that its

"sole concern is the reorganization of our industrial system on the basis of an industrial commonwealth, in which the whole of the wealth produced by labor shall belong to the workers, and in which it will not be possible to have over-abundance on the one hand and death-dealing poverty on the other."

Its program reads thus:

1. Restriction, by law, of the working-day to eight hours.
2. Abolition of overtime, piece-work, and the prohibition of the employment of children under the age of fourteen years.
3. Provision for the sick, disabled, aged, widows, and orphans, the necessary funds to be obtained by a tax upon unearned incomes.
4. Free, unsectarian, primary, secondary, and university education.
5. Remunerative work for the unemployed.
6. Taxation to extinction of unearned incomes.
7. The substitution of arbitration for war, and the consequent disarmament of the nations.

**Miscellaneous.**—The final returns from the elections to the London county council early in March, were a surprise, revealing a tie instead of the expected progressist victory. The moderates gained (over the last election) twenty-six seats and lost one—a net gain of twenty-five. The new council elects nine aldermen; for this the tie made requisite some sort of compromise; and on March 12 Arthur Arnold, progressist, was chosen by the council for its chairman by a majority of nine over the Duke of Norfolk. The result of the popular vote is taken to indicate a reaction against radicalism.

A noteworthy incident was the visit to America, in January, of Mr. W. R. Cremer, M. P., who presented to President Cleveland an address, signed by 354 members of parliament, in favor of international arbitration.

The British government declines to aid the United States in the philanthropic effort to rid the ocean highways of those derelict hulks which endanger navigation, although the maritime international conference of 1889 recommended agreement by all powers to remove the hulks floating in the North Atlantic.

The rules of the road at sea, recently promulgated by the British board of trade, have called forth strong objections from the great majority of practical navigators.

The Baring liquidation was declared ended by a congratulatory circular issued by the Bank of England on March 11.

The recent scandals in the Bank of England have aroused discussion of an amendment to its charter, which shall give the government director more effective control.

In the case of Jabez Spencer Balfour, telegrams dated at Buenos Ayres, March 15, bring somewhat conflicting reports as to the action of the Salta court and the Argentine government; but it seems to be regarded as practically certain that the absconder will soon be handed over to the British authorities.

The financial condition of the new Manchester ship canal is not encouraging. At the semi-annual meeting of the corporation on February 28, the chairman reported the near prospect of difficulty in paying the interest on the loan capital. Much disappointment is expressed at the small share of the cotton traffic, the canal having carried during the last half-year only 13,600 tons, against 800,000 tons arriving at Liverpool.

The colossal battle-ship *Majestic* was launched at Portsmouth on January 31.

The new torpedo-boat destroyer, *Boxer*, at its official trial at about the same date, developed in six runs on the measured mile a speed never before obtained on an official trial. The mean speed was 29.17 knots an hour. This vessel, and the three others of its class, the *Daring*, *Decoy*, and *Ardent*, all built by Messrs. Thornycroft, are now said to be the four fastest ships in the world.

The fifty-second inter-university boat race was rowed on the Thames on March 30, over the usual course between Putney and Mortlake. Oxford finally won by two and a quarter lengths in 20 minutes and 50 seconds. This is the sixth successive victory for Oxford, which has won twenty-nine races against twenty-two gained by Cambridge, and the fourth consecutive win for the Oxford stroke and bow.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

Arbitration as a method of settling strikes has made considerable progress in France. In 1892 the chambers enacted a law providing for "conciliation and arbitration." The issue in dispute is submitted, first, to a committee of

conciliation, consisting of delegates chosen by both sides; second, in case this committee should fail to agree, to a council of arbitration. Proceedings may be started by either party, or, in case of a strike, upon the invitation of the justice of the peace of the district. The following report for the year 1893 shows to what extent the law has been availed of, which record, it is said, has been surpassed in 1894.

During 1893 there occurred 634 strikes, and proceedings under the provisions of the act were initiated in 109 instances—in all but seven of these instances a strike having been previously declared. In 56 cases the application came from the workmen, in 5 from the employers, in 2 from the employers and workmen together, while the justice of the peace intervened in the remaining 46. The result of these 109 invocations of the law of arbitration was as follows: In 13 cases work was resumed before the law could be applied. In 8 of these 13 cases the justice had intervened, and in 5 the application had come from the workmen. In 45 other cases the resort of conciliation was justified by refusals to submit, 37 of these refusals coming from the employers, 6 from the workmen, and two from both sides. In the 37 instances of refusal by employers, the application had been made by the workmen in 28 cases, and the justice had intervened in 9. In the 6 instances of refusal by workmen the application had been made by the employers, 3 times, the justice intervening in the other 3.

In the 51 remaining cases committees of conciliation were constituted, and in 30 instances a satisfactory solution was obtained, a conclusion being reached by the committee in 25 cases and by a subsequent arbitration in 5. In 9 of these proceedings the demands of the workmen were granted, in 3 refused, and a compromise decision was reached in 18. The 21 other submissions failed of any practical result, one because two successive referees appointed by the president of the civil court declined to serve, 2 because the workmen refused to ratify the decisions, and the others by reason of a refusal by one side or both to consent to a council of arbitration, or the appointment of a referee.

The last two weeks in March have witnessed the progress of a great struggle in the boot and shoe manufacturing business in England, between masters and men, over the employment of non-union labor. On March 15 work ceased in a number of manufacturing centres, and about 200,000 operatives were out of employment. In Northampton alone 80 factories were closed. Strong efforts are being made to effect a settlement through arbitration.

Another miners' strike, partaking somewhat of a political character, was started by the socialists in Liège, Belgium, late in March. Its alleged object at the outset was to obtain a rise of 15 to 20 per cent in the day's wages, but its manifestations were directed more particularly toward overthrowing the communal electoral law proposed by the government, and the establishment of

universal suffrage for all adult citizens. The militia reserves were called out as a precaution against the threat to make the strike general in order to frighten the chambers and thus secure universal suffrage for communal elections.

## GERMANY.

**The Reichstag.**—The leading features of the session which began January 8, and was adjourned March 30 for the Easter recess, were the debates on the anti-revolutionary bill and the fanatical refusal of the deputies to extend as a body their congratulations to Prince Bismarck on completing his eightieth year of life.

*The Anti-Revolutionary Bill.*—This government measure, which the emperor proposed to force upon the legislature, was nominally directed against anarchy and socialism, but was really so drastic in its repressive features and so elastic in its clauses committing power to the executive, as to involve a positive and considerable encroachment upon the already limited rights and civil liberties of German citizens (Vol. 4, p. 888). No bill ever before proposed called forth more universal condemnation both in and out of parliament.

On January 12 the bill was referred to a committee of twenty-eight members. Important changes were insisted upon. The clause making the incitement to criminal acts, whether the acts took place or not, a penal offense, was rejected; it would have enabled the government to discipline all newspapers opposed to the emperor's policy. The clause concerning the glorification of crime and its penalties met a similar fate. Other changes were made, of a nature implying to some extent a defeat of the policy of the emperor; and the bill, including the clerical amendments, was finally approved by the committee on March 29 by a vote of 17 to 8.

**Bismarck's Birthday Celebrations.**—The eightieth anniversary of Prince Bismarck's birthday (April 1) was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout Germany, and was also commemorated by his countrymen throughout the world. The preliminary ceremonies began on March 25, and it will probably be some time in May before the last of the deputations to do him honor has visited Friedrichsruhe. On Monday, March 25, those members of the Reichstag who had voted to congratulate the prince, went in a body to his home. The next day the emperor himself repaired thither. The following day (Wednesday)

the chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and a large retinue of officials, presented themselves. On April 1 a deputation of 7,000 students visited the ex-chancellor's home; and Bismarck replied to them at some length, closing by pointing out that however German parties might differ they must have a rallying point—the empire.

Unfortunately, the festivities were not unmarred by discord and strife. On March 23, in the Reichstag, the proposal of the president, Herr von Levetzow, that he be commissioned to convey the congratulations of the chamber to Prince Bismarck, was defeated by a vote of 163 to 146. This was due to a combination of parties—the Poles, who have no love for an empire and wish to be independent; the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine, who wish to be reunited with France; the Guelphs, who are angry that Hanover was ever incorporated with Prussia; the socialists, who cannot forget the repressive laws of the iron chancellor; the centrists, the Roman Catholic party, who cannot forget the *Kulturkampf*; and the radicals of the Richter type, who, remembering Bismarck's dictatorial methods and his alliance with the aristocracy, forget that it was he who gave them suffrage.

The announcement of the vote agitated the chamber beyond measure, and excited partisan feeling to the highest pitch throughout the empire. Herr von Levetzow at once resigned, as did also the vice-president of the chamber, Dr. Bürklin, a national liberal. The emperor was much incensed, and contemplated dissolving the Reichstag, but was unable to get the necessary support from the federal council. Even a majority of the Prussian ministers opposed the idea.

New presiding officers of the Reichstag were chosen March 27, as follows: President Baron von Buol-Berenberg, formerly first vice-president; first vice-president, Herr Schmidt, progressist; second vice-president, Herr Spahn, centrist. The conservatives and national liberals refrained from voting.

*Various Resolutions.*—On February 13 a resolution, offered by a socialist member, abolishing the dictatorial powers of the governor of Alsace-Lorraine, was passed by the Reichstag over the opposition of conservatives and national liberals. The centre and free-thought (*Freisinnige*) parties supported the resolution.

On February 20 the revived bill to repeal the anti-Jesuit laws was passed to a third reading, the conservatives, imperialists, and national liberals opposing it.

On March 30, the last day before adjournment, the famous proposal of Count von Kanitz-Podangen, to keep up agricultural prices by giving the government a monopoly of the grain trade, was referred to a special committee of twenty-eight.

About the first of the year a compromise was effected between the Berlin brewers and the social democrats, ending the long-standing boycott of the breweries.

### FRANCE.

The history of the third French republic has abounded in political surprises, but none have been more startling than those of January, 1895—the downfall of the cabinet of M. Dupuy, followed by the resignation of President Casimir-Périer. On the whole, these incidents signify the strength of socialism. While still unable to establish a radical socialist administration, this element in the chamber has succeeded in overturning the moderate republican government, of which M. Casimir-Périer had been supposed to be the standard-bearer. No single party in the French chamber is just now more numerous than the socialists. No coalition of parties can be relied on against them. There can be no government in France which does not compromise with them.

**Fall of the Dupuy Ministry.**—On January 14, because the chamber refused to approve of the course of the government regarding the railway conventions of 1883, which were negotiated by the ministry of that day to the injury of the laboring classes and the small *bourgeoisie*, the cabinet of M. Dupuy resigned. Rightly or wrongly the premier had been credited with a temporizing desire to shield the chief offenders in numerous scandalous jobs.

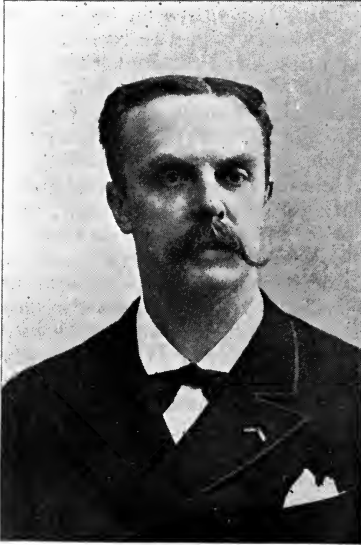
A dispute between M. Barthou, minister of public works, and the Midi and Orléans Railway companies, as to the duration of the state guarantee of interest under the agreements of 1883, had been referred to the council of state and decided by that body in favor of the companies. M. Barthou accordingly resigned. On January 14 M. Millerand brought forward an interpellation, contending that the whole cabinet ought also to have resigned. He condemned them for having referred to a court a question properly belonging to the decision of the chamber, and proposed that an inquiry be instituted into the conduct of M. Raynal, who was minister of public works when the conventions were concluded. The inquiry was voted by 253 to 225—the ministry not objecting. Subse-



quently a resolution offered by M. Trelat, approving the government's conduct throughout in dealing with the railway conventions, was rejected. M. Dupuy and his colleagues thereupon withdrew, and tendered their resignations.

**Resignation of M. Casimir-Périer.**—The fall of the Dupuy ministry was the climax of a long series of incidents which had rendered the president's tenure of office obnoxious to him and finally resulted in his resignation. No sooner had the country begun to recover from the shock of the assassination of President Carnot on June 24 last, and the frenzy of terror which that tragic event at first aroused, than the enemies of M. Casimir-Périer (elected president June 27, 1894) began a series of bitter personal attacks upon him. Notwithstanding the civic courage he displayed and the promise he at first gave of strong-handed dealing with the foes of social order, those of radical tendencies looked upon his policy as reactionary, and himself as representing the aristocracy and the hated capitalist. The most violent of these attacks appeared in *L'Intransigéant*, the Paris daily under direction of Henri Rochefort, whose *La Lanterne* had much to do with the fall of the empire of Napoleon III. They were echoed, however, by the radical and socialist press; and many insulting epithets were used. Because, for example, the ancestors of M. Casimir-Périer had made profitable speculations at the time of the first revolution, had organized the Bank of France, and amassed a fortune in the coal mines of Anzin, the president was spoken of as the "King of Anzin," and called a "usurer's grandson." His beautiful residence at *Pont-sur-Seine* caused him to be known as the "King of Pont." He was called "a protector of thieves," a "defender of blackmailers and bribers," even "murderer" and "assassin," because he had failed to commute the death sentence of a private who had insulted his officers. Finally *Le Chambard*, a socialist sheet, became so virulent that its editor, M. Gérault-Richard, was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for a year; but while in prison, the offender was elected a deputy from one of the electoral districts of the capital, though the chamber refused to allow him to take his seat. Moreover, the president's own party, the moderate republican, had displayed a strange indifference, if not a concealed hostility, toward the conservative, anti-radical, and anti-socialist program which the president was supposed to represent; while the constitutional limitations upon the

power of the chief executive—he being practically the slave of his ministers, who are themselves the only ones responsible before parliament—left him defenseless against the venomous and persistent radical and socialist attacks. There were even moderate republicans who accused him of aiming to secure a dictatorship. The election of M. Brisson, a radical, to fill temporarily the presidency of



M. CASIMIR-PÉRIER,  
EX-PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

the chamber on the death of M. Burdeau in December, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 895), and his permanent re-election to the post on January 8 of this year, were in reality affronts to M. Casimir-Périer. Finally, when the debates over the railway conventions of 1883 arose in the chamber, the personality of the president was dragged into the discussion. In 1883 he was only an under-secretary of state, and could have had no responsibility in the matter. The radicals, however, claimed that the conventions of 1883 compromised the

honesty of the cabinet which had signed them; and when the chamber voted, as already stated, to investigate the matter of the conventions, and refused to approve of the course of the government in regard to them, the president, feeling himself unable to stand any further attacks, direct or indirect, resigned his office, January 15. The following day he sent a message to the senate and chamber in substance as follows:

He stated that a president of the republic, without means of action and without control, could derive from the confidence of the nation alone the moral force without which he was nothing. He doubted neither the good sense nor the justice of France, but public opinion had been led astray. For six months a campaign of slander and insult had been going on against the army, the magistracy, par-

liament, and the chief of the state. He could not acknowledge that the best servants of the country and its representative in the presence of foreign nations, should be thus insulted; and he was not content to bear the weight of the moral responsibilities placed upon him in the condition of powerlessness to which he was condemned. He was persuaded that reforms would only be carried out with the assistance of a government determined to insure respect for the laws and to make itself obeyed by its subordinates.

The resignation of M. Casimir-Périer caused a great sensation the world over. A few were found to justify the act, but it was generally condemned at home and abroad as an evidence of personal temper and even political cowardice unbecoming the head of a great state—a desertion of the republic at a crisis. The London *Graphic* speaks of it as “perhaps the most pitiable display of personal weakness and political incompetency which can be found in the history of the Third Republic.” It left France without a chief, still



M. FÉLIX FRANÇOIS FAURE,  
NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

confronted by all the dangers which the political situation involved; it left an administration without a ministry, a chamber in conflict over a judicial decision, an unrestricted press, a group of socialists and extreme radicals dictating to the disorganized moderates, and lastly an unpassed budget.

**Election of M. Faure.**—Pursuant to a call issued by M. Challemel-Lacour, president of the senate, the national assembly met at Versailles January 17 to elect a new president. Two ballots were required. On the first the vote stood: M. Brisson, 338; M. Faure, 244; M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 184; scattering, 28; total of votes cast, 794; necessary to elect, 398. M. Waldeck-Rousseau then with-

drew in favor of M. Faure; and on the second ballot M. Faure was declared elected by 430 votes to 361 cast for M. Brisson. The result was announced amid indescribable uproar on the part of the socialists and radicals.

FAURE, FRANÇOIS FÉLIX, the new president of the French republic, was born in Paris, January 30, 1841. Throughout his political life he has been a member of that moderate republican party whose principles were impressed upon France by Gambetta and were made



M. RIBOT,  
FRENCH PRIME MINISTER.

triumphant by Sadi Carnot. It was this party who elected M. Casimir-Périer. However, unlike his predecessor in office, M. Faure has the advantage of being considered, not as a champion of capitalists, but as a representative of the common people, the small *bourgeoisie*, whose ancestors made the revolution of the last century; and he is not suspected of ambition to impose upon the people his own idea of government. A wealthy man, his wealth has been the creation of his own industry, thrift, and intelligence. He has spent most of his life at Havre, where he was commission and shipping merchant, and at one time president of the chamber of commerce. During the Franco-German war of 1870-

71 he organized a battalion of mobile guards, and went afterwards to Paris with the Havre firemen to assist in stopping the incendiary fires started by the communists. In 1881 he was elected deputy from Havre to the chamber, and entered as under-secretary of commerce and colonies in the short-lived cabinet formed the same year by Gambetta. He occupied the same position in the Ferry cabinet of 1883-85, and the Tirard cabinet (January 5 to February 16, 1888), and since then he has been elected deputy, in 1889 and 1893. The chamber chose him for one of its vice-presidents, until May, 1894, when he was made minister of the navy in the Dupuy cabinet, which was overthrown by the chamber, and dragged in its fall M. Casimir-Périer. The new French president is a thorough English scholar, and well versed also in the study of economical questions. He has published important works and reports on the colonial, the shipping, and the commercial interests of France at home and abroad, as well as remarkable essays upon the budgets of the different nations.

The election of M. Faure is a triumph of the moderate republicans. The socialists and radicals were strong enough to make M. Brisson president of the chamber of deputies, to defeat the Dupuy cabinet, and frighten the president from office; but they could not overcome the moderate strength in the senate. M. Faure holds the same relation to the parties and the legislature as did his predecessor, but with the relative advantages mentioned above.

The crisis involving this change of presidents has strengthened the cause of those who are agitating for a revision of the French constitution—particularly in the clauses defining the relationship between the executive and the legislature. The present system is partly English, partly American. Like England, France has a removable parliamentary ministry; but like the United States, she has a chief executive not responsible to parliament. The absence of co-ordination between executive and legislature is a source of frequent trouble and of great danger.

**Ribot Cabinet Formed.**—In the hope of conciliating the radicals, at least in part, President Faure twice summoned M. Bourgeois (radical) to form a cabinet. The latter, however, was unable to do so, owing to his failure to rally to his side a sufficient number of republicans willing to face the demands of the budget and the equally imperative demands of the socialists. M. Ribot was accordingly sent for, and, on January 26, succeeded in forming a cabinet composed partly of moderate republicans like himself, partly of radicals of the opportunist, not the socialist, persuasion. M. Ribot, it will be remembered, was prime minister at the time the Panama agitation reached its climax in 1892. The present is his third tenure of the office, and his accession to power makes the thirty-fourth change of cabinets since the foundation of the Third Republic in 1871.

One of the first acts of the new ministry was to pass the much-talked-of amnesty bill on January 28. The vote in the chamber stood 517 to 7. Under the terms of the bill, M. Henri Rochefort returned to France February 2. Together with General Boulanger and M. Dillon, he had been sentenced to deportation and life imprisonment for implication in the Boulangist conspiracy against the republic. He had since lived in England, but continued to direct the editorial policy of *L'Intransigéant*, one of the most widely circulated of political papers in France.

The Academy of Sciences in March elected M. Adolphe Carnot, a brother of the late president, to the seat left vacant by the death of M. de Lesseps. M. Carnot is inspector and professor at the *Ecole des Mines*, and is widely known for his works upon chemistry as applied to mineralogy.

The degradation of Captain Dreyfus, convicted of betraying military secrets to Germany (Vol. 4, p. 894), took place at the *Ecole Militaire*, Paris, January 5.

## ITALY.

The committee of five appointed in December last to investigate the authenticity of the documents submitted by ex-Premier Giolitti, which contained grave charges against Premier Crispi in connection with the Banca Romana scandals (Vol. 4, p. 896), came unanimously to the conclusion that they furnished not a particle of evidence implicating Signor Crispi in corrupt practices. The scandal, however, gave rise to a political crisis, there being much dissatisfaction at the delay in having the character of the documents, whether fraudulent or otherwise, finally established by a judicial decision. The prorogation of parliament in December left Italy, for the time being, without a parliament; and the king was distracted between two alternative courses—either to reconvoke the present parliament, or to dissolve it and hold a general election. It was, however, finally decided to hold an election, which was set for April 28.

Signor Giolitti, who disappeared on the outburst of the storm which his documents raised, returned to Rome February 27 to answer the summons brought by the prime minister's wife for the possession of her letters submitted by him to the chamber, and also to stand his trial for subtracting documents relating to the Banca Romana case. The letters of Signora Crispi came into his possession during his tenure of the premiership. Signor Giolitti bases his defense mainly on the lack of jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, alleging that, as a member of the chamber of deputies, he may be tried only by the senate, and only after an accusation presented to the upper house by the chamber.

King Humbert on March 14, the fifty-first anniversary of his birthday, granted an amnesty for certain classes of offenses, including that of the French captain Romani, imprisoned as a spy. The decree pardons press and electoral offenses, and remits all penalties not exceeding three years' imprisonment pronounced by the military courts in Sicily and in the province of Massa-Carrara, reducing also by one-third all heavier sentences pronounced by those tribunals.

The attorney-general of the province of Milan, Signor Celli, who had been active in measures against the anarchists, was assassinated on January 7 by one of their number. The murderer was captured.

## SPAIN.

A conflict between press and military has resulted in a grave political crisis in Spain in the resignation of the liberal ministry of Señor Sagasta, formed in December, 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 374), and the return to power of a conservative ministry under Señor Canovas del Castillo.

Certain newspapers in Madrid—the *Resumen*, *Globo*, *Ideal*, and *Justicia*—had accused the junior officers of the Spanish army of general lukewarmness in the royal cause, and a suspicious lack of zeal for fighting the rebels in Cuba. Irritated at these criticisms, some of the officers, on the evenings of March 14 and 15, attacked and wrecked the offices of the *Resumen* and *Globo*. The matter was brought up in the chamber the next day; but the minister of war, General Lopez Dominguez, spoke as if backing up the army officers, whereupon the press representatives left the house in a body. A committee of officers demanded of the premier that he should suppress the *Resumen* and propose to parliament severely repressive laws against the press. This demand was flatly refused. At a cabinet meeting a difference arose as to the proper method of proceeding against the newspapers. The minister of war insisted that the offending editors should be tried by court-martial. This was opposed by all the civil ministers. In the face of the difficulty, the cabinet resigned on March 17.



ALPHONSO XIII.,  
THE BOY KING OF SPAIN.

On the outbreak of the riots, General Martinez de Campos was appointed captain-general of Madrid, and under him further outbreaks were prevented. He announced his determination to enforce observance of the law on military

and civilians alike. He decided to apply the military code to papers which insulted the army.

On March 23 the queen regent approved of the names of a new cabinet submitted by Señor Canovas del Castillo, the leader of the conservative party in the cortes. The conservatives are high protectionists; the liberals a low tariff party. With one exception—Señor Castellanos, min-

ister for the colonies—the new ministry is the same as that which resigned in 1892.



MARIA CHRISTINA,  
QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

CASTILLO, SEÑOR CANOVAS DEL, Spanish prime minister, was born at Malaga in 1828, took a brilliant university course, and entered the field of literature. He wrote a history of *The Decadence of Spain from Philip III. to the Death of Charles II.* His political career began with his election to the chamber of deputies in 1852. He was active in preparing the restoration of the monarchy under Alfonso XII. in 1874, and soon after received his reward in his appointment as prime minister. At that time Canovas and Martinez de Campos worked together in harmony, but differences finally occurred between

them, and the former had to leave the ministry. He was again elected deputy to the cortes, where he made several campaigns against the proposed establishment of universal suffrage and other liberal measures. From that time up to the present Canovas and Sagasta, the conservative and the liberal, succeeded each other in the premiership, according to the many political changes brought about in the government of Spain.

On receipt of news of the formation of a conservative ministry at Madrid, Señor Muruaga, Spanish minister at Washington, at once resigned his post. He had been somewhat indiscreet in utterances regarding the *Alliança* incident (p. 57); but there was no request, direct or implied, made for his recall by Secretary of State Gresham, as was reported. His successor is to be Señor Don Enrique Du-



puy de Lôme, who was for several years a resident of the United States, first as secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington, then as *chargé d'affaires*, and finally as minister plenipotentiary. He was also chief of the Spanish royal commission at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.

At the close of the quarter the ministry are said to be in sympathy with the movement to suspend the constitution and try the offending Madrid editors by court-martial, but they find a majority in the chambers opposed to this policy. A dissolution is considered a possibility of the near future.

Señor Ruiz Zorilla has formally resigned the leadership of the Spanish republican party, owing mainly to ill-health.

### PORTUGAL.

About the end of March a royal decree was issued dissolving the chamber of deputies, and introducing some remarkable reforms in the electoral system. The number of deputies is reduced from 170 to 120. The *maximum* number of representatives of the legal and medical professions in the chamber is fixed at 20. Naturalized foreigners, also administrators and directors of companies working the state concessions, and many classes of public functionaries, will be ineligible. A sum to be fixed hereafter will be paid to the deputies. The new law does away with the representation of minorities, and introduces the system of voting by *scrutin de liste*.

It is announced that reorganization of the house of peers is also soon to be effected.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Notwithstanding the resignation of the Hungarian cabinet of Dr. Wekerle in December last (Vol. 4, p. 899), the policy of the liberal party still continues dominant. Count Khuen-Hedervary, ban of Croatia, tried in vain to form a ministry; and on January 11 Baron Banffy, president of the chamber of deputies, who is quite as pronounced a liberal as Dr. Wekerle, was summoned. He succeeded in the task, and the names of the new ministry were announced January 14. It is said that before accepting the mission Baron Banffy obtained the promise of the royal support in passing the two remaining ecclesiastical bills—for absolute freedom of thought and official

recognition of Judaism—through the chamber of magnates. He declared that the ministry would continue to work within the lines pursued by their predecessors. The strength of the liberal policy was evidenced on January 21 in the election, as president of the chamber of deputies, of M. Szilagyí, minister of justice in Dr. Wekerle's cabinet.

On March 22 the house of magnates passed to a second reading the religious freedom bill. The vote was at first a tie, but was decided by the casting vote of the president, Szlavý d'OKany. Subsequently the magnates, by a vote of 126 to 118, struck out the clause giving the benefits of the bill to persons professing no religious belief. The lower house may yet restore the stricken clause and send the bill back.

### RUSSIA.

At the time of the accession of the young Czar Nicholas II., hopes were entertained in many quarters, that the new reign would witness the inauguration of large administrative reforms of a liberal tendency. These hopes were crushed on January 29 by a particularly clear and unequivocal announcement from the czar's own lips. On the date mentioned the czar received a large number of deputations representing the nobility, the military classes, and the *zemstvos*, or local representative councils, who had come to congratulate him on his marriage. The following was his reply:

"I am pleased to see here the representatives of all classes assembled to express their feelings of loyalty. I believe in the sincerity of these sentiments, which have always been characteristic of every Russian. But I am aware that in certain meetings of the *zemstvos* voices have lately been raised by persons carried away by absurd illusions about the participation of the *zemstvo* representatives in matters of internal government.

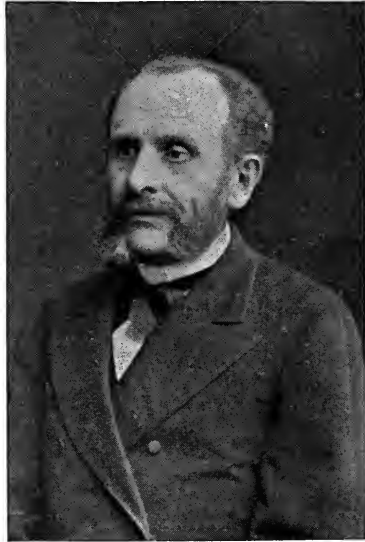
"Let all know that, in devoting all my strength to the welfare of the people, I intend to protect the principle of autocracy as firmly and unswervingly as did my late and never-to-be-forgotten father."

This declaration annihilates for the present all hope of parliamentary development. The "Party of Popular Right," a reform organization less radical than the nihilists,—the latter being virtually anarchists,—has issued a manifesto, the authorship of which is by some attributed to Count Tolstoi, censuring the czar for his assertion of absolutism.

Following the death, on January 26, of M. de Giers, the vacant post of foreign minister was offered to Baron de Staal, for the last ten years the Russian ambassador to

England. From the first, however, M. de Staal showed reluctance to change his residence, owing to the rigors of the St. Petersburg climate; and on February 28 it was announced that Prince Lobanof Rostovski had been chosen foreign minister.

LOBANOF ROSTOVSKI, PRINCE, Russian minister of foreign affairs, was born a little over sixty years ago. He entered the diplomatic service at an early age, and was a special protégé of the celebrated Prince Gortchakof. Before the last Russo-Turkish war he was *chargé d'affaires* at Constantinople, and after the war returned thither as ambassador. He was subsequently for a time attached to the ministry of the interior at St. Petersburg, and later was sent as ambassador to the Court of St. James. For the last eleven years he has been Russia's representative at Vienna. His appointment is taken as an indication of the moderate views and pacific intentions of Nicholas II. Prince Lobanof is a skilled diplomat, moderate in views, cautious in action, conciliatory in manner, and opposed to all mere political adventure and intrigue. His liberalism is shown by the fact that he is an avowed partisan of a moderate but steady evolution in Russian institutions. He is friendly toward the Vatican.



M. DE GIERS,

LATE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Early in March an imperial edict was issued depriving the local judges of power to punish the peasants with the knout, the effects of which have in thousands of cases been fatal while the crime committed was no worse than petty theft.

From a letter written from Odessa to the *London Times* in March, it appears that the prevalent idea as to the port of Vladivostock being ice-bound during the winter, will have to be somewhat modified. Says the writer:

“Up to the present time Russia's Asiatic outlet at Vladivostock has always been regarded as closed during the winter months; but  
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this fact no longer exists, because the cruiser *Kostroma*, which was sent out as a trial, was not only able to land the reinforcement of soldiers she carried out, but, with the aid of the ice-breaker which was recently sent there, the cruiser got alongside the government quay, and discharged the heavy guns and other war material she took out from here. This was done in the depth of winter, with the cold at such a point that the opening she made was fast frozen half an hour afterward. It is well known that Vladivostock is the port from which Russia would attack England's Asiatic possessions in the event of hostilities; but, as it was thought to be icebound several months of the year, its importance was considerably lessened. Now this supposition no longer exists; and it is known for the first time since Russia has become an Asiatic power, that she has a marine outlet for offensive and defensive purposes that can be termed open all the year round."

### BELGIUM.

The celebrated case of Mme. Henri Joniaux—arrested in April, 1894, on a charge of having murdered her sister, her uncle, and her brother, by poison, in order to procure the insurance on their lives and her interest in their property (Vol. 4, pp. 430 and 667)—was tried at Antwerp, beginning January 7. Notwithstanding the early press reports that the official inquiry last year had failed to establish a case, Mme. Joniaux was convicted by the court on all counts, and sentenced to death, which was subsequently changed to solitary confinement for life.

The prolonged trial of the anarchists charged with complicity in the dynamite outrages at Liège in April last year (Vol. 4, p. 315) came to an end February 9. Two of the thirteen arrested were sentenced to penal servitude for life; five were acquitted; the rest received various terms of imprisonment.

### NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The ultimate outcome of the elections held in the latter part of 1894 for members of the Norwegian storting, was a slight reduction of the old radical majority. That party, nevertheless, was still in the majority in the chamber; and on January 31 the conservative cabinet of M. Emil Stang tendered their resignation to the king. The latter found himself unable to secure a ministry from the party of the left, and finally, about April 1, wrote to M. Stang, proposing that he continue in office with a ministry from the party of the right, to carry on public business.

In the meantime (February 19) the storting was opened. The speech from the throne announced that the

intended increase in military defenses and erection of public works would make it necessary to impose stamp duties on bills of exchange, receipts for moneys paid, and debt acknowledgments.

With regard to the political differences of the two countries of the union, there seems to have been some progress of late in the spirit of mutual concession. The radicals have retreated from the extreme position assumed in the last storthing regarding a separate consular service for Norway, and are now willing to concede the right of Sweden to discuss the question and offer suggestions, providing negotiations are conducted through a Norwegian ministry chosen from the left. A manifesto from the king in the shape of an open letter to the president of the storthing, emphasizes the necessity of mutual concessions.

### BULGARIA.

By virtue of an amnesty granted by the government, M. Zankoff, the notorious agitator and leader of the Russo-philic emigrants, returned to Sofia on January 4. He was subsequently received in audience by Prince Ferdinand, to whom he expressed sentiments of devotion to the national dynasty. Just what political significance attaches to his return is not yet apparent.

### GREECE.

On January 19 a demonstration was held at Athens to protest against the proposed new taxes. The government refused to allow the meeting to take place in the city, and appointed the Field of Mars as a suitable place. There the persons who assembled found a strong force of cavalry drawn up. The crown prince, who commands the Athens army corps, resented not being consulted as to the movements of his troops, and, riding out to the Field of Mars, ordered the prefect of police to cease preventing the people from freely expressing their sentiments. The prefect refused to obey any orders but those of the minister of the interior. M. Tricoupis complained to the king about the prince's interference, but the king sustained the latter. Thereupon, M. Tricoupis and his cabinet resigned.

An *interim* cabinet was formed under M. Nickolaos Delyannis, for many years Greek minister at Belgrade and sometime minister at Paris. The main task of the ministry will be the holding of a new election, in which the present outlook for a majority in favor of M. Theodor Delyannis is most favorable.

## THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

THE report of atrocities wrought on the Christian Armenians by the Kurds and Moslem Turks grows in horror. Accounts have until recently been so conflicting, and so open to suspicion as the product of mere invention or of enormous exaggeration by either side, that it has not been possible to decide as to the facts. Even after the lapse of months few details have been distinctly ascertained. The region is remote from the usual lines of travel; much of it is mountainous and difficult of access; communication between its scattered villages and hamlets is slow and uncertain; a postal service scarcely exists as a system, and letters unacceptable to the government are stopped in transit; the population concerned is a series of huddles of two or three tumultuous nationalities with diverse customs and languages and opposing religions, dotted sparsely over an area of 200 square miles, and all encircled by the compact and dominant Turks; while the government, doubtless well-intentioned and comporting itself with decency in the metropolis and adjacent provinces, is scarcely known or seen among the people of this outlying district except as an organized system of bribery, extortion, and oppression in the hands of subordinates. In such conditions it is not strange that accounts conflict. It is difficult to get credible testimony, also, because the population has largely been driven out from the district; the soldiers concerned have been dispersed to distant posts; and the whole scene of the trouble was, in the succeeding winter, covered with several feet of snow.

It is the misfortune of the Sublime Porte that its repute among civilized nations is not high for success in administering justice throughout its dominions. It is a pleasure to attribute to the sultan motives of justice in his personal rule. But the personal rule of an absolute monarch can reach but a little way; and the world's thought of his empire is haunted by the memory of the vast Bulgarian horrors of nineteen years ago. Hence, while it is conceded that the accumulating tidings of frightful outrage and massacre in Armenia may possibly be fabrications, and probably are exaggerations, they are far from being counter-vailed as to their substance by such official reports as are made by Turkish governors of provinces and military commanders. The demand for investigation by the governments of leading Christian nations was felt to be imperative, especially as Article 61 of the Berlin treaty of 1878 stipulates that the great powers shall have the right to

watch over and see that the reforms promised in that treaty shall be faithfully executed. It remains to give here only a general review of developments since the last issue of this quarterly, in which was recorded the appointment, near the end of 1894, of a commission of inquiry by the Turkish government (Vol. 4, p. 771).

Through January of the present year the customary conflict of rumors continued, but with a general tendency to make light of the original charges, to accuse the Armenians of insubordination and outright rebellion, fomented by conspirators in London (or, as some say, in Athens), and to declare the reports of atrocities published in New York and other papers pure fabrications—the only foundation for them being the fact that the Armenians and the Kurds had disturbed the peace with their renewed fights, which the Turkish troops had been compelled to end with a strong hand. Most important was the denial by the rector of the Armenian Catholic College at Rome, of any knowledge of or belief in the “atrocities.” Dispatches from Constantinople to London, January 18, stated that General Zekki Pasha’s reports on the Sassoun affair, announcing the killing of 1,720 persons, had been removed by superior order from the office of the war ministry.

During the last week in January, in lack of authentic information as to facts, the press in Austria, Holland, and elsewhere dealt with wise speculations as to the bearing of the Eastern question in its most recent phase on the general politics of Europe. The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, saw in the proceedings of the British government a purpose to use the Armenian trouble for the purposes of a clever “deal” to bring about a new grouping of the powers, in which Russia, being allowed her own way with Turkey, would in exchange allow England free scope in the Far East. A New York paper predicted a strong British pressure for reform in Turkey, and, if reform be not soon obtained, a partition (to be not long delayed) of the empire between Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria. At the end of January rumors thickened again, as before, of the frightful butchery by the Turkish soldiers of men, women, and children by thousands in the summer of 1894. Some anxiety was felt for the American missionaries in Turkey.

In the middle of February, reports from Constantinople stated that the local authorities at Mush were throwing difficulties in the way of the foreign delegates there in attendance on the sessions of the Turkish commission of inquiry. The commission had, to that time, examined only

Mohammedan witnesses favorable to the Turkish authorities. It refused testimony in the Armenian language, the only language spoken by the peasants; and would not allow any person in attendance on the sessions, who understood Armenian, to visit the villages. Russia was then thought to be holding somewhat ostentatiously aloof from the whole question, thus somewhat prejudicing free action by Great Britain. At the beginning of March appeared a message from Reuter's special correspondent, dated January 18, travelling on the Russo-Armenian frontier to gain information as to the outrages. This correspondent stated that every effort was being made by the Turkish authorities to prevent information being gained by independent investigators; and that whatever might be thought in the Western world, no person in that region, friendly or unfriendly to the Armenian people, had any doubt of the main facts of the dreadful massacre at Sassoun. Later in March it was stated that the government had seen the ill-effect of its restrictions on the gathering of testimony, and had relaxed them. This, however, was not done till the three foreign ambassadors had decided to act independently of the Porte, and to send, under an escort from their own consulates, an Armenian interpreter to assist the foreign delegates at Mush in following the depositions of Armenian witnesses. On March 22 more than 2,500 Armenians were reported as prisoners for political reasons, some of these being subjected to most inhuman treatment. Arrests were still in progress. Macedonia was demanding the autonomy provided for in Article 23 of the Berlin treaty. The Porte showed fear of a spreading revolution, which it might seek to avert by granting some measures of minor reform in Armenia and other Christian districts. The situation of the Turkish empire was critical. It is to be noted, however, that though the difference in religion embitters the difficulty, the difficulty itself is political, caused by the fact that the government of the whole country is one of the worst now on the face of the earth.

By the end of March, special correspondents, detailed by two London papers, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Daily News*, had succeeded—against the interdict by the government—in penetrating to the devastated district in eastern Turkey. They corroborate the most dreadful accounts of the massacres and atrocities, giving detailed confirmation of the worst reports. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* adds corroboration. It is considered that the overwhelming official and private evidence



must soon cause the Christian nations, Russia not excepted, to bestir themselves to make continuance of such wholesale crime and horror impossible. The *London Standard*, however, remains unconvinced. It declares that all the stories are merely variations of one story, and that there is no proof of their independent origin. The *Times* of March 29 published a report from a correspondent whom it declares "competent and trustworthy," who knows the people and their language, and who had personally traversed the devastated district. His statement, written in January, was delayed in transmission, by obstacles which can easily be conceived. His testimony is a horror. He pictures the Armenians as living in the mountains among the Kurds, some of whose chiefs exact tribute from certain Armenian villages after the custom of feudal lords. Dalvorig and some other villages for a few years past have felt unable to pay the government taxes, on account of the heavy exactions enforced by the Kurds. The Turkish government gave these villages no protection from Kurdish extortion, and some Armenian agitators found there a favorable ground. The government, denying protection and justice, but quick for vengeance, in the winter of 1892-93, called the neighboring Kurdish chieftains to Bitlis, and practically turned them loose on the Armenian villages, with the promise of all the booty they could get, assuring them of immunity. In June of 1893 the Kurdish robber-bands began to gather around Dalvorig and its adjacent hamlets, including 300 or 400 houses; and as the enemy's numbers were increasing daily, the villagers, holding a very strong position, precipitated the unavoidable conflict—about 60 armed men of them against about 4,000 Kurds. The Kurdish loss was between 100 and 200, the Armenian only six. The government instantly sent several battalions of regular troops with mountain pieces to the scene, but no attack was then made, and after some months the troops went into winter quarters at some distance. This correspondent states that some of the Kurdish chiefs, after the fight, showed their written orders from the government to attack the villages. Some of the tribes were not at all earnest in the attack, either at this time or afterward, and gave their efforts chiefly to plunder:

Toward the end of May, 1894, as the snow disappeared, the troops again drew near the Armenian villages, where the Kurds also began to gather, and to perpetrate robberies on the Armenian shepherds keeping their flocks in lonely places. This brought on a ten days' conflict, re-

sulting in several deaths. Meanwhile, the government was concentrating troops from various quarters, ultimately bringing into the district nearly the whole Fourth army corps, almost 30,000 men, with many cannon. Their belief at first seems to have been that the Armenians had raised and equipped a large army; but it was soon discovered that the villagers had but few fighting men, and that their ammunition had been nearly exhausted in conflict with the Kurds. It is said that they had never knowingly fired a shot against the troops. The Turks called them to surrender, and promised amnesty. A young priest with forty leading men from Senal, trusting to the promise, surrendered; and on the third day these men were brought bound to the edge of a deep pit or trench, where the soldiers charged on them with bayonets, cast them all into the pit, and buried them, some of them not yet dead. Shortly after this a firman of the sultan was read to the troops on parade, ordering all the disaffected villages to be destroyed. The governor of Bitlis province followed with a harangue, ordering the troops and the Kurds to spare no one and no thing.

The era of general massacre now set in. Firing houses, killing all persons of whatever age or sex, burning alive, hacking to pieces, ripping up pregnant women—all these and like horrors became general. Hundreds of people were driven together in a mass, fired on with volley after volley; and then their dead and dying bodies saturated with oil were set on fire. This active work of the Turkish troops was during August and September of 1894. The Kurds were more ready for plunder than massacre, and in many cases showed pity for the miserable victims, and aided their escape. This correspondent estimates the Armenians massacred as not less than 6,000, probably 10,000, possibly 16,000; the villages utterly destroyed, 32; the number killed or made utterly homeless and helpless, 30,000. A Berlin paper states that 1,357 dwellings, 16 churches, and 8 schools were burned. The whole history shows such fiendishness of cruelty as compels, for the sake of our common humanity, the hope, which seems increasingly to be proved a hope beyond hope, that the accounts may even yet be found to be, in some sort, unreal—like a horrible dream.

## INDIA.

Disturbances necessitating a strong military expedition have again broken out in Chitral, on the extreme north-west frontier of India. Late in 1892, our readers will re-

member, the mehtar or rajah of Chitral, Afzul-ul-Mulk, was murdered by his uncle, Sher Afzul Khan, who was in turn driven out by the rightful heir, Nizam-ul-Mulk, the last named being confirmed as mehtar by the recognition of the British Indian government (Vol. 3, pp. 48 and 257). Again in May, 1894, there was fighting resulting from the invasion of Chitral by Umra Khan, ruler of the neighboring country of Jandol, who had favored Sher Afzul Khan (Vol. 4, p. 437).

A still more serious trouble is now engaging the attention of the British. About January 10 it was announced that Nizam-ul-Mulk had been murdered by a younger brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, who had proclaimed himself mehtar. Following this came another invasion of Chitral by Umra Khan, and a joining of his forces with those of Sher Afzul, who had in the meantime penetrated the country and succeeded in occupying the town of Chitral.

A British ultimatum demanded of Umra Khan that he evacuate the country, granting until April 1 for compliance, failing which an expedition of about 14,000 men, including six British regiments, under command of Major-General Sir R. Low, in readiness at Peshawur, was to be sent north to compel obedience. In the meantime anxiety is felt as to the position of Dr. Robertson, who, with 300 British troops, is hemmed in at Chitral fort, whom a relief expedition could not possibly reach until the latter part of April. On March 22 news was received to the effect that a force of sixty Sikhs under Captain C. R. Ross and Lieutenant Jones, while marching from Mastuj toward Chitral, sixty or seventy miles distant, was attacked in a defile by a body of tribesmen about 1,000 strong. The British force had no alternative but to fight its way through. Captain Ross and forty-six of his troops were killed, besides eight camp followers. Lieutenant Jones, badly wounded, escaped with the remnant of the force.

The country between Peshawur and Chitral is quite unknown, very hilly, and almost barren. The difficulties of Sir R. Low's expedition are therefore likely to be considerable.

The punitive expedition under Sir William Lockhart, sent against the troublesome Waziris (Vol. 4, p. 908), has been completely successful, it being reported early in March that the tribesmen had fully complied with the general's terms.

### PERSIA.

The town of Kuchan, which was destroyed by an earthquake on November 17, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 831), was again severely visited on January 17, 1895. The calamity was of appalling magnitude and suddenness. Fully 600 persons were entombed in a mosque while engaged in prayer, and 600 more are said to have perished in the various baths. Shocks continued at intervals during the remainder of the month.

### ARABIA.

On the night of February 13 a Bedouin uprising, under the lead of the Sheikh Abdallah Bin Saleh, occurred at Muscat, the capital city of Oman, in southeastern Arabia. The object of the attempt was, presumably, to replace the present sultan of Oman by another ruler. The insurgents succeeded in taking possession of a large portion of the town; but the sultan continued to hold two forts, with the assistance of which he was able to retake the eastern portion of the city. About the middle of March word was received that peace had finally been restored, the rebels agreeing to accept \$16,000, which the sultan offered them on condition that they should abandon their positions.

Oman, though nominally independent and ruled by a native sultan, is essentially under British protection. For years its government has stood in the closest relations to the government of India, and a British political agent resides at Muscat. The city is a seaport of much commercial importance and a position of great natural strength.

### CHINA.

Naturally, the war with Japan (p. 13) is the all-absorbing topic at present, at least in the provinces that constitute the outer fringe of the Chinese empire. So great, however, is the lack of means of communication with the interior parts, that it is reasonable to suppose that there are millions of the vast population who for months to come will not so much as even hear that there has been a war in progress. This lack of means of communication is one of the reasons why China has shown herself so weak for all purposes of national defense. Her total railway mileage up to date is only about 100 miles; whereas Japan, an empire one-tenth the size of China, had in 1893 fully 1,864 miles of railroad.

Progressive ideas, however, are gradually breaking

through the crust of Chinese official conservatism. The empress dowager, it is said, has been won over to favor an extension of the railway system; and her influence is very great. On the occasion of the recent celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of her birthday, the ceremonies ended with an imperial audience at which all the foreign ministers and legations were present. It was an important event, marking another step toward breaking down the barrier of seclusion surrounding the emperor, for the reason that the audience was held within the precincts of the "Forbidden City," otherwise the imperial grounds where the palace is situated. It was the first time that foreign ministers had been accorded this act of grace, and permitted to defile the sacred precincts within the yellow-tiled wall with their barbarian boots.

### AUSTRALASIA.

**The Federation Question.**—The question of a federation of the Australasian colonies has reached a new and important stage in its development. It has been definitely removed from the parliamentary to the popular plane of action as a result of resolutions adopted at a conference of all the colonial premiers, summoned to meet at Hobart Town, Tasmania, in the latter part of January, to discuss federation, intercolonial free trade, colonial defense, the coinage of silver, and the question of the colonies joining in the new commercial treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

Premiers Turner of Victoria and Kingston of South Australia were appointed to draw up a bill in accordance with the resolutions of the conference, and submitted a draft, which was approved, to the following effect:

The bill is entitled "The Australasian Federation Enabling Act."

It provides that a convention to frame the federal constitution shall be formed of ten delegates from each colony, elected on the legislative assembly franchise; that when three or more colonies shall have chosen their delegates, the convention shall be called; that when the constitution has been framed, the convention shall adjourn for not more than two months to permit of its being criticised; and that, after final amendment and adoption by the convention, the constitution shall be referred to the direct vote of the electorate for acceptance or rejection.

Sir John Forrest, premier of Western Australia, alone declined to concur in the view taken by his colleagues, and declared his adherence to the parliamentary program accepted at the Sydney convention of 1891 (Vol. 1, pp. 125 and 271).

This "enabling act" has been approved in its main principles by the legislature of New South Wales, to which it was submitted by the premier, Hon. George H. Reid.

The Victorian legislature on January 25 passed an income-tax bill, and reduced the salaries of the governor (from £10,000 to £7,000) and some other officials.

The Australasian colonies decided to adopt the stand-

ard zone time from midnight, January 31. By the new mode of reckoning, Victorian time will be advanced twenty minutes, thus making Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane time alike ten hours ahead of Greenwich, while Adelaide will be nine hours ahead, Perth eight, and Wellington eleven.



HON. GEORGE H. REID,  
PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

### MALAYSIA.

On March 10 General Parrado, in command of the Spanish troops, gained a decisive victory over the rebellious Malay

Mohammedan natives in the island of Mindanao. The Malays had 108 killed, including their sultan and his son; the Spanish loss was two officers and 15 men killed, 21 officers and 172 men wounded.

In the latter part of 1894 there was an outbreak of cannibalism among the natives of Seqaqa, on the island of Vanua-Levu, in the Fiji group, caused by the appointment of a native chief of the west side of the island to control of the east side. Quiet was promptly restored on the arrival at the scene of the governor, Mr. Thurston, with an armed native force.

### SAMOA.

At the beginning of the year reports were received from Samoa of extensive ravages there of a new species of malarial fever. The disease was said to be highly infectious and of great fatality, attacking Europeans as well as natives.

The Somoan land commission, provided for by agree-

ment of the three treaty powers, has recently completed its labors. The claims of the Germans are almost completely recognized, it is said; those of British and American subjects, only to a limited extent.



## AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

**Geographical Exploration.**—In December last Lieutenant Count von Götzen, a German, completed the thirteenth crossing of tropical Africa, traversing regions never before visited by whites, and making important discoveries. He stood on the crater wall of the only active volcano in Africa, Mt. Kirunga in Ruanda, found unheard-of large lakes, and traced the course of one large river from source to mouth. The expedition was fitted out at its leader's cost, and started inland from Pangani, on the east coast a little north of Zanzibar, in October, 1893, with 518 persons, including 400 black porters and thirty-three soldiers. His first important discovery, after travelling about 300 miles toward Victoria Nyanza, was of the salt Lake Umburre. Von Götzen was the first European to cross the populous region of Ruanda, lying over 100 miles directly west of Victoria Nyanza, partly in the Kongo Free State and partly in German East Africa. Here he saw what is probably the only active volcano in Africa, Mt. Kirunga, the existence of which had been told by natives to Emin Pasha and Dr. Stuhlmann in 1891. It is the most southerly of a chain of six volcanic mountains extending northwest and terminating in Mt. Mfumbiro. Its height is put at 11,120 feet. At the southern foot of the mountain, about half-way between lakes Tanganyika and Albert Edward, and nearly as large as the latter, Von Götzen found Lake Kivu, which Stanley, from native reports, placed on his map as Rivo. It probably empties into Tanganyika through the Rusisi river. Stanley's "Lake Ozo," lying west of Lake Kivu, according to Von Götzen, is no lake, but a river: he thinks it must have been temporarily widened by floods when seen by Stanley. A similar discovery with regard to "Lake Alexandra" has been made by another traveller. Nor is the list of cancelled lakes, or lakes that are rivers, yet complete. United States Consul Mohun puts in that same

category Dr. Livingstone's Lake Urenge in the upper waters of the Kongo. The valley of the upper Kongo is "extremely fertile," Mr. Mohun reports; but the river has little breadth, and is barred with rapids.

After spending several months among the mountains that form the watershed between the basins of the Kongo and the Nile, Von Götzen descended the Lowa river from its source to the Kongo, whose mouth he reached safely on December 8 last.

French travellers have explored the entire course of the Ubangi, chief tributary of the Kongo, and the country north of the Kongo eastward to the Nile. Somaliland has been explored by as many as three expeditions. The French have sent several expeditions southward from Algeria to determine the best route to the Soudan.

The only independent states now existing in Africa are: Morocco, Abyssinia, the Mahdist country, the South African republic, and the Orange Free State; the remainder of the continent is really English, French, German, Italian, or Portuguese territory, or belongs to Turkey.

**Egypt.**—The fiscal situation in Egypt is a singular one. The budget of January, as also that of a year ago, showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to several million dollars, which is steadily growing, but which the khedive's government is forbidden to touch. The European powers whose subjects are Egypt's creditors, insist that the surplus shall be banked and shall accumulate on behalf of the public debt commission representing the foreign bondholders. Already the commission has a sum of \$25,000,000 from the surplus revenues of several years; and this money, instead of being applied directly to the construction of public works and the reduction of taxes, is kept lying idle for the eventual amortization of the public debt. In the meantime, in Egypt as in Europe, agricultural depression reigns, and the cultivators of the soil are in straits. If the tax rate were lowered they would suffer loss from the depreciation of the products they send to market. The khedive and the British government have in vain asked of the other powers some measure of concession to the needs of Egypt; but the powers, France in particular, insist on their treaty rights. Plans have been drawn for the creation of a practically inexhaustible reservoir of water in upper Egypt. But because the estimated cost is greater than the ordinary available revenue of Egypt, work cannot be commenced: the surplus revenue cannot be used for this purpose.



"France," says the *London Times*, "stops the way, so that the crowning scheme which will finally solve the problem of Egyptian irrigation must stand over until this obstacle has been removed, or until the ordinary revenue of the country is better able to bear the cost."

Slatin Bey, one of the Europeans held in captivity since the fall of Khartoum twelve years ago, arrived in Cairo in March, having escaped from a not very rigorous confinement at the headquarters of the khalifa (as the Mahdi's successor is now styled). Of the present situation in the Egyptian Soudan, Slatin reports that the prestige and power of the khalifa are waning, yet that only a decisive blow from outside can finally crush Mahdism. Personally, the khalifa is given up to a life of luxury and sensuous indulgence, and leaves the government largely in the hands of his brother Yakub. Yakub's rule presses even more heavily on the unfortunate Soudanese than the khalifa's ever did; but, groan as they may under the increasing weight of his exactions and cruelties, they are helpless in the face of the still almost unbroken military organization. Slatin represents the khalifa's court as being keenly anxious regarding the movements of the Italians in the east and of the other European forces on the southern frontier. The khalifa has an army of 15,000 men on the bank of the Atbara river opposite the Italian positions, and professes an eagerness to try conclusions with the Italians; but Slatin doubts the sincerity of his desire for battle.

It has been decided to build the projected dam across the Nile, at a point just a little south of Assouan, where the river forms its first cataract. The ruins of the temple on the island of Philæ will not be covered at high water, and the demands of archæologists will thus be satisfied. The supply of water will not be sufficient to give to upper Egypt the full benefits now enjoyed by lower Egypt; but it will undoubtedly prove a great boon to the former from the point of view of development of agricultural resources.

**Morocco.**—Advices of February 23 from Tangier report that rebel tribesmen had entered and looted the city of Morocco. Later accounts tell of bloody encounters between the bandits and the inhabitants on the streets. It was stated that the bandits had spared the Jewish quarter of the town.

**Abyssinia.**—A Russian scientific mission set out for Abyssinia in January: its object was declared to be scientific exploration and study of the ways and means of counteracting the Roman religious propaganda among the Abyssinians. The chief or "commander" of the mission

is Lieutenant Nicolas Leontieff of the Russian imperial guard; and the second in command is Captain Zuriagin of the artillery. Other members of the mission are Dr. Elizeff, military surgeon, one priest, and several servants "having a decidedly military appearance." The French government has given orders to its agents, wherever the mission may tarry *en route*, to afford every assistance for the furtherance of its objects. But in official and court circles at Rome some jealousy is manifested, both Russia and France being suspected of having aims unfriendly to Italian interests. Two Frenchmen are believed to have for some time been supplying arms to the Abyssinian king, to be used against Italians.

**East Africa.**—At Mariqueen in the Portuguese colony of Delagoa bay, the Portuguese camp was surprised early in the morning of February 2 by a number of Kafirs who obtained entry by the treacherous use of a flag of truce and the password. Most of the troops were sleeping in their quarters, many of them being prostrated by fever. The Kafirs began killing the men with their assegais; and, before the Portuguese could be rallied, more Kafirs, to the number of 700, had crowded into the camp. The garrison at length was got together, and, forming in a hollow square, with the aid of Maxim guns repulsed the natives, killing 500 of them. The Portuguese loss was 200 killed and sixty wounded.

**West Africa.**—The Brass tribe in the Niger delta revolted against the rule of the Niger company in February, the occasion being a demand made on them by Sir Claude Macdonald, British consul-general, to surrender their arms. The Brass men attacked the Niger company's station at Akassa, and sacked the place, taking several of the company's servants prisoners. February 20 gunboats manned by marines and the company's troops anchored off Nimbi creek, the approach to Nimbi, the Brass capital. The place was completely burned by the troops. Another place, Fishtown, was also destroyed.



## SCIENCE.

**Chemistry and Physics.**—*Discovery of Argon.*—The meeting of the Royal Society of England, held on January 31, 1895, is of unrivalled historical importance, for at it the results of the investigations of Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay as to the existence and properties of argon—the alleged new elementary, but hitherto undiscovered, constituent of the atmosphere—were definitely given to the world. In the history of science, this discovery alone is sufficient to make famous the closing years of the nineteenth century. The success of the experiments of Lord Rayleigh—to whom the chief credit for the discovery seems to be due, for it was only after it had been hinted at about a year ago that Professor Ramsay joined in the investigation—was due to the extreme refinement and exactitude with which the investigations of Regnault on the density of atmospheric gases were repeated, which would have been impossible without the perfected modern means of measurement. The delicacy of the experiments may be seen in the fact that the weight of a certain globular vessel filled with “chemical nitrogen” obtained from five different sources, ranged from 2.2985 to 2.3001 units, while “atmospheric nitrogen” obtained in a variety of ways gave results ranging from 2.3100 to 2.3103. The discovery is therefore fittingly described as a “triumph of the last place of decimals.” In 1785 the Hon. Henry Cavendish stood upon the threshold of the same discovery. The Chemical Society of England has conferred its Faraday medal upon Lord Rayleigh in recognition of his brilliant investigation.

The existence and probable elementary character of argon were announced verbally last August at a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (Vol. 4, pp. 687 and 922), but were accepted with many reservations by the scientific world. Later experiments have furnished data, which, while leaving many problems still unsolved, are generally accepted as entitling the new substance to rank among those commonly called “elements.”

Experiments upon the density of nitrogen obtained from various sources had shown that that gas, from whatever chemical source it may be derived, has a constant density differing from the density of atmospheric nitrogen by a constant quantity. It was the attempt to solve the

problem thus presented which led to the discovery of the new constituent of the atmosphere.

The gas has been obtained by two processes, which are described as follows:

In the first common air was passed over red-hot copper, which absorbed much of the oxygen, the product of that combination being oxide of copper. The remaining gas, largely nitrogen, was then sent through a combustion tube over more copper, heated by a gas furnace, a small U-shaped tube containing sulphuric acid, to indicate the rate of flow; a larger, straight tube containing soda-lime and pentoxide of phosphorus, to absorb any moisture or other impurity, and then another combustion tube, filled with turnings of the metal magnesium, also raised to intense heat by a second gas furnace. Magnesium has an affinity for nitrogen, and heat favors their union. The gaseous residue passing thence into the small receptacle at the extreme right was crude argon, the principal constituents of air having been almost entirely absorbed on the way through the apparatus.

The second method, which was found a little more expeditious, was to put ordinary air into a closed glass vessel over an alkaline liquid, add a certain amount of free oxygen, and then send powerful electric sparks between the platinum terminals of suitable wires led into the vessel. By means of the intense heat of the electric arc the two gases were made to unite chemically, in a new proportion, and form nitrous acid, which was absorbed by the alkali. Finally, the crude argon was carefully refined by the use of the same substances (heated copper, soda-lime, phosphorus pentoxide, and magnesium) as were employed in the first process.

The principal constituents of air exist therein in the proportion of about 77 parts of nitrogen to 21 of oxygen by weight, and argon is believed to form about 1 per cent of "atmospheric nitrogen." Hence eight one-thousandths of the weight of the atmosphere, or about two ounces of the fifteen pounds pressure to the square inch, is chargeable to the newly discovered element.

Argon is a colorless gas, of density about 19.90 compared with hydrogen as the unit. It is about two and a-half times as soluble in water as nitrogen, 100 volumes of water dissolving 4.05 volumes of argon at 13.9°. The behavior of the gas at low temperatures and under high pressure was investigated by Professor K. Olszewski of the University of Cracow. It has been both liquefied and solidified. The following table shows the results. By the terms "critical pressure" and "critical temperature" are meant the pressure and temperature requisite to change the element from the gaseous to the liquid form. Similar results in the case of other substances are included for comparison.

Name of substance.	Critical temperature (centigrade).	Critical pressure in atmospheres.	Boiling point.	Freezing point.	Density of gas.	Density of liquid at boiling point.	Color of liquid.
Hydrogen.....	-220.0°	20.0	?	?	1.0	?	Colorless
Nitrogen.....	-146.0	35.0	-194.4°	-214.0°	14.0	0.885	"
Carbonic oxide.	-139.5	35.5	-190.0	-207.0	14.0	?	"
Oxygen. ....	-118.8	50.8	-182.7	?	16.0	1,124	Bluish
Argon .....	-121.0	50.6	-187.0	-189.6	19.9	About 1.5	Colorless

The spectroscopic properties of argon were investigated by Professor William Crookes, F. R. S. E., who found that in a vacuum tube argon gives two distinct spectra according to the nature of the induction current employed; but, while the two spectra of nitrogen are of different types, one being a line and the other a band spectrum, those of argon are both line spectra.

The discovery of argon has opened up several puzzling questions.

Nearly thirty years ago it was discovered by the Russian Mendeljeff, that if elements were classified according to a certain principle, a conspicuous mathematical relation that existed between their "atomic weights," they would be found in groups, of any one of which the members had similar properties. Lord Rayleigh and others are disposed to put the atomic weight of argon at about 40, or twice the density, 19.9, on the theory that it is monatomic. But there is no place for it in Mendeljeff's tables, the experts say; hence the question arises whether it is not "diatomic," that is, conformable to the practice of combining in a ratio that takes two atoms of it at a time, instead of one. On the other hand, here is a fresh difficulty. Every element has its own distinctive specific heat. If placed side by side with water over a burning lamp, one will acquire a higher temperature in a given time than the other. The investigators put the "ratio of the specific heats" for argon at 1.66. But the corresponding figures for the best known diatomic gases range from 1.29 to 1.42; and there are reasons which are weighty with learned men for thinking that argon is thus excluded from the diatomic class, and thrown back among the monatomic gases. In that case its atomic weight becomes 40, not 20 (approximately its density). The substance is thus removed from among electro-negative bodies like fluorine, where its density would seem to locate it, to a place among such metallic bodies as potassium and calcium. This gets rid of a serious difficulty, but involves the hardly less formidable one of grouping it with such apparently dissimilar bodies as those just mentioned. In this dilemma the discoverers are almost disposed to regard argon as a mixture of two unknown elements, which the duality of its spectra would seem to favor. However, balancing arguments for and against, they seem, on the whole, to incline to the belief that argon is a single element.

One of the most remarkable properties of argon is its

inertness. Up to the time of the announcement (January 31), all attempts to induce it to combine with other substances or to discover evidences of its willingness to do so, were abortive. It remained for a French chemist, M. Berthelot, to make the first discovery along this line. He has found not only that argon is not absolutely inert, but that it is capable of forming a variety of combinations under conditions which always exist in the atmosphere. Under the influence of the silent electric discharge it combines with various organic compounds, notably with benzene.

The discovery by M. Berthelot of the activity of argon, has since been confirmed by Lord Rayleigh, whose experiments have incidentally placed to his credit another most remarkable discovery,—namely, that helium, a substance hitherto supposed to exist only in the sun and a few of the stars, is really also a constituent of the earth's crust.

In order to find if there was not something in the world with which argon would combine, Lord Rayleigh was experimenting with some rare earths, among them one known as cleveite, found in Norway, containing yttrium, erbium, and other rare elements. When this mineral is treated with weak sulphuric acid it gives off a gas hitherto regarded as nitrogen. Professor Ramsay found that it was not nitrogen but argon. This proved that argon will unite with something else, for in this mineral it is already in combination.

But another very much more remarkable fact was here discovered. With the argon in this mineral there was another unknown gas. For many years it has been known that there is a gas existing in the sun which has not been discovered on the earth. Its presence there is indicated by a peculiar and very simple yellow spectrum line. It has even been suggested that it may be identical with the ether which carries the waves of light; but what it is has been entirely uncertain; only its existence was known. This new gas found with argon in the Norwegian earth was submitted to Professor Crookes, and he declares that its spectrum is that of this enigmatic element in the sun which had received the provisional name of helium. It is supposed to be one of the lightest of known substances.

In connection with this there has been another very interesting discovery by M. Berthelot, the French chemist who, with the use of argon, has developed at an ordinary pressure a magnificent, greenish yellow fluorescence which shows the same spectrum as the *aurora borealis*. From this he deduced the conclusion that the northern lights are caused by argon made fluorescent by the electrical currents in the upper atmosphere.

**Astronomy.**—The following conclusions are drawn from the observations of the transit of Mercury last November, which were not fully satisfactory, owing to bad weather prevailing in western Europe and the United States at the time.

The observations were quite sufficient to confirm Professor Newcomb's conclusion, that Leverrier's tables no longer accurately represent the planet's motion, owing to an unexplained disturbance of the planet's node and perihelion, which is now under investigation. The planet was very nearly a minute behindhand. Backlund, the Russian astronomer, who has had Encke's comet in hand so many years, has recently published, as a sort of "by-product" of his researches, a new determination of the mass of Mercury, depending upon the effect the planet has produced upon the motion of the comet. He finds the planet to be only about one-thirtieth of the mass of the earth, and this result agrees fairly well with that obtained by Professor Harkness of Washington, a few years ago. If this is correct, and the balance of evidence is now strongly in its favor, Mercury can no longer be regarded as the "densest" of the planets, but in this respect must take rank below both Venus and the earth. But it is not easy to be sure that other forces than gravitational attractions may not have something to do with the comet's behavior, and this casts a shade of doubt on Backlund's result.

*Transparency of Metallic Films.*—Among the most remarkable results of original work last year was Mr. Philipp Lenard's application of the discovery of Hertz, that metallic films are transparent to the dark rays issuing from the negative pole in the case of electric discharge in a high vacuum.

The experimenter closes one end of a vacuum tube with an aluminium film sufficiently thick to resist atmospheric pressure over a small area, and studies the cathode rays after passage through the metal. These cathode rays do not affect the eye, and produce no sensation in the skin, yet they are photographically active, and when they impinge upon the tongue or nostrils produce the taste and smell of ozone. They are sharply discriminated from ordinary light by the fact that they cannot pass through quartz plates which are transparent to light. In Ebert's luminescent lamp an attempt is made to apply the cathode rays to the purposes of practical illumination. The inventor states that a serviceable light can be obtained from his apparatus with an expenditure of one two-thousandth part of the energy consumed in the acetate unit lamp. Should even a fraction of the economy of power here indicated be realized in practice, a wholly new start will be given to electric lighting.

*Artificial Cotton.*—A process has been discovered of making artificial cotton, the product being much cheaper than natural cotton, and possessing most of its qualities, though lacking its full strength. The basis is wood pulp, which, by a course of chemical treatment, is changed into pure cellulose, and is then spun into thread and woven.

*Anti-Toxin.*—*Treatment of Diphtheria.*—Though occasionally attacked by skeptics, the value of the Behring anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria is now very generally admitted. The following review of the subject is condensed from an article by Dr. L. E. Holt, appearing in a recent number of the *Forum*.

The present plan of producing anti-toxin is as follows. Large animals, such as the horse or cow, are usually employed for purposes of injection. In the beginning as large a quantity of the toxin of diphtheria is injected as the animal will bear without danger to life. This toxin is obtained by cultivating the germs of diphtheria under favorable conditions, and separating the living bacteria from their poisonous products by filtration or by destroying them by heat. Following the injections there are decided symptoms produced. A large swelling appears at the point where the injection is made, which may cover the whole side of the animal. The temperature rises, and there may be considerable prostration, with marked loss in weight. The reactionary symptoms usually last from one to three days. After these have passed off a second injection is made, and subsequently others, at intervals of a few days. It is found that the dose of the toxin can gradually be increased with each injection until enormous quantities can be tolerated. When this point is reached at which the injection of large amounts of the toxin produces no reaction, the animal is said to possess a high degree of immunity. A long time is required for the production of this condition, the period being from three to twelve months, according to the size of the animal, its susceptibility, and many other conditions.

The anti-toxin is obtained from the blood of the animal, generally by bleeding from the jugular vein. The vein is opened, and from one to four quarts of blood is drawn into a sterilized vessel. After standing for a few hours, this blood separates into a clot and a clear portion above which is known as the serum. The anti-toxin is contained in the blood-serum.

In marked contrast to the symptoms produced by the injection of the toxin are those resulting from the anti-toxin. With the latter there is, as a rule, no pain, inflammation, swelling, rise of temperature, constitutional weakness, or depression. In most of the cases but one injection, when given early, is required. The effect upon the local and general symptoms of diphtheria is in most cases striking. The temperature often falls two or three degrees in twenty-four hours. In the throat it is noticed first that the membrane ceases to spread; then that it is smaller, and finally that it loosens and comes away. Often in two or three days it has entirely disappeared. Regarding injurious effects attributed to the remedy, such as an increase in the disposition of the disease to affect the kidneys, the testimony is as yet conflicting. The danger has not been shown to be of much importance, and the great majority of observers agree in the opinion that the injections are harmless. The mortality of diphtheria in Paris in 3,900 hospital cases treated during the four years preceding the introduction of anti-toxin, was fifty-two per cent. Of the first 300 hospital cases of true diphtheria treated with anti-toxin the mortality was but 26 per cent. There are included in these 300, only cases in which the diphtheria bacillus was found. The later reports from Paris are even more encouraging. In 231 additional cases the mortality was but 14½ per cent; showing that with a better understanding of the use of anti-toxin and greater skill in preparing it, the results have been steadily improving.

In estimating the value of the published reports it should be known that the majority of these have been made by men who have seen much of diphtheria and who know well what its natural course is. Also, that care has been taken to exclude all cases of "false" diphtheria, or those in which the diphtheria bacillus was absent, and that these make up a very large proportion of the mild cases once in-



cluded as diphtheria. The striking and immediate fall in the mortality in hospitals for diphtheria from 40 or 50 per cent to from 10 to 26 per cent, as in the reports given, is too marked to be accidental, especially when it has been noted in all parts of the world where the treatment has been tried. The evidence seems sufficient to establish the fact that in a child previously healthy, uncomplicated diphtheria may be cured in nearly every instance when injections are made upon the first or second day of the disease, excepting only those cases in which the disease begins in the larynx (membranous croup). In these latter the present mortality (about 70 per cent) is likely to be very much reduced. There are many cases of diphtheria in which a fatal result is not so much due to the infection of the diphtheria bacillus as to the associated infection with other germs. The products of the latter are in no way neutralized by anti-toxin treatment. These germs are the most common cause of the broncho-pneumonia which is so frequent and so fatal a complication of diphtheria. In these cases of "mixed infection" so good results are not to be expected as in the simple cases.

When the injections are made late in the disease, the benefit which results will depend upon the degree of general poisoning which has already taken place, for the patient may have already absorbed a sufficient amount of poison to cause death.

There are eminent critics, such as Professors Bergmann, Virchow, and Hausemann, who are inclined to think that it will take a long time yet to demonstrate the precise value of the anti-toxin serum. At a recent meeting of the Berlin Medical Society, Dr. Hausemann denied that Löffler's bacillus, against which the anti-toxin treatment is directed, was the originator of diphtheria, there being instances of the disease where it was not present, and cases where its presence was not accompanied with the disease. The critics of the treatment contend that it has not yet been positively demonstrated to be a cure, and that it has been shown to produce noxious effects.

**Aërial Navigation.**—On December 4, 1894, a most important aëronautic voyage was made from Stassfurt, Saxony, by Dr. A. Berson, in the balloon *Phœnix*. He ascended to a height of 9,150 metres, where the thermometer stood at 47.9° below zero. The following were the most noteworthy results of the voyage:

- 1, the arrival at a greater height than was ever reached before;
- 2, the ascertaining of an unusually low temperature at that height, and a much greater lowering of the temperature between 1,500 metres and 9,200 metres than was ever before accepted for the winter;
- 3, a change of temperature mornings and evenings till the height of 1,500 metres;
- 4, relatively very weak insulation even at the greatest height;
- 5, humidity in the highest regions, and fine mist in the sky to the enormous height of more than 10,000 metres;
- 6, snowflake structure of the *cirrus* clouds at 9,000 metres;
- 7, tremendous increase of the swiftness of the wind upward, for, with almost perfect calm on the surface of the earth, more than 310 kilometres were made in 5 hours 17 minutes which gives a medium swiftness of 16½ metres per second.

**Causes of Earthquakes.**—The following account (in substance) of the conclusions of modern science on this subject appeared in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, from the pen of Prince Krapotkin:

“The theory of earthquake origin which has till lately prevailed in science, and which had for it the authority of Humboldt and Leopold Buch, is well known. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions were considered as effects of a common cause, the never-ceasing reaction of the hot and molten interior of the earth upon its thin solid crust. When water, percolating the rocks or running down their fissures, reaches the depths at which the temperature is so high that rocks and metals are maintained in a liquid state, steam is evolved under a formidable pressure, and, together with the gases originated from the molten mass itself, it accumulates in the subterranean cavities. Rows of volcanoes rise along gigantic trends which are opened in the earth’s crust, and they act as so many safety-valves for the escape of the gases and steam; but if one of these valves be obstructed for some reason, the pressure of the gases grows, until they open a passage through the solid crust, bringing the rocks into a formidable commotion.”

However, the cause above indicated appeared too powerful in comparison with the results, and another theory has come to be looked upon as more plausible. “Research was directed toward study of the local causes which might have given origin to each separate earthquake. There is, of course, a number of earthquakes directly due to volcanic causes; but these, as already indicated by Humboldt, are always limited in their areas, and are the minority. As to the greater number, their causes must be sought for in local disturbances of the rocky strata. Everywhere there are softer strata which are disintegrated by water between the rocky layers above and beneath them. One day or the other they must yield; and when they do yield, their subsidence, or the gliding of the upper strata upon a softened intermediate layer, must result in an earthquake. \* \* \* Starting from the idea that the cooling of the globe results in a steady decrease of its diameter, and consequently in a continuous shrinking and shrivelling of its outer strata, Suess endeavored to show how this process would work in producing the leading features of the earth’s surface. \* \* \* The earthquakes under this broad conception of ‘geo-tectonics’ appear as simple trepidations of the soil by which the shrinking of the crust and mountain-building processes are necessarily accompanied.

“Kant had already remarked that most earthquakes take place on the seaboard. Modern research fully confirms this view, and goes a step farther. It maintains that by far the greatest number of earthquakes—perhaps 90 per cent, as Professor Milne says—originate beneath the sea, where the rocks, under the superincumbent hydrostatic pressure, are continuously saturated with moisture, and can the more easily be displaced. \* \* \* In short, it may be taken as a fact that a great number of earthquakes originate at the sea-bottom, near the sea-coast.”

**Other Scientific Notes.**—Considerable discussion was recently aroused by the discovery, made by Dr. Dubois in Java, of a fossil of the extinct *pithecanthropus erectus*, supposed by some to be the “missing link” filling up the gap between man and the anthropoid apes. The remains

included a skull, a molar tooth, and a left femur. The last is, however, certainly human; and the skull, of which only the upper and hinder portion is preserved, is described as dolichocephalic, its dimensions indicating a cranium about two-thirds the average human size. In regard to the discovery, Dr. D. J. Cunningham, professor of anatomy in the University of Dublin, writes:

“The skull and tooth, even granting that they are from the same individual, present no such characters as would warrant the formation of a new family. The cranium at least is undoubtedly human. Most certainly they are not derived from a transition form between any of the existing anthropoid apes and man; such a form does not and cannot exist, seeing that the divarication of the ape and man has taken place low down in the genealogical tree, and each has followed, for good or bad, its own path. The so-called *pithecanthropus* is in the direct human line, although it occupies a place on this considerably lower than any human form at present known.”

A French Canadian blacksmith, F. Allard, of Lévis, Quebec, is said to have succeeded in tempering aluminium so as to give it the consistency of iron.



## ART.

A SALE of pictures by the late George Inness was held in New York city, beginning February 12. When the artist died in August, 1894, he left 240 unsold canvases ranging in date from 1860 to the year of his death. On the first night of the sale, eighty pictures were disposed of for a total of \$35,755. The highest price, \$2,100, was paid for the large work entitled *Sundown*. Two others brought over \$1,500, and four over \$1,000 each.

An exhibition of portraits of women—recalling to mind similar exhibitions in New York city and London, Eng.,—was begun in Boston, Mass., March 11. Like the recent Academy Loan Exhibition in New York (Vol. 4, p. 925), the object of the Boston event was a charitable one, its proceeds going to the Children's Aid Society and the Sunnyside Day Nursery. A remarkable feature of the display was the large number of old family portraits, works of the masters of colonial and last century times, notably Copley and Stuart, most of them distinctly New England. There was, however, a showing of old European masters—Paul Veronese, Titian, Van Dyck, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Great, however, as was the display of the older masters, interest in con-

temporary work was not overshadowed; and here the same distinctively New England characteristics were maintained, the modern American works including paintings by De Forrest, Brush, Dennis Bunker, F. P. Vinton, John S. Sargent, William M. Chase, James Whistler, and others. Modern European artists were represented by Cabanel, Benjamin Constant, Carolus-Duran, and Dagnan-Bouveret.

About the close of the quarter the annual exhibitions of the Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists in New York city, were opened. At the Academy a wide range of subjects and a generally high standard was maintained. Among noteworthy works were Mr. Tarbell's *Girl with Ring*; Mr. Isham's portrait of a lady; Mr. H. O. Walker's *Morning Vision*; Mr. Benson's *Mother and Children*; Miss Macomber's *Faith, Hope, and Love*, a religious subject; Mr. Frederic Remington's *Mexican Cowboys*; and paintings by Mr. Frank Fowler, Mr. E. A. Bell, Mr. Chase, Mr. Twachtman, and many others.

At the exhibition of the society, the Shaw prize of \$1,500 was awarded to Mr. Chase's *A Friendly Call*, representing one woman calling on another in a prettily decorated room. The Webb prize was given to Mr. Child Hassam, for an impressionistic Cuban landscape. Among other noteworthy pictures exhibited were Mr. C. A. Platt's *Hill-side Pasture*; Mr. Bell's *Color, Form, and Music*; Mr. Walker's *Enchanted Wood*; Mr. Church's *Flowers of the Air*; and Mr. Cox's *Temptation of St. Anthony*, a large and ambitious work, but lacking in imagination.

An incident of interest to artists was the suit brought in Paris, France, by Sir William Eden, against James Whistler, the artist, to compel the latter to deliver a portrait of Lady Eden painted by him, and to pay damages for having delayed the delivery. It appears that, owing to pique at the smallness of the price offered by Sir William (100 guineas), Mr. Whistler effaced the head in the portrait, afterward painting in the face of another lady. On March 20 the court ordered him to restore the picture, to refund Sir William's check with interest, and to pay 1,000 francs damages and the costs in the case.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

AT Daly's theatre, New York city, January 15, an English adaptation of the French play *La Marchand de Sourires*, by Judith Gautier, had its first representation. The English title of the play is *Heart of Ruby*. The scene is laid in Japan, and the story is the old one of love severely tried but finally happily consecrated.

On January 28 Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree of London, Eng., made their first appearance before an American audience at Abbey's theatre, New York city, in a four-act drama, entitled *The Red Lamp*, by Outram Tristram. They carried the audience by storm. The story of the play is one of nihilistic conspiracy in Russia, and the conflict between the sentiments of loyalty and sisterly affection in a woman's heart.

Verdi's *Falstaff* was very successfully presented for the first time in America at the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, February 4, with M. Victor Maurel in the title rôle, which he created.

An interesting dramatic event occurred in the theatre of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, on February 25—the presentation by the Xavier Deaf-Mute Union, of a five-act drama depicting the deeds of the Maccabees under the leadership of Mattathias and Judas. The players were all deaf-mutes; but it is said that their gestures and pantomime were so expressive that the spectators found it an easy and an entertaining task to follow the story.

Mme. Réjane, the noted French actress, made her first appearance on the American stage at Abbey's theatre, New York city, February 27, in the title rôle of *Madame Sans-Gêne*, and instantly scored a great popular success.

In view of the great sensation in the literary world caused by George Du Maurier's novel, *Trilby*, much interest attached to the first stage presentation of the dramatized work at the Park theatre, Boston, Mass., on March 11, by A. M. Palmer's company. The part of "Trilby" was taken by Miss Virginia Harned. There is much in the story that was omitted from the play, and critics are divided in opinion. The dramatization was done by Mr. Paul M. Potter.

On March 11, at Palmer's theatre, New York city, Mrs. Langtry appeared in the first presentation of *Gossip*, a new play by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein.

*An Ideal Husband*, a play by Oscar Wilde, was pre-

sented for the first time in America on March 12, at the Lyceum theatre, New York city.

Another first presentation in this country was that of *John-a-Dreams*, a four-act play by C. Haddon Chambers, at the Empire theatre, New York city, March 18. The hero is an opium fiend.

The last performance on the stage of the historic Niblo's Garden in New York city, was that of *My Aunt Bridget*, given by George W. Munroe and company on March 23. This theatre, the oldest but one in the city, is to be replaced by a new office building. It is said to have been at Niblo's that Adelina Patti made her first public appearance on December 3, 1851, being then eight years old.

The season of Wagnerian grand opera conducted by Mr. Walter Damrosch at the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, February 25 to March 23, was wonderfully successful, financially as well as artistically—a success all the more remarkable since the season followed so closely the Italian and French season of Messrs. Abbey and Grau.

M. Eugène Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, has won a sensational success in the United States.

YSAYE, EUGÈNE, violinist, was born over thirty years ago in Liège, Belgium, the son of a musical teacher and composer. He was educated at the Liège Conservatory, afterward, in 1874, becoming a pupil of Wieniawski at Brussels. Through Vieuxtemps he secured a subvention from the government which enabled him to pursue his studies in Paris, where he remained under the eyes of Vieuxtemps until the death of that great artist. He has been for eight years a teacher in the conservatory at Brussels.

In Europe the most notable dramatic incidents of the quarter have been Mr. Henry Irving's production of *King Arthur* at the Lyceum theatre, London, Eng., January 12, and the presentation of two new operas by Mascagni. In the libretto of *King Arthur*, M. Comyns Carr has made no effort to dramatize the *Idylls* of Tennyson, but has followed more closely Malory, who was also the late laureate's guide. Mr. Carr's verse, however, suggests careful study of Tennyson's work. The music, by Sir Arthur Sullivan, contributed greatly to the effect of the drama.

In February a new opera, *Ratcliffe*, by the Italian composer Mascagni, was given with considerable success at La Scala, Milan. It is based upon Heine's weird story of the unfortunate Scottish lover, William Ratcliffe, who challenged and killed one by one all the *fiancés* of his cousin Maria.—Great success attended the first presentation on March 23, also at Milan, of *Sylvano*, an opera by the same composer.

**RELIGION.**

**The Pope's American Encyclical.**—The text of a lengthy encyclical letter from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America was made public January 28.

The encyclical begins with a eulogy of the American republic, and the prosperous condition of the church therein, due in large part to "the equity of the laws which obtain in America and to the customs of the well-ordered republic." It recognizes that the church is here "fettered by no hostile legislation, protected against violence by the common laws and the impartiality of the tribunals." However, it goes on to say that we "cannot draw the conclusion that in America is to be sought the type of the most desirable status of the church; or that it would be universally lawful or expedient for state and church to be, as in America, dissevered and divorced;" and that it would be better if "in addition to liberty she (the church) enjoyed the favor of the laws and the patronage of the public authority."

Regarding the establishment of the Apostolic legation at Washington and the appointment of Mgr. Satolli, His Holiness plainly indicates that none of the bishops need seek the withdrawal of the legation; and he impresses upon them that the office of the legate will in no wise interfere with their rights. Says he:

"Since it is the office and function of an Apostolic legate, with whatsoever powers he may be vested, to execute the mandates and interpret the will of the Pontiff who sends him, far from his being of any detriment to the ordinary power of the bishops, he will rather bring an accession of stability and strength. His authority will possess no slight weight for preserving in the multitude a submissive spirit; in the clergy, discipline and due reverence for the bishops; and in the bishops, mutual charity and an intimate union of souls. And, since this union, so salutary and desirable, consists mainly in harmony of thought and action, he will no doubt bring it to pass that each one of you shall persevere in the diligent administration of his diocesan affairs; that one shall not impede another in matters of government; that one shall not pry into the counsels and conduct of another; finally, that with disagreements eradicated and mutual esteem maintained, you may all work together with combined energies, to promote the glory of the American churches and the general welfare."

The Pope inculcates great caution about joining labor organizations, saying that while "it is proper and desirable to assert and secure the rights of many," yet this must not be so done as to violate duty; for one must "not touch what belongs to another;" he must allow "every one to be free in the management of his own affairs;" he is "not to hinder any one to dispose of his services when he pleases and where he pleases."



## SOCIOLOGY.\*

**Women's National Council.**—The second triennial session of the Women's National Council was held in Washington, D. C., during the two weeks ended March 2. Important constitutional amendments were adopted, so that the council will hereafter be organized on the model furnished by the United States government, with a president, vice-president, cabinet (discretionary with the president), and an upper and a lower house. Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson of New York, head of the order of King's Daughters, was chosen president, with Rev. Anna Howard Shaw as vice-president.

The resolutions adopted by the conference cover a wide field. Voluntary arbitration of disputes between employers and employed is urged; co-operation is declared to be the standard to which industrial relations should be brought; a rational divorce law is favored; dress-reform is commended; representation of women on school-boards is demanded; the establishment of a national university for both sexes is advocated; and equal pay for equal work is demanded. Other resolutions declare for scientific temperance work in the public schools, for restriction of immigration, for an educational suffrage-qualification, and for manual training and patriotic teaching in public schools.

**Temperance Legislation.**—The working of the famous Gothenburg (Sweden) system of regulating the liquor traffic has not proved entirely successful. An investigation recently instituted by the London (Eng.) *Times* has shown an increase of drunkenness under the law, with no material abatement of the admitted evils of the licensed saloon. In the city of its origin, Gothenburg, with a population of 150,000, there are about 900 drinking-places, or 9 to every 1,500 people (the proportion in New York city is 9 to 2,000). Only 74, however, are under the operation of the Gothenburg system. The others sell only beer and wine. Bottled beer may be sold anywhere, and is sold extensively.

In Norway a new law has been enacted, to take effect at the beginning of 1896.

The law is described as being in the direction of giving the monopoly of the sale of spirits to the *samlags*, or associations for the sale of spirits; while its main object is to place ultimately in the hands of the government 65 per cent of the profits of the traffic, 15

\*NOTE.—Questions of a sociological character are treated at various points in this review, according as they rise into importance sufficient to give them precedence over other topics, or as they seem to be intimately connected with the development of events, political or otherwise, in the various countries. Thus labor interests, strikes, and boycotts, some phases of legislation, temperance, female suffrage, etc., are topics of a sociological nature whose treatment is duly provided for in the scheme of this work. The present department of "Sociology" is reserved merely for such topics as may hereafter arise calling for special and extended treatment, and for such minor topics (statistics, etc.) as may be worthy of record.—Ed.



per cent going to the communes, and 20 per cent being retained by the *samlags* for distribution among temperance societies and institutions of public utility. This is effected by providing that the surplus retained by the *samlags* is to decrease 10 per cent each successive year, beginning with 1896, until it is reduced to 10 per cent. The law also increases the *minimum* quantity of spirits to be sold to the public from eight to about 55 gallons which "shall not be consumed to any extent whatsoever on the place, and must be delivered at one time, in one vessel, to one buyer." In towns with communal organizations, the sale of spirits in less quantities than 55 gallons can be carried on by only the *samlags*, whose shareholders are not to be paid more than 5 per cent on the paid-up capital. The communal organizations are to determine the number of places at which spirits shall be retailed, and the choice of a manager for each of such places is to be approved by the local municipality. Each locality has to decide by a general vote of all men and women over 25 years of age whether the establishment or the continued working of a *samlag* for the retailing of spirits is to be permitted. The majority, apparently, is not a majority of those voting, but of those entitled to vote, and the voting is to be secret. Spirits are not allowed to be retailed before 8 A. M. nor after 1 P. M. on Sundays and holidays and on the days preceding them. It is also declared penal to supply spirits to a person under 15, or to any one already intoxicated; or to supply for payment so much spirits to a person that he or she becomes intoxicated, or to turn such intoxicated person out of the house in which he or she has become intoxicated.

A very important enactment of the last session of the 53d United States congress provides for an investigation of the liquor traffic. It says:

"The commissioner of labor is hereby authorized to make an investigation relating to the economic aspects of the liquor problem and to report the results thereof to congress; provided, however, that such investigation shall be carried on under the regular appropriations made for the department of labor."



## IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

**Bounties Unconstitutional.**—A serious check to socialistic tendencies in legislation was given by the decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia early in January, to the effect that the sugar-bounty provision of the McKinley law, which was repealed by the tariff law of 1894, was unconstitutional. The court points out that the right to give such a bounty to a class of people involves the right to tax all for the benefit of this class, and that the power of taxation is "limited to public objects and purposes governmental in their nature." As for the claim that "the general welfare" clause of the constitution may be stretched to encourage the production of sugar by a bounty, the court says:

“ If congress be conceded the power to grant subsidies from the public revenues to all objects it may deem to be for the general welfare, then it follows that this discretion renders superfluous all the special delegations of power contained in the constitution, and opens a way for a flood of socialistic legislation, the specious plea for all of which has ever been the ‘general welfare.’”

The fundamental question involved in this sugar-bounty matter has never been passed upon directly by the supreme court of the United States, but the decision of the district court points out that the principle which underlies it has been ruled upon by the court of last resort, particularly in the celebrated opinion of Justice Miller, holding that the government cannot take property from citizens to bestow it on favored individuals.

**Patent Rights.**—A very important decision regarding patent rights was handed down early in March by the United States supreme court, in the case of the Bates Refrigerator Company against certain alleged infringers of their patent—to the effect that patents in this country expire with the expiration of the same patent in any foreign country. The above-named company had a 17-year patent in the United States, a 14-year patent in England, and a 5-year patent in Canada. The supreme court held that the American patent expired with the life of the Canadian 5-year patent. The decision turns on the construction of a clause in the statute covering the subject, and not on any equitable consideration. The whole sentence reads as follows:

“ But every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented in a foreign country, shall be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or, if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest term, and in no case shall it be for more than seventeen years.”

The decision derives its chief importance from the fact that it terminates the lives of a number of other important patents, including the patent on the Blake transmitter, owned by the Bell Telephone Company, and the patent on incandescent lamps. A large number of convenient electrical appliances and other useful articles are said to be affected by the decision.



**IMPORTANT STATISTICS.**

**Gold Production.**—*In the United States.*—The total gold production of the United States for 1894 is estimated at \$45,892,668, as against \$33,948,723 in 1893—an increase of nearly twelve millions. The output of silver, on the other hand, was \$28,721,014, as against \$38,491,521 in 1893—a decrease of nearly ten millions.

The most remarkable feature of the year was the sudden change of Colorado from a silver to a gold-mining camp. This was due to the discovery, first made at Leadville and Cripple Creek, that below the silver and the silver-and-gold level there are rich deposits of the yellow metal. The paralysis of mining which resulted from the decline in the price of silver and legislation adverse to that metal, has given way to an activity which has put almost every smeltery in operation, and not only the old mines but numberless new ones in working. The output of Colorado for 1894 was: Gold, \$10,616,463; silver (estimated at 63 cents an ounce, the average price in 1894), \$14,961,525; lead, \$3,199,175; copper, \$761,575. The gold output of the state in 1890 was only \$4,016,229; in 1891 it was \$4,764,880; in 1892 it had risen to \$5,539,021; in 1893 it stood at \$7,487,071. During the past year the increase was \$3,129,392.

Thus about one-third of the total increase for the whole country was contributed by Colorado. The increase, however, was general and widespread. California still remains the greatest producer of gold, its output having leaped from about twelve and a-half millions in 1893 to over fourteen millions in 1894, owing to the new working of old mines, and also to the operation of placer mines, which, after lying idle for years, are being worked again under the new hydraulic-mining law. It is quartz-mining, however, in California as everywhere else, which is said to yield the largest returns.

*In South Africa.*—Though hardly known five years ago, South Africa now ranks second among the gold producers of the world. Nearly nine-tenths of the production is drawn from the Witwatersrand district in the Transvaal; but new fields are being opened up in Matabeleland and Mashonaland. The rapid growth in gold production is shown by the figures for the past four years: in 1891, 729,238 ounces; 1892, 1,210,868 ounces; 1893, 1,478,477 ounces; and 1894, 2,035,970 ounces, or nearly three times the output of 1891. A noteworthy point is that in the South African fields there has been a gradual and appar-

ently steady decrease in the average returns per ton of ore worked.

**Illiteracy in the United States.**—The proportion of illiteracy among the population of the United States far exceeds that found in England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, and Scandinavia; but is much less than that in Austria, Italy, Spain, Russia, and some other countries. However, in the decade ended 1890, the percentage decreased from 17 to 13.3, owing largely to development of the public school system, religious enterprise, and increased facilities. In this respect, the South has made the greatest relative progress. The following table gives the figures for 1880 and 1890 in the case of those states (all Southern) whose illiteracy is 25 per cent and more of their population of ten years of age and over:

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Percentage.		No. of illiterate.	
	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.
Alabama.....	50.9	41	433,447	438,535
Arkansas.....	38	26.6	202,015	209,745
Florida.....	43.4	27.8	80,183	78,730
Georgia.....	49.9	39.8	520,416	518,706
Kentucky.....	29.9	21.6	348,392	294,381
Louisiana.....	49.1	45.8	318,380	364,184
Mississippi.....	49.5	40	373,201	360,613
New Mexico.....	65	44.5	57,156	50,070
North Carolina.....	48.3	35.7	463,975	409,703
South Carolina.....	55.4	45	369,848	360,705
Tennessee.....	38.7	26.6	410,722	340,140
Texas.....	29.7	19.7	316,432	308,873
Virginia.....	40.6	30.2	430,352	365,736
			4,324,519	4,100,111

The gratifying progress shown by the above figures is enhanced when we consider that in some sections of the South, especially in Texas, there has been a large increase in population.

In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana there are more than three colored illiterates to one white; in Mississippi it is nearly seven to one; in South Carolina it is more than five to one; and in Virginia more than two to one. In Kentucky, New Mexico, and Tennessee the actual number of white illiterates is greater than that of colored; but the percentage is decidedly in favor of the whites. Everywhere, however, a most encouraging reduction in the percentage of illiterates among the colored population is indicated.

The states which show an increased percentage of illiteracy—the increase is very slight—are in the North and West. They are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. The

influx of French Canadians and others helps to explain this increase.

We have in all 6,324,702 illiterates in the United States against 6,239,958 in 1880. This is an actual increase; but the percentages for 1880 and 1890 show a substantial decrease.

**The Phosphate Industry.**—The United States is fast becoming the principal phosphate-producing country in the world. Phosphate beds were discovered in South Carolina as far back as 1837, but they were not worked to any extent until 1868, when their output amounted to about 11,862 tons. Rich deposits were found in Florida in 1881. The growth of the industry in these two states during the past few years has been very remarkable. In South Carolina last year about thirty phosphate mines produced 294,000 tons of phosphate, and in Florida 106 mines yielded during the year 500,000 tons. The total output of the entire country for the year was 1,550,000 tons; and this exceeded the output of Germany, which was the largest European phosphate-producing country, by 50,000 tons.

The production of our enormous cereal crops results in a constant exhaustion of the soil. It is estimated that a single crop of cereals in the United States takes from the soil upward of 17,650,270,800 pounds of mineral matter and over 2,000,000,000 pounds of ash and phosphoric acid. An acre of land must supply about nineteen pounds of phosphoric acid to produce one cereal crop.

**Growth of Trolley Systems.**—While the annual average in the past in the United States of new electric-car mileage has been about 880, in 1894 there were 1,441 miles put in operation. The total capitalization of trolley roads is put at between fifty and sixty million dollars. The total number of street-cars of all descriptions now in use is 41,009, of which 22,477 are electric. The introduction of the trolley system has caused the value of horses for this purpose to drop from \$125 to from \$25 to \$40 each.

**Miscellaneous.**—There are thirty-four tin-plate works in the United States now completed or in construction, which will have a capacity per year of 260,000 tons of finished product, and will employ from 11,000 to 12,000 hands. They represent an invested capital of about \$8,500,000.

During 1894 there were 20,803 patents granted in the United States. Applications numbered 36,987.

Telegraph lines throughout the world aggregate 1,069,-

123 miles. Of these America has more than half, 548,832; Europe, 382,937; Asia, 67,875; Australasia, 47,812; and Africa, 21,687 miles.



## DISASTERS.

**American.**—On the night of January 15, in Butte City, Mont., a series of three explosions occurred during a fire in the Kenyon-Connell Company's warehouse, causing the death of about sixty persons, and the serious injury of thirty or forty others. Nitro-glycerine and giant powder had been stored in the warehouses, in violation of the city ordinances.

On January 19 the passenger steamer *State of Missouri* struck a rock in the Ohio river near Alton, Ind., and sank with a loss of about thirty-seven lives.

On February 11 the anxiety caused by the non-appearance of the long-overdue French line steamer *La Gascoigne*, was relieved by the report of her safe arrival off the bar at New York harbor. The vessel had left Havre, France, on January 26, and was due at New York February 3. The delay in her passage was caused by a break in her machinery and by heavy weather.

On February 28 a train on the Interoceanic railroad, while rounding a curve at high speed, near the City of Mexico, was wrecked; sixty-five were killed and forty injured.

On March 8 the packet steamer *Longfellow*, in a fog, struck a pier of the Chesapeake bridge over the Ohio river at Cincinnati, and sank within three minutes, causing the loss of six lives.

On March 13 the noted electrician, Nikola Tesla, suffered the loss, by fire, of his laboratory in New York city. Several nearly completed inventions, which gave promise of important results in the field of electric lighting, were destroyed.

On March 20 sixty men perished through an explosion in the Rocky Mountain Coal & Iron Company's Red Canon mine near Evanston, Wyo.

On March 27 another disastrous fire visited Milwaukee, Wis., destroying \$1,000,000 worth of property, including the Y. M. C. A. building and the stocks and buildings of about twenty business firms.

On March 28, fifty-six buildings were destroyed and thirty-four families rendered homeless by a fire at Canaseraga, N. Y.; loss, about \$135,000, partly covered by insurance.

On March 28 a large part of the historic portion of the city of St. Augustine, Fla., was destroyed by a fire which started in a blacksmith shop; loss, about \$200,000; insurance, about \$50,000.

**Foreign.**—*Loss of the Elbe.*—One of the most appalling of recent disasters at sea occurred early on the morning of January 30, in the North sea, about forty-five miles off Lowestoft, coast of Suffolk, England. The North German Lloyd steamer *Elbe* (Captain Von Goessel), bound from Bremen to New York *via* Southampton, was run into by the British steamer *Crathie* (Captain Gordon), plying between Rotterdam and Aberdeen. The *Elbe* was struck amidships, abaft the engine-room, and sank in twenty minutes, with the loss of 335 lives. The crew seem to have been fairly disciplined; but the passengers were panic stricken. Only three of the lifeboats could be got out: one of these was immediately swamped; another was lost in the heavy sea then running; the third, with twenty persons (the sole survivors of the 355 aboard the vessel), was picked up by a British fishing smack, the *Wildflower*. Official figures state that 335 lives were lost. Of the crew, numbering 155, fifteen were saved; of forty-nine saloon passengers, four were rescued; but only one of the 151 steerage passengers escaped. Miss Anna Boecker was the only woman survivor.

The *Elbe* was a vessel of 4,510 tons' displacement; length over all, 418 feet; beam, forty-four feet; depth, thirty-five feet. She had two funnels and four masts, schooner rigged. Her speed was sixteen and one-half knots, and horse-power 5,600. The *Crathie* was a small vessel of about 475 tons.

The *Crathie* reached Rotterdam the same day with her stem stove in. A thorough investigation into the disaster was instituted, and the owners of the *Elbe* are taking action to recover damages.

Among the lessons derivable from this disaster, we may note the inadequacy of the present means of saving life. The *Elbe* was provided with ten lifeboats, besides life-rafts, and collapsible boats. In consequence of the careening to port, the five starboard lifeboats could not be launched. The life rafts and other boats appear to have been of no account.

Another dreadful disaster was the loss of the Spanish

man-of-war *Reina Regente*, which occurred in the Atlantic off the entrance to the Mediterranean during the storm of March 10-11. She had landed at Tangier the Moorish embassy sent to negotiate on matters arising out of the late troubles at Melilla, and was returning to Cadiz. She had on board 420 persons, all of whom were lost.

The *Reina Regente* was the finest battle ship of the Spanish navy. It was this vessel which towed the caravel *Santa Maria* across the Atlantic, and subsequently took part in the Columbian naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893, in company with the *Infanta Isabel* and the *Nueva España* (Vol. 3, p. 296). She was a twin-screw, steel-protected cruiser of 4,800 tons' displacement and 12,000 horse-power. Her dimensions were: Length on water line, 320 ft.; beam, 50 ft. 7 in.; mean draught, 20 ft. 4 in. Her battery consisted of four 9.45-inch, six 4.72-inch, and 14 rapid-fire and machine guns. She had five torpedo tubes.

It was reported (but not confirmed) late in March, that the sunken cruiser had been found 37 miles northwest of Tarifa by the cruiser *Alphonso XII*.



## LITERATURE.

### Science:—

*Meteorology, Weather, and Methods of Forecasting.* Description of meteorological instruments and river flood predictions in the United States. By Thomas Russell. Illustrated. 8vo. \$4.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

A new treatise giving a general account of meteorological instruments, and of the distribution of temperature, the movement of the winds, the occurrence of storms, and other meteorological phenomena, but in an expository rather than an explanatory style. The more notable features of the book are its chapters on weather and flood prediction. Professor Russell gives the fullest account of the methods employed that is to be found in our language. While the prediction of the weather is based on simple principles, the application of these principles to the endless variety of weather-forms presented on the daily maps is shown to be a matter of great difficulty.

*The Story of the Stars Simply Told for General Readers.* By George F. Chambers, F. R. A. S., author of *A Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy*, etc. Illustrated. The Library of Useful Stories. 160 pp. Indexed. 16mo. Boards, 30 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

By means of it even the uninitiated will be readily enabled to grasp the facts relative to the principal stars and constellations which can



be seen by the eye on a cloudless night, together with a list of the celestial objects which can be observed through small telescopes.

*Infection and Immunity.* With special reference to the new diphtheria anti-toxin. By Charles Russell Bardeen, B. A., assistant in histology, Johns Hopkins University. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

An able and timely review of the history and the most recent results of investigation in the field of bacteriology. Reprinted from the *School Bulletin*.

### Philosophy:—

*The Foundations of Belief.* Notes introductory to the study of theology. By the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, author of *A Defense of Philosophic Doubt*, etc. 366 pp. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"Mr. Balfour's work contains no theories that are both new and true; such theories, indeed, seem no longer possible in the realm of philosophy. \* \* \* Its chief claim to distinction is that it marks the growth of the revolt against that application of the methods of natural science to philosophy and theology which has been the salient feature of contemporary thought. The public position of the author would of itself be sufficient to secure a large hearing for any reasoned utterance that he might make on a question of broad human interest. In this case the attention which the work will command is enhanced by the fascinating lucidity of its style, by its wit, its graceful irony, its dignity, and, at times, its great eloquence; and, what is even still more exceptional and agreeable in a book professedly dealing with abstruse problems, it displays an almost entire freedom from barbarous and perplexing terminology. \* \* \*

"Mr. Balfour declares in his preliminary observations that the work is intended for the general reader rather than for the specialist in philosophy, and that his object is to recommend a particular attitude towards the problems of the world.

"Mr. Balfour is not, in fact, a believer himself, but radically and thoroughly a skeptic; he finds a certain scheme of thought in possession of the field, and he says: 'Why disturb it? It will not stand the test of skeptical inquiry? I will show you that agnosticism, positivism, and every other variety of naturalism, are in just as bad a case. So let us have peace, and say that we believe in the established doctrine.' This is the actual thesis which he expounds with wonderful keenness and lucidity."

Principal Fairbairn of Mansfield College, Oxford, says in reference to the work:

"The way of faith is in these days hard enough; it need not be made more difficult; and it becomes those who believe that the highest truth of reason is one with the highest object of faith, to make it clear that in their view at least a true theology can never be built on a skeptical philosophy, and that only the thought which trusts the reason can truly vindicate faith in the God who gave it."

*Comte, Mill, and Spencer.* An outline of philosophy. By John Watson, LL.D., professor of philosophy in Queen's College, Kingston, Ont. New York: Macmillan & Co. Price, \$1.75.

An able exposition and criticism of the present-day philosophy of empiricism, characterized by the perspicuity and at the same time profundity which are well-known qualities of the writer.

*Mental Development in the Child and the Race.* Methods and processes. By James Mark Baldwin, Ph.D., author of *Handbook of Psychology*, etc. With seventeen figures and ten tables. 496 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.60. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"This volume sums five years' work in the study of the child and of mental development. Five chapters are devoted to child study and its results. These facts and conclusions are then applied to a synthesis of psychological development and an analysis of the origin of consciousness, development, and character. The book summarizes a field which in the last ten years has been most fruitful."

### Political Economy and Sociology:—

*Our Fight with Tammany.* By Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D. 296 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"The steps which led up to the overthrow of Tammany Hall in New York city on November 6, 1894, are traced with that fearless directness and unreserve of statement for which the utterances of the author have become notable. It is not claimed that in this work there is an exhaustive treatment of the matter; indeed, the writer has wisely limited himself to those features in the case upon which he can speak with the authority of an actor or a witness. Two motives have impelled him to the recital of the story of the struggle: First, that, inasmuch as there has been a good deal of desultory warfare waged during the past three years, he is concerned that the public should appreciate the thread of identity of purpose that runs through it; and, secondly, the desire to be of service to other municipalities which may be suffering the same kind of tyranny which the city of New York has just renounced."

*Wealth and Waste.* The principles of political economy in their application to the present problems of labor, law, and the liquor traffic. By Alphonso A. Hopkins, Ph.D. Cloth. 12mo. 286 pp. \$1.00. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

A notable contribution to the literature of reform, in which the writer seeks to apply accepted principles of political economy, and meet the arguments of economists and politicians with the logic of irrefutable facts. A few among the numerous topics considered are: Economy and Labor, Wealth and its Distribution, Consumption and Waste, Relation of Economy and Prohibition, Cause of Hard Times, Labor and Capital, Labor's Loss from Liquor, the Genesis and Logic of License, the Inspiration of Strikes, Law and Popular Morality, Politics and Moral Questions, Parties and Issues, Suffrage and the Frauds Upon It, etc. The propositions of the ablest economists are projected, along their own logical lines, against the liquor traffic as a foe to labor and a parasite upon legitimate industries. The work appeals to reason rather than to sentiment, and urges economic principles rather than moral obligation.

*The Currency and the Banking Law of the Dominion of Canada.* Considered with reference to currency reform in the United States. By William C. Cornwell. 86 pp. 12mo. Paper, 75 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The first part of this pamphlet, entitled "Canadian Banking System—Its Growth and Present Operation," embraces the substance of an address delivered at the American Bankers' convention, New Orleans, La., November 12, 1891. It caused American bankers to examine the Canadian currency system; and so favorably were they impressed with it, that at their convention at Baltimore in September, 1894, its main features were reproduced in what is called the "Baltimore plan" of currency reform. The banking act of Canada is given entire in the second part of the book.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

*Break-up of the English Party System.* By Edward Porritt. 8vo. Paper. Pp. 24. Price, 25 cents.

"Mr. Porritt discusses one of the most interesting and significant of the features which have developed in English politics since 1885. He shows how the present house does not contain, as formerly, only two distinct parties, but is made up of no less than eight groups, six of which, if taken together, constitute what was formerly the liberal party, and the remaining two the opposition. He then explains how this system developed, and what a great influence it has upon legislation. One of the results of this development, according to Mr. Porritt, will be that what is known as the liberal party will cease to be a legislative power."

*Money and Bank Credits in the United States.* By Henry W. Williams. Paper, 8vo. Pp. 26. Price, 25 cents.

A criticism of what is known as the "Baltimore plan" of currency reform, which was drawn up by a committee of bankers (Vol. 4, p. 763). The writer first outlines a development of the system now in use, which, if carried out, he thinks, would give us a "safe and elastic" currency. He then concludes with a review of the Baltimore plan, and a criticism of the "fourth suggestion of the Baltimore bankers, that no security be deposited by the banks to protect their note issues." He shows what he considers "the danger inherent in this suggestion, and the safer plan to follow."

*Wieser's Natural Value.* By Dr. D. I. Green. Paper, 8vo. Pp. 20. Price, 25 cents.

A careful review of Professor Wieser's work, *Natural Value*, which work is perhaps the only one presenting clearly and fully the fundamental ideas held in common by members of the Austrian school of political economy. The ideas of this school have had an important influence on the rising generation of American economists.

*How to Save Bimetallism.* By the Duc de Noailles. Paper, 8vo. Pp. 12. Price, 15 cents.

"The remedy suggested by the author is to adopt a parallel and independent bimetalism. Let each metal have its own value based on the weight of the coins either in gold or in silver without any pro-

portion or ratio. One result of the suppression of the existing ratio would be to reduce by one-half the value of the stock of silver, and would therefore, most probably, be opposed by silver-mine owners, etc. But as silver is now occupying a fictitious position, to which it is not entitled, sooner or later it must fall to its natural place, and the sooner it is put there, the sooner we will arrive at a solution of the problem."

*Elected or Appointed Officials.* By Hon. J. G. Bourinot, clerk of the Canadian house of commons. Paper, 8vo. Pp. 31. Price, 25 cents.

"In Canada the custom has been to appoint all officials having executive or ministerial functions to perform—apart, of course, from the political heads. The only officers elected by the people are those who are to legislate for them. There has started, however, a movement to change this system by adopting the system in vogue in the United States, of electing all officers, no matter whether they be legislative, executive, or judicial.

"Dr. Bourinot's paper is a strong argument against making such a change."

*The Pacific Railway Debts.* By R. T. Colburn. Paper, 8vo. Pp. 22. Price, 25 cents.

"The question as to the settlement of these debts is one which must be decided by congress at an early date, since the thirty-years' term of the original loan of the United States to the Pacific railroads has rolled around. The first instalment of bonds issued to the Central Pacific railroad matured on January 16 last; and during the next four years, but chiefly in 1898, the remaining instalments fall due. Not only have the companies failed to collect enough to pay off the principal, but they have even failed to pay a great part of the annual interest, so that now the Central and Union companies owe the government about \$125,000,000, or twice the original loan of \$64,000,000. Several modes of solving this problem have been advanced in congress. Mr. Colburn takes them up in turn, showing the advantages and disadvantages of each."

### Religion:—

*Old and New Unitarian Belief.* By John White Chadwick, author of *The Bible of To-Day*, *The Faith of Reason*, etc. With a portrait. 246 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. Boston: G. H. Ellis.

"The initial chapter traces the rise and development of Unitarian belief. The body of the work, however, is devoted to a clear exposition of the distinctive doctrines of that faith. The doctrinal position held by the Unitarian Church concerning God and man, the Bible, Jesus Christ, the future life, salvation, reward and punishment, here find true and felicitous statement."

*The Parchments of the Faith.* By Rev. George E. Merrill, author of *The Story of the Manuscripts*, etc. Illustrated. 288 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Amer. Baptist Pub. Soc.

An account for popular information of the Biblical manuscripts.

First Jewish manuscripts are described, next the leading Greek codices, and third their derivatives, while closing chapters deal with the monuments. The methods of writing, criteria by which the age of a manuscript is known, and other details are illustrated by fac-similes.

*The Supremacy of the Spiritual.* By Edward Randall Knowles, LL.D. 61 pp. 12mo. Boston: Arena Pub. Co.

"The conclusion reached by the author is that spirit is the universal, omnipresent, substantial medium of all the phenomena of the universe and the underlying substance of all matter, constantly sustained in its accidents for the contemplation of created spirits by the Divine Will, in accordance with fixed and permanent laws."

*Modern Missions in the East.* Their methods, successes, and limitations. By Edward A. Lawrence, D. D. With an introduction by Edward T. Eaton, D. D., LL. D. 329 pp. 12mo. \$1.75. New York: Harper & Bros.

"The volume is notable because it is really the author's journal of a twenty months' tour of the world, undertaken with the express purpose of studying the mission work of various denominations. The substance of the volume before us was first presented in the form of lectures in the Andover Theological Seminary and subsequently in Yale Divinity School and Beloit College. We believe that the religious world has few books to offer upon the subject of missionary enterprise as admirably adapted as this to attract, impress, and convince the indifferent."

### History:—

*History of the United States.* By E. Benjamin Andrews. With maps. Two vols. Pp. 390, 341. Indexed. 12mo. \$4.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

In tracing the political evolution of our country, the author has utilized the many valuable results of recent research. The work is too large to be considered a school-book or manual, but its really moderate compass adapts it admirably to the use of the general reader, for whom it was primarily designed."

*Prince Henry the Navigator.* The Hero of Portugal and of Modern Discovery, 1394-1460 A. D. By C. Raymond Beazley. Heroes of the Nations series. 336 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"This volume gives an account of geographical progress throughout the early ages. It was Prince Henry who first directed the movement which culminated with Columbus and the discovery of America. The work is of decided interest, because it contains copies of all the best-known maps of the early cartographers. The illustrations are numerous.

*A History of Egypt.* From the Earliest Times to the XVIth Dynasty. By W. M. Flinders Petrie, D. C. L. With numerous illustrations. Vol. I. 262 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

"Mr. Petrie's qualifications for the task he has set himself are

undoubted. Roughly speaking, he spends half the year exploring, and the other half lecturing at University College, London, Eng., where he holds the professorship of Egyptology, founded by the provisions of the will of the late Miss Amelia B. Edwards. The present volume is an instalment only of a work in six volumes. Three of them are to be written by Mr. Petrie, and others by Mr. Milne and Mr. Stanley Lane Poole. In the present book the narrative is carried from prehistoric times to the almost equally obscure period of the 16th dynasty. The early part is particularly interesting because it is practically new. A certain amount is guesswork, and can only be described as probable, but this element gradually diminishes as we get on. Mr. Petrie's account of the pyramids is the fullest but most succinct that has yet appeared."

### Biography:—

*General Hancock.* By General Francis A. Walker. With a portrait and illustrations. Great Commanders. Edited by James Grant Wilson. 332 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

As a staff officer of the 2d corps of the Army of the Potomac, General Walker saw much of General Hancock. His genuine admiration for this "great commander" who "never had a separate command," appears in the present work. General Grant, too, held Hancock, among corps commanders, to be superior even to the immortal Sedgwick.

*Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier.* By Samuel T. Pickard. In two volumes. With seven portraits and views. 402-802 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$4.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Whittier never kept a diary; but, ten years before his death, knowing that a biography would be inevitable, confided to Mr. Pickard, who had married the poet's niece, the task of preparing it, mainly on the basis of his correspondence. Many letters and verses here printed were never before made public.

*A Sketch of the Life of Rev. Joseph Hardy Neesima, LL.D.* By Rev. J. D. Davis, D.D. With many illustrations. 156 pp. 12mo. \$1.00. Chicago: F. H. Revell Co.

Dr. Neesima was a runaway Japanese boy who happened to fall into the hands of an American who educated him and sent him back to Japan to preach Christianity. His success was remarkable; and as president of the Doshisha University at Kyoto, the first Christian college in Japan, his influence in moulding the new Japan was very great.

### Literature:—

*The Literature of the Georgian Era.* By the late William Minto, LL.D. Edited with a Biographical Introduction, by William Knight, LL.D. 336 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

The criticism in this work is based on a previous historical study of the original sources, and has, partly as a result of this, a striking

and refreshing originality. It tends to correct many unfounded current conceptions—for example, regarding the supposed tyranny of Pope, the revolutionizing of poetry attributed to Cowper, and the alleged lack of artistic education on the part of Burns.

### Education:—

*German Universities: Their Character and Historical Development.* By Professor F. Paulsen. Translated by Edward Delavan Perry, professor of Sanscrit in Columbia College. With an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler, professor of philosophy in Columbia College. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

“This is a work of large interest to those concerned with the history of higher education and with its present problems, general and national. The author is professor of philosophy and pedagogy in the University of Berlin, and the work was prepared in connection with the German educational exhibit at the World’s Fair. Appendices contain a list of German universities with the dates of foundation, and a bibliography of several pages.”

*The Aims of Literary Study.* By Hiram Corson, LL.D., author of *An Introduction to the Study of Robert Browning’s Poetry*, etc. 153 pp. 16mo. 75 cents. New York: Macmillan & Co..

“Stripped of its phraseology, the author’s position is simply that the only way to know literature is by reading it. This is practically what we learn from Mr. Saintsbury, though he gives us the lesson in the concrete, Professor Corson in the abstract. The latter also dwells upon the ‘subject-matter,’ of a poem, for example, in a way quite different from the other’s, and yet we find, after all, that what he wants us to appreciate is the ‘spiritual element’ of the poem as distinguished from the intellectual—that is, it appeals through the artistic sense. And this appreciation can never be reached through verbal analysis and examinations. It can be reached only by reading and through the art of artistic expression.”

*The Schoolmaster in Comedy and Satire.* Arranged and edited for the special use of teachers’ reading circles and round tables. A companion volume to *The Schoolmaster in Literature*. 592 pp. 12mo. \$1.40. New York: American Book Co.

“Those who follow the profession (of teaching) now will be interested to read how their predecessors have been regarded by the great humorists from Rabelais to our own time. We have here an excellent selection of passages more or less directly relating to the schoolmaster—the account of the education of Gargantua and Pantagruel; some extracts from Roger Ascham; the comedy of King Ferdinand’s Academy in *Love’s Labor’s Lost*, and so on down; through characteristic passages of Fénelon, Swift, and Pope to Dickens and later writers. It is really an interesting compilation, not only for schoolmasters and mistresses, but for every reader.”

*How to Teach Natural Science in Public Schools.* By

Wm. T. Harris, LL.D. 46 pp. Leatherette. 50 cents. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

A reprint in a form accessible to all, of a plan of study first issued by Dr. Harris, the commissioner of education, in 1871. Its practical utility and value have been recognized for many years.

*State Education for the People.* In America, Europe, India, and Australia. With Papers on the Education of Women, Technical Instruction, and Payment by Results. With a bibliography and index. 176 pp. Cloth. \$1.25. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

A series of papers by different writers constituting a most valuable contribution to the study of "comparative education." Certain representative methods of education as they are practiced in different civilized countries are sketched, and presented in such a way as to press home the truth that popular education is indispensable to progress, and to show the advantage enjoyed by those nations amongst whom it is most carefully fostered.

#### Art:—

*A Text-Book of the History of Painting.* By John C. Van Dyke, L. H. D., author of *Principles of Art*, etc. Illustrated. College Histories of Art. 289 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

"The object of this series of text-books is to provide concise, teachable histories of art for class-room use in schools and colleges. The main facts of history as settled by the best authorities are given. The bibliography cited at the head of each chapter will be found helpful to the reader who wishes to enter into particulars. At the end of each chapter are enumerated the principal extant works of an artist, school, or period, and where they may be found."

#### Reference Works:—

*A Standard Dictionary of the English Language.* Upon original plans, designed to give the meaning, orthography, pronunciation, and etymology of all the words and the idiomatic phrases in the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples. Prepared by more than two hundred specialists and other scholars. Under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk, D. D., Frank A. March, LL. D., Daniel S. Gregory, D. D., Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph. D., John Denison Champlin, M. A., Rossiter Johnson, Ph. D. Volume II. M. to Z. Illustrated, 2,338 pp. Folio, single volume edition, half russia, \$12.00; full russia, \$14.00; full morocco, \$18.00; two volume edition, per set, half russia, \$15.00; full russia, \$17.00; full morocco, \$22.00. *Full russia and full morocco bindings include Denison's patent reference index.* New York, N. Y.: Funk & Wagnalls Co. Sold only by subscription.

This volume completes the colossal work of which the first instal-



ment appeared a year ago (Vol. 4, p. 236). The continuous services of 247 editors and specialists during five years, and the expenditure of over \$960,000, have been required for the task. With the *Century*, *Webster's*, *Worcester's*, and others in the field, the uninformed observer might think that little room remained for such a publication; but the *Standard*, taking advantage of the work done by its predecessors, has many new and valuable features, which amply justify its existence. Already the sure test of practical use has commended it to the highest authorities at home and abroad. Perhaps the first question that most persons will ask is, What standard of spelling does it adopt—the "Americanized" or the English? In this respect the work can offend no one, because disputed spellings and pronunciations have been referred to an advisory committee of 50 philologists in American, English, Canadian, Australian, and East Indian universities, and representative professional writers and speakers of English.

Following the vocabulary of 301,865 terms—which is nearly two and a-half times the number in any single-volume dictionary, and about 75,000 more than in any other dictionary of the language—there is a language key, the scientific alphabet, an exhaustive appendix of proper names, foreign words and phrases, faulty diction, disputed spellings, abbreviations, arbitrary signs, and the meaning of flowers and gems.

The errors—unavoidable in any production—are few in number and trifling, in view of the magnitude and utility of the work. It gives every promise of being for many years to come what its name signifies.

*The Cyclopedia of Names.* A pronouncing and etymological dictionary, of names in geography, biography, mythology, history, ethnology, art, archæology, fiction, etc. Edited by Benjamin E. Smith, A. M. \$10.00 to \$15.00. New York: The Century Co.

A massive volume of nearly 1,100 pages, by the managing editor of *The Century Dictionary*. The volume, as the title implies, is both a cyclopedia and a dictionary, and comprises not only names in biography and geography, but also names of races and tribes, mythological and legendary persons, places, characters and objects in fiction, works of art, institutions, orders, clubs, historical events, sects, parties, books, plays, vessels, horses, etc., etc.

### Travel and Adventure:—

*On India's Frontier; or, Nepal, the Gurkhas' Mysterious Land.* By Henry Ballantine. Illustrated. 192 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.50. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

Mr. Ballantine, late American consul to Bombay, describes with much directness and force a visit, full of the most momentous and tragic events, made by himself to the warlike race inhabiting this almost unknown country.

*Corea, or Cho-sen, The Land of the Morning Calm.* By A. Henry Savage-Landor. With numerous illustrations from drawings made by the author. 304 pp. Indexed. Svo. \$4.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The book makes no attempt to throw light upon the present political crisis in the Far East; the two powers striving for supremacy

are scarcely mentioned. Almost the entire work is devoted to an amusing and instructive account of the social life of the people, which the author agrees with other writers in describing as deplorable.

### Fiction:—

*Beyond the Dreams of Avarice.* A novel. By Walter Besant, author of *The Rebel Queen*, *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, etc. Illustrated. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

This is "a romance of intestacy, and possesses the great merit that there is nothing intrinsically improbable in any of the circumstances of the case. Nothing is better in the book than the skill with which the author traces the gradual inroads of the *auri sacra flammæ* on the character of his hero. The heroine is certainly one of the most attractive types of womanhood that Mr. Besant has ever conceived, the various claimants are happily contrasted and cleverly drawn, and the attitude of the press in the matter is described with not a little quiet humor and good-natured satire."

*A Woman of Impulse.* By Justin Huntly McCarthy. The Hudson library. 314 pp. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The striking up of an acquaintanceship between the lovely girl student and the scholarly and athletic young fellow in tweeds; the incident of the lost violets and brooch, with its exciting pugilistic accompaniment; the stop-thief incident, with its vivid description of the hero's foot-race through the streets of London; the Hindu snake charmer and his mission of vengeance; the desperate encounter between the murderous Hindu and the man in tweeds; the revelation of a famous heiress in the person of the fair girl student; the proper growth and desirable conclusion of true love in the tale—these are some of the matters that characterize Mr. McCarthy's story and give to it its readable quality. It will be liked because it is improbable, romantic, and lively."

*A Son of Hagar.* By Hall Caine, author of *The Manxman*. Illustrated by Albert Hencke. 354 pp. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

"Mr. Caine explains that in his first novel he tried to penetrate into the soul of a brave, unselfish, long-suffering man, and to lay bare the processes by which he raised himself to the great height of self-sacrifice. In this novel the aim has been to penetrate into the soul of a bad man, and to lay bare the processes by which he is tempted to his fall.

"The attention is held closely, sometimes painfully. The limping intellectual villain is one of the very worst persons in recent English fiction. The story of his relations with Mercy Fisher and his treatment of her is so unutterably sad that one almost wishes it had been omitted, especially as the girl has no effect at all in bringing about the inevitable downfall of the rascal. Vice and its results are painted in strong colors."

*The Ralstons.* By F. Marion Crawford, author of

*Katharine Lauderdale*, etc. 2 vols., pp. 340, 336. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"It is not an agreeable story—the bickerings of the Lauderdale family being frequent and exceedingly irritating. But it is something of an achievement to show the strange results of an inherited family temper working in different personalities. There is a great deal of truth in this presentation of a strong family trait—one of the kind which makes the members of the family charming people to outsiders, but very annoying to each other. \* \* \* One of the best characters that the author has ever drawn is the old millionaire, Robert Lauderdale—a portrait of great strength, and unusual pathos of a virile kind. The chapters describing his illness and death are the best in the book—full of dignity and dramatic force."

*Not Yet.* A theosophical romance. By Mary Weller Robbins. Library of Choice Fiction. 319 pp. Illustrated. Paper, 50 cents. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

A rather gloomy but interesting story, which centres in the thought that the dead have an interest in and influence over the living. A book with which to while away one of those idle hours that come to all of us, when neither physical nor mental toil are inviting.

#### Miscellaneous:—

*Campaigns of Curiosity.* Journalistic Adventures of an American Girl in London. By Elizabeth L. Banks. Illustrated. Neely's Library of Choice Literature. 208 pp. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents. Chicago: F. T. Neely.

The record of the experiences of a young American in London, who, moved by journalistic instinct, served as housemaid, flower-girl, laundry-girl, and crossing sweeper. She also, in the guise of an American heiress, advertised for a chaperon, and reaped a harvest of replies, amusing as well as surprising.

*The Brownie Song Book.* A book of Brownie songs for children (young and old). Words and music by S. G. Pratt. Board covers, 50 cents. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

There are nine songs in this attractive little work—all of a range suited to children's voices, and of a bright and "catchy" character, amusing and attractive to young and old.



## NECROLOGY.

### American:—

BADEAU, ADAM, brigadier-general United States volunteers; born in New York city, Dec. 29, 1831; died in Ridgewood, N. J., Mar. 19. In early life he did newspaper work. Volunteering at the outbreak of the civil war, he served on the staffs of Generals Sherman and Gilmore; was severely wounded at Port Hudson; on recovery became military secretary to General Grant, remaining with him until retired with the rank of captain in the regular army. For services during

the campaign that ended at Appomattox he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. After the war he was secretary of legation and subsequently consul-general at London; consul-general at Havana under President Arthur; accompanied General Grant on his tour around the world, of which he became the historian. He wrote *The Military History of U. S. Grant* (3 vols.), *Vagabond, Conspiracy, Aristocracy in England*, *A Cuban Romance*, and *Grant in Peace*.

BROADUS, JOHN ALBERT, D. D., LL. D., theologian and author; born in Culpeper county, Va., Jan. 24, 1827; died in Louisville, Ky., Mar.



REV. JOHN A. BROADUS, D. D., LL. D.

Manly, William Williamson, and Dr. Broadus,—the last of whom filled the chair of homiletics and interpretation of the New Testament. During the civil war he served as missionary chaplain in Lee's army, and in 1863 was made corresponding secretary of the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board. In 1865 the seminary reopened with seven students. From Greenville the seminary was removed to Louisville, Ky., whither Dr. Broadus moved with his family in 1877. In 1889, after the death of Dr. Boyce, he was elected to its presidency. Among the numerous published writings of Dr. Broadus are: *Preparation and Delivery of Sermons*, which is used as a text-book in the majority of the theological seminaries of all denominations in America and Europe; *Memoir of James P. Boyce, D. D., LL. D.*; *Commentary on Matthew*, and *Jesus of Nazareth*. He also wrote for periodicals, and published a number of tracts. As a teacher and lecturer he was singularly successful; and as a preacher he was as easily understood by

16. He was of Welsh extraction, the name being originally spelled Brodhurst, and was the son of a leading Virginia politician. He was graduated at the University of Virginia with the degree of A. M. in 1850, and the following year was appointed assistant professor of Latin and Greek in his *alma mater*. This position he held for two years, during which he was pastor of the Baptist church at Charlottesville, Va. He was chaplain of the university during 1855 and 1856, and then resumed his pastorate at Charlottesville. In 1859 he joined with Rev. James P. Boyce in organizing the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., which opened with twenty-six students and four professors,—Dr. James P. Boyce, Basil

children as adults, and ranked among the ablest preachers of his generation.

CARR, JOSEPH B., brevet major-general United States volunteers; born in Albany, N. Y., in 1828; died in Troy, N. Y., his home, Feb. 24. On the outbreak of the war he was elected commander of the 2d regiment New York volunteers—the first regiment to encamp on Virginia soil. Took part in General McClelland's peninsular campaign, and fought at Bristow station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. In 1879, 1881, and 1883 he was elected secretary of state as a republican.

CLENDENIN, COLONEL DAVID R., military officer; born in Lancaster county, Penn., June 24, 1830; died in Oneida, Ill., Mar. 5. He served with the 8th Illinois cavalry throughout the war, and rendered great service to General Grant at the time General Early threatened to take Washington. He was one of the commission that tried the conspirators who planned the assassination of President Lincoln.

COOKE, GENERAL PHILIP ST. GEORGE, military officer; born near Leesburg, Va.; died in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 20, aged 86. Was graduated at West Point in 1827; served in the Black Hawk war and the war with Mexico. In the civil war he commanded the regular cavalry of the Army of the Potomac through the peninsular campaign. His son, General John R. Cooke, was fighting at the same time on the Confederate side. In 1866 he was made commander of the department of the Platte; was retired in 1874. He prepared a system of cavalry tactics which was adopted by the regular army.

COPELAND, CHARLES W., noted marine and mechanical engineer; born in Coventry, Conn., in 1815; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5. He is said to have built the first iron hull in the United States; he also built the engines and boilers for the *Michigan*, for Lake Erie, said to have been the first iron steamer ever used in naval service.

COPPÉE, DR. HENRY, acting president of Lehigh University; born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 13, 1821; died in Bethlehem, Penn., Mar. 22. He was of French West Indian ancestry; for a time studied at Yale; but entered West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1845. Served gallantly in the Mexican war; afterward was professor at West Point, and from 1855 to 1866 held the chair of English literature at the University of Pennsylvania. Was then elected president of Lehigh, but resigned for the sake of his health in 1875; but still retained connection with the staff; and at the time of his death held the chair of English literature, international and constitutional law, and philosophy of history. On the death of President Lambertson a year ago, he assumed the duties of president.

CORSE, GENERAL MONTGOMERY D., noted Confederate officer; born in Alexandria, Va., in Mar., 1816; died there Feb. 11. He fought at the second battle of Bull Run, Boonesboro, and Antietam, and was captured at Sailor's Creek in Apr., 1865.

DARR, GENERAL FRANCIS, military officer; born in Cincinnati, O., in 1833; died in Wayne, Penn., Jan. 26. In the civil war he served on the staffs of Generals Rosecrans, Buell, and Foster, attaining the rank of brigadier-general; fought in all the battles of the West Virginia campaign, Murfreesboro, Shiloh, and the occupation of North Carolina.

DAVIES, REV. H. W., D. D., ex principal of the provincial Normal School in Toronto, Ont.; born in Ogdensburg, N. Y.; died in Toronto, Mar. 19. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, 1866. He

was the author of the well-known text-book, *Davies' Grammar*, and other educational works.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK, colored reformer, journalist, diplomat, and orator; born in Tuckahoe, Md., in Feb., 1817; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 20. For biographical sketch see page 1, opposite portrait.

DUBOIS, FRANK L., medical inspector United States navy; died at Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 24, aged 57.

EATON, DR. DARWIN G., professor of natural sciences at Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; born in Portland, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1822; died in Brooklyn Mar. 18. Was graduated at the Albany State Normal School in 1846. Ill-health compelled resignation of his post in 1883. He did some important work in astronomy. Received the degrees of A.M. (1850) and Ph.D. (1870) from Hamilton College.

EDGERLY, MARVIN V. B., president Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; born at Barnstead, N. H., Sept. 26, 1833; died in New York city Mar. 18.

FIELD, DR. MATTHEW DICKINSON, expert in lunacy and medico-legal jurisprudence; born in Nashville, Tenn., July 19, 1853; died in New York city Mar. 8.

FULLER, REV. DR. SAMUEL, professor *emeritus* of Latin and interpretation of Holy Scripture at Berkeley Divinity School; born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., in 1802; died in Middletown, Conn., Mar. 8. He was graduated at Union College in 1822, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1827; became professor in 1859, and professor *emeritus* in 1883.

GAYARRÉ, CHARLES E. A., politician, judge, historian, and author; born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1805; died there Feb. 11. Entered political life at the age of 25, largely as a result of the publication of his work, *An Historical Essay on Louisiana*; and at 30 was nominated by the legislature to the United States senate, but declined on the ground of ill-health. Travelled in Europe gathering literary material for eight years, and on return was elected state senator. His most famous work was his *History of Louisiana*, showing deep research. Wrote also *The Influence of the Mechanic Arts on the Destinies of the Human Race*; *School for Politics*; *Doctor Bluff*; *Philip II.*; *Fernando de Lemos* and its sequel *Aubert Dubayet*, and *Quevedo*.

GORDON, REV. DR. A. J., for twenty-five years pastor of the Clarendon street Baptist church, Boston, Mass.; born in New Hampton, N. H., Apr. 19, 1836; died in Boston Feb. 2. Was graduated at Brown University (1860) and Newton Theological Seminary (1863). He was the author of *In Christ* (1872); *Sermons* (1881); *The Ministry of Healing* (1882); *The Twofold Life* (1884); and *The Life That Now Is and That to Come* (1888).

GRAY, ISAAC PUSEY, United States minister to Mexico; born in Downingtown, Chester co., Penn., Oct. 28, 1828; died at the American hospital in the City of Mexico, Feb. 14. He was the son of Quaker parents, who moved to New Madison, O., when he was eight years old. Here he lived until 1855, rising from the position of clerk in a dry-goods store to proprietor. In that year he removed to Union City, Ind., where he opened a store, conducted a banking business, studied law, and married Miss Eliza Joquia. Up to the time of the formation of the republican party he was a whig; and, when the new party was organized, cast in his lot with them. He saw no active service during the civil war, owing to physical weakness, though he held the

position of colonel of the 4th Indiana cavalry, and was at the head of the 147th Indiana infantry. Mr. Gray was an unsuccessful candidate on the republican ticket for congress in 1864, but, in 1866, was elected to the state senate. In 1872 he became a liberal republican; but, being a partisan by nature, he was not long content to be an independent, and in 1876 was elected lieutenant-governor of Indiana on the democratic ticket. He succeeded to the governorship upon the death of Governor James D. Williams (best known as "Blue Jeans" Williams) three months before the expiration of his term. In 1880 he ran again for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. In 1884 he ran for governor, and was elected; and it is believed that his popularity, and the brilliancy with which he conducted his campaign on the lines of tariff reform, saved the state to Cleveland and Hendricks. At the Chicago convention in 1892, Mr. Gray was enthusiastically urged as presidential candidate by the Indiana delegation; but, seeing that ex-President Cleveland was to win the nomination, he gave way with the expectation of a nomination for the second place, in which he was disappointed. On Mar. 9, 1893, he was nominated by President Cleveland to be United States minister to Mexico, at a salary of \$17,500 per year, the mission having been raised to the first rank; and it was on his return to his post from a visit to his son in Chicago, that he contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia and proved fatal the day he reached the City of Mexico.

GREENLAND, WALTER W., ex-adjutant-general of the national guard of Pennsylvania; born in Coatesville, Penn., Jan. 6, 1846; died in Clarion, Penn., Mar. 23. Enlisting at the age of 16, he served gallantly through the civil war, distinguishing himself particularly at Antietam.

HOAR, E. ROCKWOOD, jurist and diplomat; born in Concord, Mass., Feb. 21, 1816; died there Jan. 31. Was graduated at Harvard in 1835; admitted to the bar in 1839; became state senator in 1846; was judge of the court of common pleas 1849-55, and of the supreme judicial court 1859-69. In 1869 he became United States attorney-general in President Grant's cabinet. He was made one of the members of the joint high commission which negotiated the treaty be-



HON. ISAAC PUSEY GRAY OF INDIANA,  
LATE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO MEXICO.

tween the United States and Great Britain and Ireland in 1871. The settlement of this treaty of Washington was one of the most notable events of the 19th century, disposing as it did of five different subjects of controversy between Great Britain and the United States, some of which dated from the very proclamation of American independence, and were perpetually rising to the surface of discussion to vex and disturb the good understanding between the kindred nations. The treaty has already attained the dignity of a monumental act in the estimation of mankind. Judge Hoar was presidential elector-at-

large in 1872, and was a republican representative in the 43d congress.

LOOMIS, DR. A. L., noted specialist in pulmonary diseases; born in Bennington, Vt., in 1831; died in New York city Jan. 23.

MCALLISTER, WARD, prominent society leader in New York city, commonly spoken of as "the leader of the 400;" born in Savannah, Ga.; died in New York city Jan. 31, aged about 60. From early manhood his life was given up to social functions. In 1872 he organized in New York the series of dances known as "The Patriarchs;" and in Newport he introduced what are known as "Dutch treats," or subscription picnics. At an interview he once said, "There are only about 400 people in New York society," and it was this remark which



WARD MCALLISTER,  
SOCIETY LEADER IN NEW YORK CITY.

made him a public character. He wrote *Society as I Have Found It*.

MAY, MONSIGNOR MICHAEL, senior vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Long Island, pastor of Holy Trinity church in Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1861; born in Bavaria June 2, 1826; died in Brooklyn Feb. 11.

MERRIAM, AUGUSTUS C., senior professor of Greek archæology and epigraphy in Columbia College, New York city; born in Locust Grove, Lewis co., N. Y., in 1843; died in Athens, Greece, Jan. 20. He was a graduate of Columbia (1866), and became a member of its staff in 1868. In 1887-88 he was director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Among his numerous publications were: *The Greek and Latin Inscriptions of the Obelisk Crab in Central Park*; *The Law Code of Gortyna in Crete*; *Telegraphy Among the Ancients*, and various papers on inscriptions in *The American Journal of Philology* and *The American Journal of Archæology*, besides editions of Books 6, 7, and 8 of the *Odyssey*, and Books 6 and 7 of *Herodotus*. At the time of his death he was one of the senior in-



structors in the School of Arts of Columbia College, and the senior active professor in the School of Philosophy.

NASON, HENRY B., Ph.D., M.D., LL. D., professor of chemistry and natural science at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; died in Troy Jan. 18. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1855; in 1858 filled the chair of professor of chemistry and natural science at Beloit College, Wisconsin; in 1877 was appointed by President Hayes juror for the United States government at the Paris Exposition, and was assigned to the department of mineralogy and metallurgy. He published several scientific works.

OLIVER, JAMES EDWARD, A. M., professor of mathematics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; born in Portland, Me., July 27, 1829; died in Ithaca Mar. 27. He was graduated at Harvard with mathematical honors in 1841, and was at once appointed assistant in the office of *The American Nautical Almanac*. In 1871 he became assistant professor of mathematics at Cornell University, and two years later full professor. He was one of the oldest members of the Cornell faculty, a scholar of international reputation, and stood in the front rank of American mathematicians. In 1886 he published a treatise on trigonometry; and later, in conjunction with Professors Wait and Jones, a treatise on algebra (known as *O. W. J.*), which is used as a text-book in the university. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the National Academy of Sciences.

POOLE, REGINALD, professor of archæology at University College, London, Eng.; born in London in 1832; died Feb. 8.

POST, PHILIP SIDNEY, republican representative in congress of the 10th Illinois district; born in Florida, N. Y., March 19, 1833; died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 6. He was graduated at Union College in 1855, and admitted to the bar in 1856. He served throughout the war, attaining to the brevet rank of brigadier-general at its close. He was appointed consul-general to Austria-Hungary in 1874; serving in the latter capacity until 1879. He was a member of the 50th, 51st, 52d, and 53d congresses, and was re-elected to the 54th.

PRESCOTT, BENJAMIN F., ex-governor of New Hampshire; born in Epping, N. H., Feb. 26, 1833; died there Feb. 21. He was elected governor as a republican in 1877, and re-elected in 1878. He had been vice-president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and was a fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain.

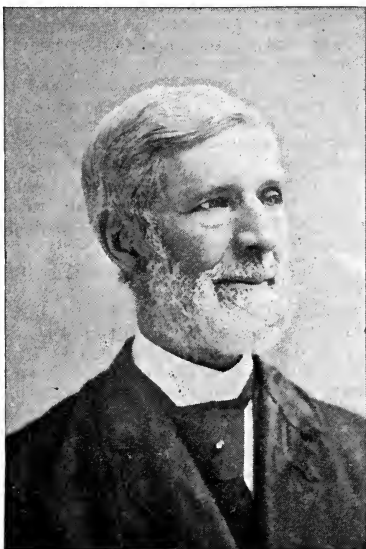
RIDGAWAY, REV. HENRY BASCOM, D. D., LL. D., president of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.; born in Talbot co., Md., Sep. 7, 1830; died Mar. 30. Was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where his eloquence secured him rapid promotion. He filled pulpits in Baltimore, Md., Portland, Me., New York city, Kingston, N. Y., and Cincinnati, O. In 1882 he became professor of historical theology in Garrett Biblical Institute, and in 1884 was transferred to the chair of practical theology and made president. He wrote *The Life of Alfred Cookman* (1871), *The Lord's Land: A Narrative of Travels in Sinai and Palestine in 1873-74* (1876), and *The Life of Bishop Edward S. Jones* (1882).

RYDER, DR. JOHN ADAMS, professor of comparative embryology at the University of Pennsylvania; born in Franklin co., Penn., in 1832; died in Philadelphia Mar. 26. He was at one time embryologist to the United States Fish Commission, and in 1886 was called to the University of Pennsylvania. He was a prolific writer, a complete

list of his writings comprising over 250 titles; was a member of many learned societies. His achievement of greatest practical value was in respect to the artificial propagation of the oyster. Professor Ryder invented various instruments, which have been widely used. Not least serviceable of these has been the Ryder microtome, designed to unravel the structure of animal tissues in serial form.

SMITHERS, ENOCH J., United States consul at Osaka and Hiogo, Japan; died about Mar. 25. He was one of the oldest consuls in point of length of service; was first appointed by President Lincoln in 1863.

STEVENS, JOHN L., LL. D., ex-United States minister to Hawaii;



HON. JOHN L. STEVENS OF MAINE.  
LATE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO HAWAII.

born in Mount Vernon, Me., Aug. 1, 1820; died in Augusta, Me., Feb. 8. He taught in early life, and afterward, in 1845, became a Universalist minister. In 1856 he became editor of *The Kennebec Journal* jointly with the late James G. Blaine, and retained connection with the paper until 1869; was elected a representative to the legislatures of 1866 and 1867, and was a state senator in 1868 and 1869. He was appointed by President Grant to be United States minister to Uruguay. He resigned that post in 1874. In 1881 he was appointed minister to Sweden and Norway. He resigned that office and returned home after about three years.

In 1889 Mr. Stevens was appointed by President Harrison to be United States minister to Honolulu, Hawaii. There he remained until

after the revolution of January, 1893. The prominent part he played in the stirring incidents of that time is well known to readers of this quarterly.

STILES, GENERAL I. N., lawyer; born in Connecticut in 1833; died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17. He served through the war and was for a time in Libby prison.

TASSÉ, JOSEPH, senator, prominent French Canadian politician; born in Montreal, Que., Oct. 23, 1848; died there Jan. 17. He was the editor of *La Minerve*; represented Ottawa city in the commons from 1878 to 1887; and was called to the senate in 1891. He was a voluminous writer on Canadian topics.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM MACKERGO, D. D., LL. D., clergyman; born in Kilmarnoch, Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 23, 1829; died in New York city Feb. 8. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1849,

and from the Theological School of the United Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh in 1852. On Dec. 14 of the latter year he received his license to preach from the presbytery of Kilmarnoch, and the following June was settled as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at the little village of Kilmaurs. In 1855 he became pastor of a newly formed mission church numbering 30 or 40 members, principally skilled operators and people from the middle classes, at Derby road, Liverpool; and during his seventeen years' pastorate he saw the church grow to a membership of 600, with a regular attendance of 800 to 900. Dr. Taylor came to America as delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1871; and on his return home he received a call from the Broadway Tabernacle, one of the largest Congregational churches in New York city, which he accepted, and was installed its pastor on April 18, 1872. In March, 1893, he suffered a slight stroke of paralysis, the effects of which compelled him to retire from active pastoral work; but he continued his relations with the Broadway Tabernacle as its pastor *emeritus* until his death. He was an active pastor, yet found time for a large amount of literary work. For four years he was editor of the *Christian at Work*, lectured at regular intervals at Yale from 1876 to 1886, and at Princeton in 1880, and wrote a number of books on religious subjects, his first American book being *Prayer and Business*. This was followed by separate volumes, each devoted to a biblical character, which were widely read and extremely successful. The characters treated were: Ruth, David, Elijah, Peter, Daniel, Moses, Paul, and Joseph. He was also the author of *Life Truths*; *The Miracles—Helps to Faith, not Hindrances*; *The Lost Found and the Wanderer Welcomed*, a memoir of Rev. Matthew Dickie; and a history of the Scottish pulpit from the Reformation to the present day.

THOMAS, ELISHA SMITH, D. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of Kansas; born in Wickham, Mass., in 1834; died in Salina, Kan., Mar. 9. He was graduated at Yale in 1858 and at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., in 1861. For three years he was in charge of St. Paul's church, New Haven. In 1864 he was elected rector of Seabury Hall, Faribault, Minn., and professor of Old and New Testament Exegesis there. In 1870 he was elected rector of St. Mark's church, Minneapolis. In 1876 he became rector of St. Paul's church, St. Paul, Minn. He was consecrated assistant bishop of Kansas in this church on May 4, 1887, and received the degree of D. D. from Yale the same year.

THOMES, WILLIAM H., author and publisher; born in Portland, Me., May 5, 1824; died in Boston, Mass., Mar. 7. After a life of adventure in various parts of the world, he became editor of *Ballou's Monthly*.

THOMPSON, REV. DR. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, chaplain of Roosevelt hospital, New York city; born in New York in 1822; died in Summit, N. J., Feb. 7. He was chaplain of the 17th Connecticut regiment during the war, was one of the organizers of the Christian Commission, and was for two years in charge of the New England soldiers' relief bureau.

VAUX, RICHARD, ex-congressman from Pennsylvania; born in Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1816; died there Mar. 22. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar, and became secretary of the United States legation in London, Eng. In 1840 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Martin Van Buren. He was elected mayor

of Philadelphia in 1855; was elected to the 52d congress to fill the unexpired term of Samuel J. Randall. He was one of the highest authorities on prison reform, and was a man of striking and eccentric personality. He never rode in a street car until recently, never attended the theatre, never wore an overcoat or carried an umbrella in any weather.

WADDELL, DR. JOHN NEWTON, eminent Southern educator and classical scholar, chancellor of the University of Mississippi 1865-74, and of the Southwestern Presbyterian University in Clarksville, Tenn., 1879-88; born in Wellington, S. C., in 1812; died in Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 9.

WARD, LANGDON G., treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; born in Saco, Me., May 25, 1828; died in Newton Centre, near Boston, Mass., Mar. 28.

### Foreign:—

ALBRECHT, ARCHDUKE, field-marshal and inspector-general of the army of Austria; died at Arco Feb. 18. He inherited the bravery and military genius of his father, who distinguished himself in the wars against Napoleon I., and who is known as the "hero of the battle of Aspern." In 1866, against overwhelming odds, he drove back the Italian army under King Victor Emmanuel at Custoza. He was an uncle of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and grandfather of the present heir to the throne of Württemberg.

BIDA, ALEXANDER, artist; born in Toulouse in 1813; died in Paris Jan. 2. In 1870 was made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

BLACKIE, JOHN STUART, Greek scholar, author, and teacher; born at Glasgow, Scotland, in July, 1809; died in Edinburgh, Mar. 2. He received his education at the Mareschal College, Aberdeen, at Göttingen, Berlin, and Rome, making a special study of Greek, German, Italian, and classic philology. He returned home and was admitted to the bar in 1834, and the same year published a metrical translation of *Faust*, which became very popular. Originally intended for the ministry, he gave that idea up for law; and, after seven years of successful practice, entered, in 1841, upon the more congenial calling of letters and teaching, being appointed professor of humanity (Latin) in Mareschal College, Aberdeen, which chair he held for eleven years. His metrical translation of the works of Æschylus, published in 1850, led to his being called to the chair of Greek at the University of Edinburgh in 1852, which position he resigned thirty years later, not because he could no longer do the work, but because he saw more important literary work before him. Of his best-known works at least eight were published after he had passed his seventieth year, among them, *Lay Sermons* (1881), *Wisdom of Goethe* (1883), *Life of Burns* (1887), *Scottish Songs* (1888), and *Essays* on subjects of moral and social interest (1890). *Self-Culture*, which appeared in 1874, has proved the most popular of all his writings. It has run through thirty editions, and has been translated into fifteen foreign languages. Dr. Blackie was a voluminous writer of prose and poetry, a frequent contributor to reviews and magazines, and a popular lecturer on a varied range of subjects including Scotch nationality, Scottish song, Scottish home rule, Scottish land laws, university reform, poetry, and the Gaelic language. One of his greatest achievements was the founding of the chair of Celtic in the University of Edinburgh, for the endowment of which he personally raised a fund of \$60,000. He

married, in 1842, Elizabeth Helen Wyld of Gilston, Fife, and in 1892 they celebrated their golden wedding. He is buried in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh.

CANROBERT, FRANÇOIS CERTAIN, soldier; born at St. Céré, in the department of the Lot, France, June 7, 1809; died at Paris Jan. 28. His military education was received at St. Cyr. On graduation he joined the army as a private soldier, was promoted to rank of lieutenant in 1832, received the decoration of the Legion of Honor for gallantry at the storming of Constantina in 1837, became lieutenant-colonel in 1846, colonel in 1847, and general of brigade about 1849. When Louis Napoleon became president he appointed him one of his aides-de-camp; and, upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854, he was made commander of the first division in the Crimea. He was prominent in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, in both of which he was wounded: at Inkerman he had his horse killed under him. After the death of Marshal St. Arnaud he was for a short time commander-in-chief, but resigned in 1855 to General Pelissier. Returning to France he received his marshal's *baton*. Three years later he was again in the field, and took active part in the battles of Magenta and Solferino in June, 1859. In 1860 he married Miss Macdonald, a Scotch lady. In June, 1862, he commanded at the camp of Châlons; succeeded the Marshal de Castellane at Lyons in October, 1862; and was subsequently appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Paris. He engaged in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bazaine; and, on the capitulation of that fortress, was sent as a prisoner to Germany. When peace was declared he returned to France, and in 1876 was elected senator for the department of the Lot, and in 1879 senator for Charente. Marshal Canrobert was the last of the marshals of France; the 324th on the long and illustrious roll running back to the time of the Third Crusade, and abolished by the Third Republic after the creation of Marshal Le Bœuf in 1870.



THE ARCHDUKE ALBRECHT OF AUSTRIA.

CANTÙ, CESARE, Italian historian; born at Brivio near Milan, Dec. 1804; died Mar. 11. He belonged to the "romantic" school of Italian historians founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. His greatest work was his *Universal History*, which has been translated into several languages.

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CAYLEY, ARTHUR, Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics in Cambridge University, England, born in Richmond, Surrey; died Jan. 26, aged 74. He was graduated at Cambridge as senior wrangler in 1842, and afterward successfully practiced law. His fame rests

chiefly on three great discoveries. He first elucidated the theory of variants. His other discoveries were the theory of the absolute, an infinite geometrical quantity upon which all measurements are based, and the theory of matrices, which is a further advance on that of invariants. Professor Cayley wrote an immense number of mathematical treatises, of which the best known is probably that on *Elliptic Functions*.

CHESNEY, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE T., K. C. B., M. P. for Oxford, Eng.; died in London Mar. 31. He fought in the Indian Mutiny, and was wounded at the siege of Delhi; in 1887 became a member of the Indian council.



PROF. JOHN STUART BLACKIE,  
DISTINGUISHED GREEK SCHOLAR.

CHURCHILL, LORD RANDOLPH HENRY SPENCER, statesman; born at Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, England, Feb. 13, 1849; died Jan. 24. He was the third son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough, and his mother was a daughter of the third Marquis of Londonderry. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, graduating at Merton College in 1871. In 1874 he married Jennie, daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York city; and the same year entered parliament as a member for Woodstock, which he represented for ten years. For his animosity to the old tory personnel, and for taking issue against the policy of some of the leaders

of his own party in 1878, he became known as the "Rebel Randolph." When the Gladstone ministry came in, in 1880, he headed the famous "Fourth Party," which might be said to have had its origin in the memorable Bradlaugh case; and its four leaders—Lord Randolph, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Mr. Gorst, and Sir H. D. Wolff—bent their energies to obstructing everything persistently and systematically, and mingled denunciations of Mr. Gladstone with unsparing expressions of contempt for Sir Stafford Northcote. Upon the fall of Mr. Gladstone's government in 1885, Lord Randolph Churchill claimed to be the organizer of victory, and he was chosen secretary of state for India in Lord Salisbury's cabinet. In 1886 he became chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of commons. In this position he attempted wholesale retrenchment and civil service reform; and, in December of the same year, resigned on the avowed grounds that he could not assent to the demands which

the ministers responsible for the war department and the admiralty believed to be necessary to the existence of the administration. In 1891 he visited South Africa, principally for his health, and on his return, at the general election in 1892, his seat in South Paddington was not contested; his differences with the main body of conservatives seemed forgotten, and he occasionally appeared in the house and spoke, and took an active part in the debate on the home rule bill, but his speeches showed plainly failure of his powers, though he was reluctant to admit it. His health, however, compelled him to seek rest and seclusion, and a journey around the world was planned in the hopes of warding off what his physicians suspected to be incipient paralysis. He visited America and India, but, failing rapidly, returned home, reaching London in a semi-conscious state, from which he never rallied.

DALE, REV. DR. ROBERT WILLIAM, Congregational preacher, author, and lecturer; born in London, Eng., Dec. 1, 1829; died there Mar. 13.

DUFF, SIR ROBERT WILLIAM, G. C. M. G., governor of New South Wales; born in Scotland in 1835; died in Sydney, N. S. W., Mar. 15. Between the ages of 13 and 30 he served in the royal navy, retiring with the rank of commander. From 1861 until his appointment to New South Wales in February, 1893, he was liberal M. P. for Banffshire. He was a junior lord of the treasury 1882-85, and was made a civil lord of the admiralty in 1886.

GIERS, DE, NIKOLAI KARLOVITCH, Russian minister of foreign affairs; born of Swedish parentage at Radzivilow on the Austrian frontier, May 21, 1820; died in St. Petersburg Jan. 26. He entered the diplomatic service at eighteen; and, from 1875 until he died, was virtually at the head of the foreign affairs department, though he did not have the title of minister until Prince Gortchakof's final retirement in 1882. During the Crimean war he was attached to the foreign office. Later he served as consul-general in Egypt, and then in Wallachia and Moldavia. He was then sent as minister to the Shah's court in Teheran. During his residence of several years in Persia he succeeded in establishing more friendly relations between that country and Russia, and for this he was made a privy councillor. He was next minister to Switzerland, and then to Sweden.

Meantime, M. de Giers had married the Princess Cantacuzene, a favorite niece of Prince Gortchakof. In 1875 the prince made him adjunct to the minister of foreign affairs. In the Asiatic department of the ministry, specially confided to him even when Gortchakof was personally on duty, he conducted Russia's side in the frequent controversies that arose with England as to affairs in Central Asia, showing astuteness, skill, persistence, and sagacity. After 1876 Gortcha-



LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

kof was frequently absent from St. Petersburg, and during those times De Giers was the chief. Indeed, from the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin, De Giers was to all intents and purposes the sole guardian of the foreign affairs of Russia. His policy almost universally was in favor of peace. He was friendly with Germany, though after the fall of Bismarck he encouraged French hopes. But he was always careful not to entangle his country in any positive alliance.

GRANT, SIR PATRICK, K. G., G. C. B., field-marshal of the British army, governor of Chelsea hospital, London, Eng.; born in Scotland in 1804; died Mar. 28. He rendered most distinguished service in the Indian Mutiny.



ISMAIL PASHA,  
EX-KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

the navy in 1837, became flag lieutenant to his father in 1847, captain of the line-of-battle-ship *Neptune* in the Mediterranean in 1861, and later, flag captain to Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres in the channel, commanding the *Edgar*. He became commander of the first class, and commander-in-chief on the west coast of Africa in 1865, was appointed to command of the Detached Squadron 1869, and became commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean in 1877. Having been made a K. C. B. in 1878, he was appointed president of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich in 1881; and from 1882 was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth until 1885, when he was created a G. C. B. In January, 1886, he was appointed first and principal naval A. D. C. to the queen. In May, 1888, he was promoted to be admiral of the fleet. In that year he was prominent in the agitation which resulted in the passing of the naval defense act of 1889. He was the author of *Squadrons of Exercise in the British Navy*, a valuable tactical

GUERIN, ALPHONSE, famous French surgeon and medical author; died in Paris Feb. 21, aged 78. He was a commander of the Legion of Honor.

HAWKINS, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN S., K. C. M. G., British military officer; born in 1816; died in London, Eng., Jan. 10. Between 1858 and 1863 he was a commissioner for marking the boundary between British and United States territory west of the Rockies.

HORNBY, SIR GEOFFREY THOMAS PHIPPS, English naval officer; born Feb. 20, 1825; died Mar. 3. He was one of eight children of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, one of the heroes of the battle of Lissa. He entered



work; contributed numerous short papers on naval subjects to the reviews and magazines; and wrote works on steam tactics, of which he was an acknowledged master.

ISMAIL PASHA, ex-khedive of Egypt; born at Cairo Dec. 31, 1830; died near Constantinople Mar. 2. He was the second son of Ibrahim Pasha, the victor of Konish and Nezib, who was the adopted son of Mehemet Ali, the creator of modern Egypt. Ismail was educated at Paris; returned to Egypt in 1849; and succeeded his uncle Said Pasha as viceroy Jan. 18, 1863. He obtained from the sultan the semi-independent title of khedive in 1867; and, on Aug. 4, 1868, secured a firman which set aside the Mohammedan order of succession (the oldest male member of the family), and secured hereditary succession in direct line from father to son. By his brilliant victory over the sultan of Darfur in 1874, and the conquests in Central Africa made during his reign, Egypt rose in territorial extent to the seventh rank among the nations of the earth. He accumulated vast wealth during the civil war in America through rise in price of cotton; and, with his wealth, came credit to the nation, upon which he based magnificent schemes for the "Europeanization" of Egypt, which schemes he pushed forward until the public debt of Egypt rose to about \$400,000,000, and Egypt's credit fell. At Ismail's request in 1875, Mr. Stephen Cave, M. P., accompanied by Colonel Stokes, R. E., was sent out from England to effect a reform in Egyptian finances; but it was too late, and in 1876 the khedive suspended payment for a time. In August, 1878, Mr. Rivers Wilson was appointed Egyptian minister of finance, and later a new ministry was formed by Nubar Pasha, Mr. Wilson and M. de Blignières being admitted as representing the interests of the Western powers. Ismail opposed and overthrew this ministry; and finally, prompted by France and England, the sultan issued a firman deposing Ismail, and he abdicated in favor of his son, the late Tewfik Pasha, June 26, and left Egypt July 1, 1879. He secured an annual allowance of \$200,000. The sultan had latterly allowed him to live under surveillance in a palace on the Bosphorus.

LEINSTER, DUCHESS OF, the noted English beauty, daughter of Lord Feversham; died Mar. 19.

LORING, SIR WILLIAM, K. C. B., admiral of the British fleet; died Jan. 4, aged 82.

MANTZ, PAUL, noted French art critic; died in Paris Jan. 31. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1881.

METTERNICH, PRINCE, full name Richard Clement Joseph Lothaire Hermann, Prince of Metternich-Winneburg, son of the famous statesman, Prince Metternich, and himself a noted diplomat; born in Vienna, Austria, Jan. 7, 1829; died there Mar. 1.

RAWLINSON, SIR HENRY CRESWICKE, BART., G. C. B., F. R. S., LL.D., soldier and archæologist; born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, Eng., Apr. 11, 1810; died in London Mar. 5. He was educated at Ealing School, and in 1826 entered the military service of the East India Company, in Bombay. In Nov., 1833, he was sent to Persia, where he made himself especially useful to the Shah in reorganizing the army, for which he received the insignia of the Order of the Lion and the Sun. His researches on the cuneiform inscriptions during the six years he spent in Persia gained him the title of "Father of Assyriology." In 1837 he succeeded in copying the first column of the great Behistun inscription, which he sent to the Asiatic Society in London Jan. 1, 1838. He completed the work in 1843 and 1844. In

1840 he was made British political agent at Kandahar, Afghanistan, and consul at Bagdad in 1844. In 1851 he was commissioned by the British Museum to superintend the excavations at Nineveh and Babylon, the results of which work he published in book form. In 1856 he retired from the East India service, and returned to England, where he was made a K. C. B. In Apr., 1859, he was sent as envoy to the court of Teheran with local rank of major-general; on his return to England he represented Frome in parliament; and in 1868 was made life member of the India council. In 1875 he published *England and Russia in the East*. In 1878 he was appointed a trustee of the British museum, received the grand cross of the Bath in 1889, and was created a baronet in 1891. Sir Henry was a chevalier of the Order of Merit in Prussia, *Associé étranger* of the French Institute, and an honorary member of the Vienna Imperial Academy of Science, and received many other honorary titles from Oriental and antiquarian societies in Europe and America.

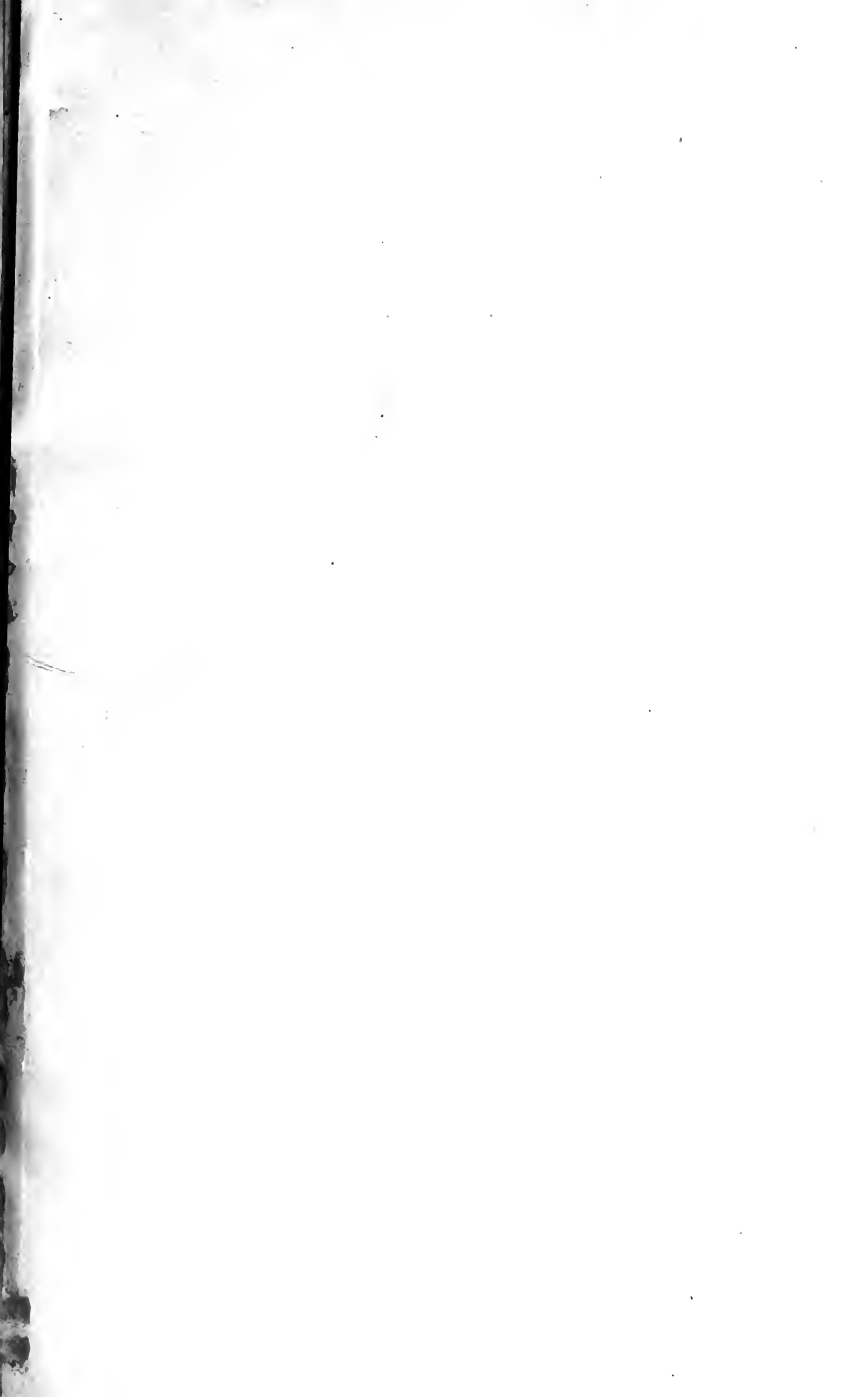
SECRETAN, CHARLES, the Swiss philosopher; born in 1813; died in Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan. 28.

SEELEY, SIR JOHN ROBERT, M. A., K. C. M. G., regius professor of modern history in Cambridge University, England; born in London in 1834; died Jan. 13. Was a graduate and fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and became in 1863 professor of Latin in University College, London. In 1869, on recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was appointed to the chair of modern history at Cambridge. In 1865 he published *Eccle Homo* anonymously, a book which looked at the foundation of Christianity purely from an historical and philosophical point of view, and caused a great sensation in the English-speaking world. In 1870 he published *Lectures and Essays*, and in 1879 his masterly work on the *Life and Times of Stein; or, Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age*. The *Expansion of England* followed in 1883, a book which shows how England's great colonial empire was built up; and then in 1885 the *Short Life of Napoleon*, in which the Napoleonic legend is vigorously combated, and the emperor judged by the central and most important part of his career, and not by the latter part alone.

TUKE, D. HACK, M. D., LL.D., eminent specialist and writer on the subject of nervous diseases; born in York, Eng., in 1827; died in London Mar. 5.

WORTH, CHARLES FREDERICK, fashionable dressmaker; born in Bourne, Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1825; died in Paris, France, Mar. 11. For nearly fifty years he ranked among the foremost leaders of fashion, and numbered among his customers members of every royal family in Europe, besides many wealthy Americans.







LORD RAYLEIGH,  
One of the Discoverers of Argon.

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**ARGON AND ITS DISCOVERERS.**

**M**ORE or less of uncertainty attaches to every generalization of inductive science. In experimentation the possibility of error may be largely eliminated, but can never be completely removed. The range of factors which may possibly affect an experiment can usually be determined with a thoroughness sufficient for practical purposes; but can never be entirely exhausted. Thus it sometimes happens that conclusions which have passed current for generations, having apparently had the sanction of experimental demonstration in innumerable instances, are upset by the revelation of factors whose influence, and even whose existence, have never previously been suspected. The sum total of our scientific knowledge is an unstable mass, in constant evolution, either being added to by discoveries in hitherto unexplored regions, or being modified internally so as to conform to facts newly ascertained within familiar fields.

From the time of Scheele and Cavendish about a hundred years ago, it had been taught that the atmosphere consisted essentially of a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen in the proportion of about four volumes (79.00 per cent) of nitrogen to one volume (20.96 per cent) of oxygen, with a slight admixture of impurities, chiefly carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ). As the result of numberless analyses, chemists had come to think that their knowledge of the constitution of the air was satisfactory and complete; and the rest of the world had agreed with them. Last year, however, this tradition was rudely dispelled; and, as a result of the joint discovery of argon by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay, it is now evident that a long time must elapse, and immense labor be expended in investigation, before the properties of air, and the important part it plays in the economy of both inorganic and organic nature, can be fully and

accurately determined. The discovery furnishes a significant illustration of the fallibility of human judgment even when aided by the refined and delicate means of investigation with which the modern scientist is familiar. So well had Nature kept her secret from prying inquisitiveness, that, although argon had from time immemorial been literally on the tip of everybody's tongue, no whisper hinting of its existence had ever consciously been uttered.

The achievement of its discovery ranks *facile princeps* among those of a somewhat remarkable year. The detection of a new element, while always noteworthy, is not necessarily in itself an event of more than academic interest. Within the last fifty years numerous additions have been made to the list of elementary bodies, though they have been much less frequent of late years than in the middle of the century. Most of these newly discovered elements have been objects of extreme rarity, occurring only in minute quantities in rare minerals; and all of them have been metallic substances. It is nearly seventy years since the list of non-metals was augmented through the discovery, by Balard, of bromine (1826); and the existence of an undiscovered element belonging to that group did not appear probable. Still less likely did it seem that such an element, if it existed, should be a gas; for, since the rise of the science of modern chemistry, no new gaseous element had been detected—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine being the only elementary gases known to exist. The skepticism with which the announcement of the discovery of a fifth elementary gas was at first received, and the amazement with which scientists witnessed the demonstration of its existence in considerable quantities in the atmosphere, can therefore readily be understood. That the new substance should so long have escaped detection was due to the characteristic property of inertness which gave it its name, the term "argon" being derived from the Greek prefix  $\alpha$ -privative, meaning without, and  $\epsilon\rho\gamma\omega\nu$ , work. In its reluctance to enter into combination with other substances, the new element surpasses even nitrogen, with which in some respects it seems to be closely allied.

It may be doubted whether any addition to our knowledge of the constitution of natural objects, which has been made during this century, surpasses in importance that which has immortalized the names of Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay. The discovery began with a prediction followed by a demonstration, and is equalled in brilliancy, if at all, only by the few discoveries made

through the careful study of the periodic law, and by the illustrious achievement of Adams and Le Verrier in 1846, whose simultaneous but independent calculations led to the predicted existence in a certain position, and to the subsequent discovery, of the then unknown planet Neptune. The discoverers of argon triumphed over most formidable and aggravating obstacles, due chiefly to the length of time required to perfect each experiment, the difficulty of securing positive data in the absence of any known affinities of the new element, and the extreme delicacy of the necessary measurements. To take one example, a certain volume of "chemical nitrogen," obtained from five different sources, weighed from 2.2985 to 2.3001 units, while the same volume of "atmospheric nitrogen" ranged from 2.3100 to 2.3103 units. This illustrates the aptness of the phrase employed when the final vindication of the discoverers' claim is spoken of as "a triumph of the last place of decimals."



PROFESSOR WILLIAM RAMSAY, PH D., F R S E.  
ONE OF THE DISCOVERERS OF ARGON

Similar experiments were conducted a hundred years ago by the Hon. Henry Cavendish. In 1785, while studying the properties of atmospheric nitrogen, this investigator seems to have succeeded in obtaining argon. Attempting to cause a complete union of atmospheric nitrogen with oxygen by means of the electric spark, he found in all cases a small *residuum* which could not be made to enter into combination. Speaking of the fact, he says:

"If there is any part of the phlogisticated air (nitrogen) of our atmosphere which differs from the rest and cannot be reduced to nitrous acid, we may safely conclude that it is not more than 1 120th part of the whole"

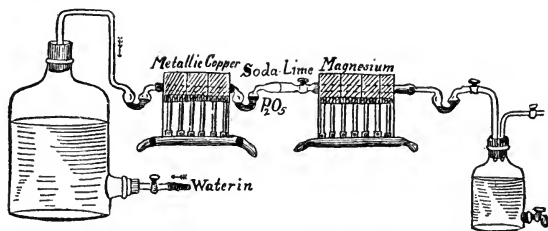
Cavendish, however, paid no attention to this *residuum*, except to regard it as showing, by its minuteness, the great purity of atmospheric nitrogen. He thus stood still upon the threshold of a great discovery. Modern science does not thus neglect residual phenomena.

The discovery of argon came about in the following way. Lord Rayleigh, while pursuing investigations similar to those of the French chemist Regnault, on the question of the density of atmospheric gases, noticed a strange thing—namely, that nitrogen, when extracted from the air, weighed perceptibly heavier than when manufactured chemically. The difference was very slight, the weights of equal volumes standing in about the ratio 231:230. It was a positive difference, however; and repeated experiment demonstrated the fact, not only of its existence, but of its constancy. The problem was then to account for the observed discrepancy. Various explanations suggested themselves, but were all in turn rejected as inadequate, until it became evident that the supposed pure nitrogen from atmospheric air was not pure nitrogen, but contained an admixture of another and heavier gas. Lord Rayleigh discussed the matter with Professor Ramsay of University College, London; and, at the suggestion of the latter, gave him permission to join in investigating the discrepancy. This was in April, 1894. In July following, Professor Ramsay sent Lord Rayleigh three ounces of the newly discovered gas. As it turned out, however, Lord Rayleigh had himself, in the meantime, extracted some from the atmosphere. Thus the actual discovery, like several other revolutionary achievements in the history of science, was made by two men simultaneously.

The first disclosure to the public regarding the discovery was made in a verbal announcement at a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, August 13, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 687). Not unnaturally, in the absence of formal and detailed statement, it was received with wide reservation of judgment, and even with positive distrust. Some considered that the alleged element was simply an impurity; others, that the observations thought to establish its existence were defective; others, that an allotropic form of nitrogen might have been found, but not a new gas; others, as Professor Wanklyn, that the gas which had given rise to so much speculation, was merely nitrous oxide; while still others, as Professor Dewar, the eminent investigator of the phenomena of exceedingly low temperatures, were inclined to



consider argon not as something separated from air, but as some product manufactured in the course of the experiments (Vol. 4, p. 922). Further declarations on the part of the discoverers were confidently looked for at the meeting of the London Chemical Society held on December 13, 1894; but the year expired without the hopes of scientists being realized. It was not until January 31, 1895, that Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay felt that



1. PREPARATION OF ARGON.—ABSORPTION OF OXYGEN AND NITROGEN ON LARGE SCALE.

Air is freed from oxygen by means of red-hot copper. The residue is collected in the large gas-holder on the left of figure, forced thence through a combustion tube heated in a gas furnace containing copper, in order to remove all traces of oxygen, then dried in its passage over soda-lime and phosphorus pentoxide after passage through a small U tube containing sulphuric acid to indicate rate of flow, then passed through a second combustion tube packed tightly with magnesium turnings and heated to redness in a second gas furnace. From this tube it passes through a second index tube, and is collected in a small gas-holder, with a capacity of about three or four litres.

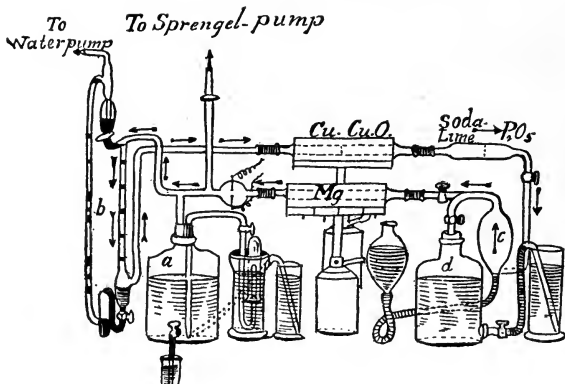
their laborious experiments had reached such a stage as to warrant definite and formal publication. The first paper dealing with the subject was read on that date before the Royal Society of England (p. 209).

Two processes of separating the gas are employed. In one, air is deprived of most of its oxygen by being made to flow over red-hot copper filings, the latter having an affinity for oxygen, and combining with it to form oxide of copper. The remaining gas, chiefly nitrogen, is then forced through a combustion tube over more copper heated to a high temperature by a gas furnace; a small U-shaped tube containing sulphuric acid, to indicate the rate of flow; a larger, straight tube containing soda-lime and phosphorus pentoxide, to absorb moisture or other impurity; and then through a second combustion tube filled with turnings of magnesium, also intensely heated. The magnesium unites with the nitrogen, heat promoting the union. One of the resultant products of the experiment is a small residue, which on examination proves to be crude argon. The accompanying diagram (1) serves to illustrate the process.

In order to obtain argon chemically pure, it is necessary to remove the last traces of nitrogen; and for this purpose an ingenious self-acting circulating apparatus has been devised, of which some idea is

given by the accompanying diagram (2). By its means the gas can be kept in circulation over the various purifying agents for any length of time.

In the second method of preparation—which proves to be slightly more expeditious—air, mixed with a small amount of free oxygen, is inclosed in a glass vessel over an alkaline liquid. Wires with platinum terminals are led into the vessel, and powerful electric sparks are sent between the terminals. An intense heat is generated, the effect of which is a union of the oxygen and the nitrogen, the result-



## 2. PREPARATION OF ARGON.—CIRCULATING APPARATUS FOR ABSORBING LAST TRACES OF NITROGEN.

After collecting the residue from 100 or 150 litres of atmospheric nitrogen, it is placed in a small gas-holder (*a*); and by means of a self-acting Sprengel's pump (*b*) the gas is caused to circulate through a tube half filled with copper and half with copper oxide, then through a tube half filled with soda-lime and half with phosphorus pentoxide; passing through a reservoir (*c*) of about 300 c.c. capacity, it is by means of a mercury reservoir expelled into a small gas-holder (*d*). Next it passes through a tube containing magnesium turnings heated to bright redness. As the amount of gas in the tubes and reservoirs diminishes in volume, it draws fresh supplies from the gas-holder till at last the circulating system is full of argon in a pure state. Before ceasing to heat the magnesium tube the system is pumped empty and the collected gas restored to gas-holder. Finally, all the argon is transferred from the mercury reservoir to the second small gas-holder, which should preferably be filled with water saturated with argon. The complete removal of nitrogen from argon is very slow toward the end.

ing compound being absorbed by the alkali. A *residuum* of crude argon is left, which may be refined in the way described in the first process.

In the hitherto unexplored fields opened up by the discovery of this new constituent of the atmosphere, the search for knowledge is now being vigorously prosecuted. What are the properties of argon, its uses and propensities? Is it not possible that certain effects hitherto attributed to the nitrogen of the atmosphere, or even to the oxygen in

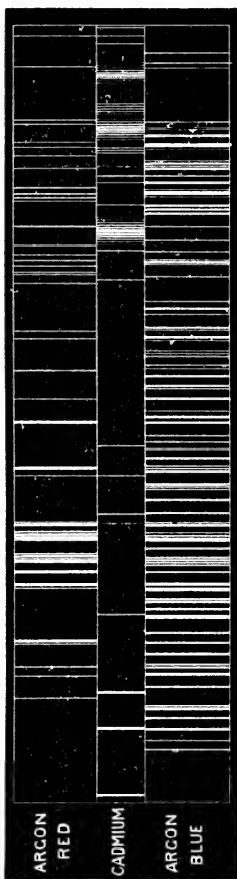
mixture therewith, are in reality attributable to argon? Has it any bearing on respiration or other processes of organic life? What functions are assigned to it in the economy of nature? These and many other questions call for answer; and, although considerable is already known regarding the new element, it is safe to say that the "unsettled questions" opened up by its discovery constitute a field of study which years of patient research will not exhaust.

The physical properties of argon are in some respects peculiar. At normal temperature and pressure it is a colorless, tasteless, odorless gas, having a density of 19.90 compared with hydrogen as the unit. It forms about 1-125th of the atmosphere in volume, and 1-120th in weight; or, in other words, about two ounces of the 15-pounds' pressure of the air is due to argon. It is much more soluble in water than nitrogen, standing to the latter in this respect in the ratio  $2\frac{1}{2}$ : 1, 100 volumes of water being found to dissolve 4.05 volumes of argon at 13.9° c. Professor K. Olszewski of the University of Cracow, to whom some of the new gas was sent for examination, discovered that at low temperatures and under high pressure it could be both liquefied and solidified. In the following table he summarizes the results of his experiments, giving also, for the sake of comparison, similar data regarding other substances. The terms "critical temperature" and "critical pressure" signify the temperature and pressure which must be reached in order to condense the gas into a liquid.

Name of substance	Critical temperature.	Critical pressure.	Boiling point at atmospheric pressure.	Freezing point.	Freezing pressure.	Density of gas.	Density of liquid at boiling point.
	Below.	Atmos.			mm.		
Hydrogen (H <sub>2</sub> )....	-220.0°	20.0	?	?	?	1.0	?
Nitrogen (N <sub>2</sub> )....	-146.0	35.0	-194.4°	-214.0°	60	14.0	0.885
Carbonic oxide (CO)	-139.5	35.5	-190.0	-207.0	100	14.0	?
							About
Argon (A <sub>1</sub> ).....	-121.0	50.6	-187.0	-189.6	?	19.9	1.5
Oxygen (O <sub>2</sub> ).....	-118.8	50.8	-182.7	?	?	16.0	1.124
Nitric oxide (NO)..	-93.5	71.2	-153.6	-167.0	138	15.0	?
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )....	-81.8	54.9	-164.0	-185.8	80	8.0	0.475

The results tabulated above show argon to be one of the so-called "permanent" gases, and to occupy fourth place (between carbon monoxide and oxygen) in degree of difficulty of liquefaction. Its behavior on liquefaction places it nearest oxygen; but it differs from the latter in being readily solidified, which result no one has yet been able to effect in the case of oxygen. Owing to the high

density of argon, it was thought that its liquefaction would not require as low a temperature as oxygen. That it takes a lower temperature and has a lower boiling point, is thought to indicate great simplicity in its molecular constitution.



SPECTRA OF ARGON.  
From photographs taken by Professor Crookes.

Spectroscopy has added data confirmatory of the conclusions of the discoverers as to the detection of a new substance. Professor William Crookes, F. R. S. E., who was the first to investigate the spectra of argon, has found that it gives two distinct spectra (in the red and the blue) according to the strength of the induction current used. Both spectra consist of sharp lines; and in this respect differ from the two spectra of nitrogen, one of which consists of fluted bands. The accompanying illustrations serve to show the difference between the two types of spectra. It is very difficult to procure argon absolutely free from nitrogen; but, although nitrogen bands at first appear superposed on the argon spectrum, they will be found to disappear if the induction spark be passed through the tube for some time, varying from a few minutes to a few hours. The pressure of argon giving the greatest luminosity and most brilliant spectrum is 3 mm. (nitrogen, on the other hand, taking 75 or 80 mm.). At this point the color of the discharge is orange

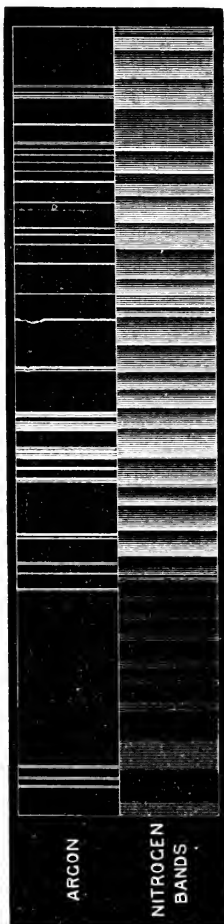
red, and the spectrum is rich in red rays, two being especially prominent at wave lengths 696.56 and 705.64. If the pressure be further reduced, and a Leyden jar intercalated in the circuit, the color of the discharge changes to a rich blue, and the spectrum shows an almost entirely different set of lines. An electromotive force of about 27,600

volts is required to bring out the red: a higher force and a very hot spark for the blue. The red glow is produced by the positive spark; the blue by the negative. Professor Crookes counted 119 lines in the blue spectrum, and 80 in the red, 26 appearing to be common to both. Says he further:

"I have prepared tubes containing other gases as well as nitrogen at different pressures, and have examined their spectra both by eye observations and by photography. The sharp line spectrum of nitrogen is not nearly so striking in brilliancy, number, or sharpness of lines as are those of argon, and the most careful scrutiny fails to show any connection between the spectra. I can detect no lines in common. Between the spectra of argon and the band spectrum of nitrogen there are two or three close approximations of lines; but a projection on the screen of a magnified image of the two spectra partly superposed will show that two at least of these are not really coincidences.

"I have found no other spectrum-giving gas or vapor yield spectra at all like those of argon; and the apparent coincidences in some of the lines, which on one or two occasions are noticed, have been very few, and would probably disappear on using a higher dispersion. Having once obtained a tube of argon giving the pure spectra, I can make no alteration in it, other than what I have explained takes place on varying the spark or increasing the exhaustion, when the two spectra change from one to the other. As far, therefore, as spectrum work can decide, the verdict must, I think, be that Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay have added one, if not two, members to the family of elementary bodies."

As regards the chemical as distinguished from the physical properties of argon, our field of vision has just begun to be cleared. At the time of the formal announcement (January 31), no chemical properties of the element had been discovered. No compound of argon had been found, nor had the discoverers been able to induce it to enter into combination with any other substance. It



SPECTRA OF ARGON AND NITROGEN.  
From photographs taken by Professor Crookes.

seemed most thoroughly to deserve its name. However, the researches of M. Berthelot, a French chemist, have shown that the term "argon" is really a misnomer. The inertness of the element is not absolute. In fact, it becomes very active under conditions easily produced. By means of the silent and relatively dark (or invisible) electric discharge, as distinguished from the audible discharge of the spark, M. Berthelot has succeeded in making argon combine with benzene, producing a yellow, resinous, and odor-

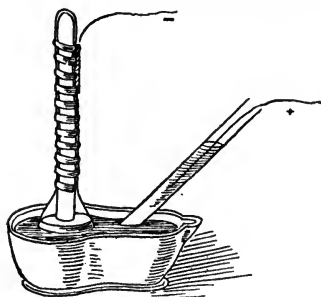


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING M. BERTHELOT'S  
APPARATUS.

ous substance, which forms, under the influence of heat, a volatile product and a carbonaceous residue. A high-tension current was used, regulated by a Ruhmkorff coil having a vibrating interrupter. The gas and the substance with which it was to be combined were held in a gauge enlarged at the lower end and surrounded by a thin ribbon of platinum arranged spirally and communicating with the negative pole of the coil (see accompanying diagram). Into this tube the arm of another was inserted, bent to a V-shape, closed at its upper end and filled with dilute sulphuric acid. Another wire, immersed in the acidulated water, communicated with the positive pole of the coil. The advantage of the silent discharge lies in the fact that it does not permanently raise the interior temperature, and so does not disintegrate more or less unstable compounds, as the spark might do. It was by means of this same device that M. Berthelot, some years ago, was able to show that nitrogen combines with hydrocarbons, like benzene; with carbohydrates, such as go to build up the tissues of plants; and even with tertiary products, such as ether. A bit of moist filter-paper, for example, exposed to the silent discharge in presence of nitrogen, whether alone or mixed with oxygen, absorbs a considerable amount, producing a nitrogenized compound, which, on heating with soda-lime, gives off abundance of ammonia.

Indications of another remarkable discovery, which, however, still awaits confirmation, occurred during the progress of M. Berthelot's experiment. While the current lasted, a faint violet glow, visible in darkness, could be

observed in the tube containing argon and benzene; and once there was perceptible the formation of a fluorescent substance which developed a brilliant greenish-yellow light and a special spectrum, the latter exhibiting great similarity to the spectrum of the *aurora borealis*. From which the possible conclusion is drawn, that the rays belonging to the *aurora* are attributable to a form or special combination of argon, or of elements as yet unknown which accompany it, engendered through the influence of electrical emanations developed in the atmosphere.

A most interesting corollary to the discovery of argon, confirming the fact of its possession of marked affinities, has been the (probable) demonstration that helium, a hypothetical element hitherto supposed to exist only in the atmospheres of the sun and some of the stars, is in reality also a constituent of the earth. This announcement was made by Professor Ramsay on March 27, before the London Chemical Society. When the spectrum of the solar chromosphere and prominences was first observed in 1868, a conspicuous bright yellow line, since generally known as D<sub>3</sub>, was invariably found accompanying the bright lines of hydrogen. It corresponded with no dark line in the ordinary solar spectrum, nor could it be identified with any line in the spectrum of any known element. Its presence was taken to indicate an unknown element, for which Professor Frankland suggested the appropriate name "helium." Within the past few years the same line has been observed in the spectra of temporary stars, variables, and nebulae. From the associations of helium and the particular region of the sun where it is found, it is presumably one of the lightest of known substances. It has now, however, been extracted by a simple process from the rare Norwegian mineral cleveite, which is a variety of uraninite or pitchblende, chiefly a uranate of uranyle, lead, and the rare earths.

"In seeking a clue to compounds of argon," says Professor Ramsay, "I was led to repeat experiments of Hillebrand on cleveite, which, as is known, when boiled with weak sulphuric acid, gives off a gas hitherto supposed to be nitrogen. This gas proved to be almost free from nitrogen; its spectrum in a Pflücker's tube showed all the prominent argon lines, and, in addition, a brilliant line close to, but not coinciding with, the D lines of sodium. There are, moreover, a number of other lines, of which one in the green-blue is especially prominent. Atmospheric argon shows, besides, three lines in the violet which are not to be seen, or, if present, are excessively feeble, in the spectrum of the gas from cleveite. \* \* \*

"Not having a spectroscope with which accurate measurements can be made, I sent a tube of the gas to Mr. Crookes, who has identi-

fied the yellow line with that of the solar element to which the name 'helium' has been given."

Professor Crookes's statement on the subject is as follows:

"On looking at the spectrum, by far the most prominent line was seen to be a brilliant yellow one apparently occupying the position of the sodium lines. Examination with high powers showed, however, that the line remained rigorously single when the sodium lines would be widely separated. On throwing sodium light into the spectroscope simultaneously with that from the new gas, the spectrum of the latter was seen to consist almost entirely of a bright yellow line, a little to the more refrangible side of the sodium lines, and separated from them by a space a little wider than twice that separating the two sodium components from each other. It appeared as bright and as sharp as  $D_1$  and  $D_2$ . Careful measurements gave its wave length 587.45, the wave lengths of the sodium lines being  $D_1$  589.51 and  $D_2$  588.91. \* \* \* The spectrum of the gas is, therefore, that of the hypothetical element helium, or  $D_3$ , the wave length of which is given by Angstrom as 587.49, and by Cornu as 587.46. Besides the helium line, traces of the more prominent lines of argon were seen."

The discovery of helium in combination with argon at ordinary temperatures, probably disposes of the theory of Gruenewald to the effect that helium and coronium (another hypothetical element, found in the sun's *corona*) might possibly be components of hydrogen partially disassociated by the intense heat.

The question of the atomicity of argon has proved exceedingly difficult of determination. So far as known, it is probably monatomic, though the difficulties raised on this theory are so great as to necessitate a modification of chemical theory. In its numerical relations with other elements, argon occupies a quite anomalous position.

About thirty years ago the Russian chemist Mendeléeff discovered what is known as the "periodic" law, long accepted as a basis for the classification of the elements. He pointed out that the atomic weights of the elements can be arranged in such order as to exhibit a marked mathematical relation between the several groups, the members of any one of which have many points of resemblance in properties. All the hitherto known elements have fitted into this scheme of classification.

Now, there are several facts which seem to indicate not only that argon is an element, but that it is monatomic, *i.e.*, that its molecules are composed of a single atom each, instead of two atoms, as in the case of most elementary gases. The possession of a definite melting point, a definite boiling point, and a definite critical temperature and pressure, is usually considered a criterion of a pure substance.



Moreover, the ratio of the specific heat of argon at constant volume to that at constant pressure, as deduced from the velocity of sound in argon, points to the conclusion that the new element, if it be such, is monatomic. The "ratio of the specific heats" for argon is put at 1.66. Corresponding figures for the familiar diatomic gases, on the other hand, range from 1.29 to 1.42. The new element would therefore seem to be thrown back among the monatomic gases. On this theory the atomic weight of argon is 40 (approximately), or twice the density (19.9).

On the other hand, there are facts which would seem to indicate that argon is at least diatomic (with molecules of two atoms), and that it is possibly not an element at all, but a mixture or a compound of unknown elements. The duality of its spectra under different conditions points to the absence of simplicity. But even more significant is the fact that if argon be a monatomic element, with atomic weight of 40, there is no place for it in the classification of the elements under the periodic law. Its density would seem to place it among electro-negative bodies like fluorine; but, on the theory that it is monatomic, it would have to be placed among bodies so dissimilar to it as the metals potassium and calcium, where the periodic law would seem to have no place for an additional element. Thus there seems to be a conflict of authority between the periodic law and the conclusions drawn from the determination of specific-heat ratios. It is, however, to be noted that the law of Mendeléeff is merely empirical, based on an observed but unexplained uniformity; and, although it has been of great value in the development of the science of chemistry, it is by no means certain that it expresses the ultimate truth regarding the relations of the elements.

Professor Mendeléeff himself thinks that argon may possibly be condensed nitrogen, with formula  $N_2$ . In that case its density would naturally be 21, whereas it appears to fall below 20; but the theory would explain the concurrent existence of nitrogen and argon, and the fact that many of their bright lines are very near to each other, as also the inactivity of argon, and would allow it a proper place in the periodic system.

On the whole, however, investigators incline at present to the opinion that argon is a monatomic element; but further research into its properties bids fair to work extensive changes in chemical theory, more especially as regards the various hypotheses of molecular constitution.

RAYLEIGH, LORD JOHN WILLIAM STRUTT, D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. S. E., joint discoverer, with Professor William Ramsay, of argon, corresponding member of the French Institute, lord lieutenant of Essex, third baron, was born November 12, 1842, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1873. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B. A., senior wrangler, and first Smith's prize-man, 1865; fellow of his college, 1866; M. A., 1868; honorary D. C. L., Oxford, 1883; honorary LL. D., McGill University, Montreal, Que., 1884, and Dublin University, 1885); is a D. L. and J. P. for Essex, and a Cambridge commissioner under the Oxford and Cambridge Universities act (1877); and was professor of experimental physics in the University of Cambridge from 1879 to 1884; professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution, 1887. He is the author of two volumes on *The Theory of Sound* (1877-8; 2d edition, 1894), and of many memoirs in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, and other scientific publications. He has also edited Clerk Maxwell's *Heat* (1891 and 1894). He married, in 1871, Evelyn Georgina Mary, daughter of the late James Maitland Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame, Prestonkirk; and has three sons.

RAMSAY, WILLIAM, Ph. D., F. R. S. E., professor of chemistry in University College, London, Eng.; joint discoverer, with Lord Rayleigh, of argon, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 2, 1852. His father, of the same name, was a civil engineer, and subsequently secretary to the Scottish Union and National Insurance office; he was brother to Sir Andrew Ramsay, the geologist; his mother, Catherine Robertson, was the daughter of Archibald Robertson, M. D., who practiced in Edinburgh. William Ramsay was educated at the Glasgow Academy until his fifteenth year, and subsequently at Glasgow University. At the age of nineteen he went to Tübingen to study chemistry under Professor Fittig, now at Strassburg, and was graduated Ph. D. in 1872. From 1872 to 1874 he acted as chief assistant to the "Young" chair of technical chemistry in Anderson's College, Glasgow; and from 1874 to 1880 as "tutorial" assistant to the chemical professor in Glasgow University. He was appointed professor of chemistry in University College, Bristol, in 1880, becoming principal of that college the following year; was president of the Bristol Naturalists' Society from 1884 to 1887; was appointed to the chemical chair at University College, London, in 1887, which appointment he still holds. He was elected a fellow of the German Chemical Society in 1872, of the Chemical Society of London in 1874; and is one of the original members of the Institute of Chemistry, and of the Society of Chemical Industry. He was elected a fellow of the Physical Society in 1886, and of the Royal Society in 1888; and has served on the councils of the Physical and Chemical societies. He is the author of numerous papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Chemical Society's Transactions*, and in other British and foreign journals; also of several text-books of chemistry.

It is worthy of note that Literature may claim some share in the honor of the discovery of argon, inasmuch as University College, London, may be said to owe its existence to a movement started by the poet and literary genius Thomas Campbell, author of "Ye Mariners of England," "The Battle of the Baltic," and other stirring poems. In 1825 he succeeded in interesting Mr. (after-

ward Lord) Brougham, Sir Isaac Goldsmid, and others, in the project based upon the existing need in London for a university open alike to all creeds and in which no religious teaching should find a place. In 1828 the "University of London" was founded, with a capital of £153,000, Mr. Brougham being its first president. Owing to opposition of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, a petition for a charter of incorporation, approved by the law officers of the crown, was refused in 1831; so that University College, London, has never had the power of conferring degrees. It is, however, a most useful and popular institution.



### THE INCOME-TAX DECISION.

THE second quarter of the year 1895 was made memorable by two of the most remarkable decisions ever rendered in the supreme court of the United States—decisions, two as to their form and date, but one as to their final effect. They annulled, as being unconstitutional, all the income-tax sections (Nos. 27-37) of the Revenue act of congress passed August 15, 1894, which had become law by the tacit permission of the president. The opponents of the income-tax law had brought the question of its constitutionality before the court, as that question was involved in the two cases brought on appeal from lower courts—"Charles Pollock, appellant, *vs.* the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *et al.*;" Lewis H. Hyde, appellant, *vs.* the Continental Trust Company of the city of New York *et al.*" The two appellants sought an injunction by the court preventing the two companies from paying the tax on the dividends declared on the stock of those two corporations. So far as these two cases had the same object and presented the same legal aspects, each of the two decisions of the court applied to both cases alike; and, by the way, in dealing with the law in reference to them, the court declared the law unconstitutional and therefore void throughout the land. A third case had been appealed, that of John G. Moore *vs.* the commissioner of internal revenue; but it presented different legal aspects from the other two.

The first decision was rendered on April 8; the second,

after a rehearing before the full court, on May 20. The preliminary petition for this rehearing was considered and decided by the full bench.

The public interest on this question was deep and universal, and arose from a quite unusual variety of considerations. To the English and still more to the American mind, an income tax is naturally odious as a survival from despotism, unless in some great national emergency it can be idealized as an offering on the altar of patriotism. This particular tax, levied or seeming to be levied in order to the removal of portions of the tax laid by the tariff on imports, necessarily evoked strong opposition from the advocates of a protective tariff, and equally strong advocacy from the opponents of protection. The great diminution in the public revenues made any measure which promised their enlargement important in the eyes of all students of national finance. The fact that the law, in creating this new assessment, had distinctly created two classes among American citizens—one class of those with annual income less than \$4,000, and the other class of those with annual income of \$4,000 or more; and the fact that the first class, comprising the households of probably nine-tenths of the whole population, were declared exempt from the tax, instantly caused a battle to be set in array concerning it. The lines of this battle, while composed to some extent according to greater or less income, were composed far more according to the theories which men hold, or rather according to the sympathies by which men are unconsciously swayed, on the question of property and its rights. Naturally, all believers in anarchistic and extreme socialistic theories hailed the law as a first step—real, though utterly insufficient—in the direction of compelling those who have the larger income to bear the whole public burden, in order that those of smaller income might be free of all pecuniary contribution. The populists, though holding different theories, sought a similar end. But, in company with these, though with strong refusal of all their theories, were a multitude—some of them being men of wealth—burdened with a sense of the tremendous inequalities of possession that mark the social state, and led by their sympathies to uphold the new law.

The foregoing rapid glance at the variety of the interests involved in the debate—interests governmental, financial, political, and partisan, personal, social, moral—shows how unusually important, significant, and pregnant was

the question which was finally brought to its issue before the supreme judicial bench.

Confused as was the question as presented to the public mind, it was reduced to a single issue before the court. The only point on which the court had either duty or power to give judgment was as to whether this law of the United States was or was not in accord with the constitution. If they found and declared it not in accord, the so-called law was not then, and never had been, a law at all, and never could be until either the decision of the court had been reversed or the constitution had been changed. The court has no function whatever to decide for the financial interests or necessities of the government, nor for upholding theories old or new of social order, nor in behalf of the poor or of the rich, nor for the benefit of any political party. It can only interpret and declare what the constitution requires in the case as submitted, and this whether the constitution requires wisely or unwisely. Any passing beyond the strict limits of this judicial function would be subversive of public liberty. It would in effect be a making of laws, thus a usurpation of the power of congress, a monstrous combination of the legislative and the judicial powers in one small knot of men.

It should be observed, however, that, single as was the question, it was not *simple*. At least its answer could not be simple. The one point of constitutionality was the focal point of some complex lines. One of these lines is seen in the fact that the constitution was framed more than a century ago. Not all of its terms relating to taxation are quite definite to-day; for instance, its term "direct tax," on which the decision largely hinges, stands without definition; and what its precise meaning was a hundred years ago, is a point for large and close historical considerations.

Another of the complex lines is seen in the consideration of the proper bearing of "precedents," or, in other words, of the decisions which the records of the court show it to have pronounced in previous cases more or less cognate to the case in hand. To the minds of some judges, precedents (except indeed in cases precisely the same in point) appear as little more than weighty advice from a wise and venerable source, worthy of careful consideration for the light which they may cast on the question of constitutionality, to be followed as far as practicable, but to be calmly disregarded in the presence of new and clearer light. To another class of minds, a precedent of the su-

preme court seems almost as sacred as a clause of the constitution itself, since it has stood as the authoritative interpretation of that instrument; though it is not at all to be presumed that any of the justices would in all cases follow precedent in the face of all adverse considerations. The difficulty would be found in classifying the precedent cases as being the same or not the same in principle as the case in hand.

A third of the complex lines is seen in the relation between the congress and the supreme court. The constitution vests the congress with the law-making power; and the court, always cautious in regard to transcending its sphere, and sensible of its vast responsibility within that august sphere, naturally feels that it is exercising its functions to their extreme when it declares null and void an act which has come from the hands of the two co-ordinate departments of the government—the congress and the president—stamped by their authority as the law of the land. The delicacy of such a situation is instantly seen: the complexity of it for the court is seen in the fact that the action of the two other high governmental powers in establishing a law must be taken into consideration as very strongly evidencing the constitutionality of the law.

The first decision was announced on April 8. Each side had been represented by legal advocates of the highest standing. Of the nine justices, one, Justice Jackson, was absent through sickness: this left the court open to an equal division, which in fact occurred; and by preventing a final settlement of some points, left the law somewhat confused, and occasioned a general disappointment in the public mind. The questions which were left in doubt are stated in legal form in the last paragraph of the conclusions of the court, which are here quoted from the opinion as read by Chief Justice Fuller:

“1. That, by the constitution, federal taxation is divided into two great classes—direct taxes, and duties, imposts, and excises.

“2. That the imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several states, according to numbers; and the imposition of duties, imposts, and excises, by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

“3. That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved in the constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several states, so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each state.

“4. That the states surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general government, and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection

MR. JACKSON.

MR. BROWN.

MR. SHIRAS.

MR. WHITE.



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MR. GRAY.

MR. FIELD.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

MR. HARLAN.

MR. BREWER.

THE JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromises of the constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

"5. That these conclusions result from the text of the constitution, and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument, and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

"6. That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied by the general government, except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency; and such has been the practice down to August 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

"7. That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

"8. That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

"9. That so much of the act of August 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a *tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment* is invalid.

"The court is further of opinion that the act of August 15, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a *tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds*. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the state and one of the instrumentalities of the state government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subjects of federal taxation; nor is the income derived from state, county, and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised, and has a sensible influence on the contract, and, therefore, such a tax is a tax on the power of the states and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the constitution.

"Upon each of the other questions argued at the bar, to wit: (1) whether the void provisions as to rents and income from real estate invalidate the whole act; (2) whether as to the income from personal property, as such, the act is unconstitutional as laying direct taxes; (3) whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds suggested—the justices who heard the argument are equally divided; and, therefore, no opinion is expressed."

On the various questions above indicated, the vote is reported as follows:

On the constitutionality of taxation of incomes from state, county, and municipal bonds—unanimously negative.

On the constitutionality of taxation of rents—affirmative two, negative six.

On the constitutional validity of the law in its other portions—affirmative four, negative four—thus failing of a decision.

In the opinion at large, the chief justice presented two main points:



1. That a tax on income from rents of real estate is practically a tax on the real estate as being the basis of the rents; and that such a tax (one of the class known as "direct taxes") is, by the constitution, expressly forbidden to the general government and reserved to the several states, except the tax be made proportionate to the population in all the states severally.

2. That a tax on incomes from investments in state, county, and municipal bonds is a tax on contracts, and as such is prejudicial to the public interest as being a tax on the power of the states and of their instrumentalities to borrow money; and as such it is repugnant to the constitution.

The opinion also set forth the fundamental importance of the compromises in the constitution, which were insisted on by the states before they would consent to a close union under one government. Having just emerged from the desperate struggle of the revolution, whose primary object was to establish the principle that there should be no taxation of the people without their representation in the government, the states consented to surrender to the national government in the congress the power to lay indirect taxes (defined usually, though not by the chief justice distinctly in this decision, as taxes on articles or on consumption—duties, imposts, excise) only on the condition that the congress should impose no direct tax (defined usually as tax on persons and their estates, real estate, etc.) unless that tax would fall with even force on all the citizenship as the constituents whose representatives in the congress voted for it. The constitution intended to prevent the laying of a tax on any state by the representatives of another state.

Section 6 of the conclusions above quoted perhaps intimates that the income tax during the war of the rebellion, like the war itself—like all wars in their process—is not to be regarded as amenable to all the strictly legal considerations necessary in ordinary times. This subject had of course no place whatever in the conclusions pronounced by the court; yet those who are asking how the present decision accords with laws on the same subject which passed unchallenged by this tribunal a generation ago, may take liberty to imagine that all the agreement necessary is intimated. In a supreme exigency, when the constitution itself is in peril of final destruction and must be saved, if at all, by military power with awful "direct tax" of half a million human lives and of thousands of millions of treasure, the truly constitutional measures are those whose high intent is to save the constitution. If it is worth our arguing about to-day, it was worth saving for us in a former day. Men that dare to take such extra-constitu-

tional measures do so at their own risk indeed; but if they have judged so wisely as to achieve their noble and perilous task, not only do they stand justified before the tribunal of the general judgment of mankind; but also the venerable instrument conserved by their hands is transmitted to happier days with a new sacredness in its appeal to the nation's heart, and with a more august command over the national life. It is more precious to us since once we feared lest we might suddenly lose it altogether with all our incomputable treasures of civil liberty, happiness, and power, of which it is the citadel.

Probably no decision occasioning so much public disappointment and dissatisfaction has ever before issued from the supreme bench. This, however, was due in only small degree to the decision which the court had reached: the public discontent arose from the failure to reach a decision on the law as a whole. The American citizen, knowing from of old that law and order are the vital air in which liberty lives, is schooled in gracefully subordinating his private opinions to the public sovereignty uttering its voice through legislatures and courts. But the American citizen expects his judges to give judgment. In this particular business it was felt by multitudes as an almost personal grievance that men and women should be compelled by a law to take their places in one or two classes showing an income, one of less, the other of more than a certain sum; that this inquisitorial law should be enforced under heavy penalties; that a host of its examiners and collectors should be turned loose on the public to exact the needful research and figuring—a heavy “direct tax” on time and energy; that about \$75,000 had already been paid to the government according to the law, while efforts were in progress to provide and pour in great sums during the few remaining days allowed for gathering the tribute; that the national revenue, deprived of previous sources, and now about \$40,000,000 in arrears for the current year, should be trusting in part to this law for relief; and that at this stage the court of last resort should not only cripple the law by cutting off two of its most important members, but should also, by an equal division as to its constitutionality as a whole, leave the validity of the entire statute suspended in doubt and liable to be denied on any day when the full bench of nine justices might be able again to meet. To vexation, which many persons deem almost a synonym for taxation of income, the element of confusion was added. Moreover, a variety of new and unexpected complications had

come into view since the decision had been given. Also, the decision had so mutilated the law as actually to reverse its great purpose to relieve the possessors of small income and to place the burden of taxation on the rich. The exemption of all income from investments in houses and lands and in government bonds of every kind, allowed the wealthy capitalist to go free, while taxing the men whose energy and capital were embarked in business or were building up great industries. The press resounded with criticism; neither the moderates nor the extremists of any party were satisfied; the situation was one of unstable equilibrium: a settlement one way or the other must soon be had.

The supreme court had done what it could, and with proper dignity gave no immediate sign as to its future course of action. Would it grant a rehearing on the points concerning which it had been equally divided? If it should grant this—the need of which was instantly pressing—could it reach a decision without a grievous delay for the recovery of its sick member? If the member absent for half a year returned, on which side would he take his place? There was no answer. But the logic of the situation pointed so plainly to a rehearing, of which also some words in the opinion were thought to be slightly suggestive, that a speedy reopening of the case was widely expected. This expectation was strengthened by the conviction to which all the proceedings thus far had gradually brought the public mind, that, whether the principle of an income tax was right or wrong, this statute was absurd nearly to the point of criminality.

On April 23 the chief justice announced that petitions and a motion for a rehearing would be heard and considered on May 6. One of the justices who at the first hearing had voted in favor of the constitutionality of the law (except on the two points before indicated), expressed a wish to have the case reargued; and, the rehearing having been granted, the case was reopened before the full bench, Justice Jackson having recovered strength sufficient to enable him to attend. The opposing counsel agreed on an argument of ten hours' length divided equally between the two sides. Mr. W. D. Guthrie of New York made the first speech, presenting the argument against the constitutionality of the entire law. His aim was to show that no precedents nor any considerations of expediency could rightfully divert the court from the one question whether the income tax as it is enacted in the law is not one of

that class of taxes which the constitution forbids to the national government, except as apportioned among all the states in proportion to their population. He maintained that the parts of the law which had been declared unconstitutional were an integral and inseparable portion of its whole scheme, and that their invalidity necessarily made the entire law void. The second argument was by Assistant Attorney-General Whitney, advocating the law as constitutional. He sought to show historically that the only proper classification of taxes as indirect is to include in that class all taxes not obviously direct; and he asserted that the income tax was, to say the least, of this sort. In the historical line also was his argument that the supreme court, having formerly upheld the essential principle of this law, should now give decision consistent with its own action. Attorney-General Olney followed in behalf of the law, with an argument whose main drift was toward a reversal of the decision by which the court at the first hearing had exempted rents from the operation of the law. His contention was that rent, when received by the landlord, ceased to be connected with its source in real estate, and came into the class of personal property. Mr. Olney, in a prior argument on the question of rehearing, had gone so far as to say that if the decision of the court was to make an income tax invalid, there would be ground to set up a claim for refunding the many millions of dollars of income tax paid to the United States during the rebellion. The last argument was by Mr. Joseph Choate of New York, denying the validity of the law. Turning from the whole region of minute and often obscure historical details and of elaborate definitions, he demanded attention to the broad question whether the congress had power to enact laws violative of a fundamental compromise of the constitution. The distinction in the minds of the framers of the constitution between the two classes of taxes was, he averred, the distinction between the taxation of property and the taxation of consumption—the latter being surrendered to the general government, while the former was reserved to the states except as it was allowed to the congress under certain specified conditions and in great emergencies. He brushed away the whole labored distinction between real and personal property as far as taxation is concerned. He demanded that the whole law, rendered hopelessly unequal and unjust in its bearings by the prior decision, be now annulled in its entirety.

The hearing was ended. The court took the briefs of counsel, and reserved its decision.

The opinion of the court was announced on May 20 by Chief Justice Fuller, declaring all the income-tax sections of the Revenue act of August, 1894, unconstitutional, null, and void. In this judgment five of the nine members of the court concurred—Chief Justice Fuller (dem., of Ill.), with Justices Field (dem., of Cal.), Gray (rep., of Mass.), Brewer (rep., of Kan.), and Shiras (rep., of Penn.). The dissenting minority of four consisted of Justices Harlan, rep., of Ky.), Brown (rep., of Mich.), Jackson (dem., of Tenn.), and White (dem., of La.). Considered politically the vote stood—against the constitutionality, republicans three, democrats two; for the constitutionality, republicans two, democrats two. Considered sectionally the vote stood—against the constitutionality, Northern five; for the constitutionality, Northern one, Southern three. Justice Shiras, having changed his views since the prior hearing, voted against the law.

A reference to the abstract of the conclusions of the court on the first hearing, as already given (p. 274), will show the relations of the two decisions, and the principles which stand affirmed by them. The first decision had declared a tax on rents to be practically a tax on real estate, and therefore to be a direct tax, which is unconstitutional when laid by the national government, unless made proportionate to population in all the states severally; and that the law, so far as concerned the levying of this tax, is violative of the required condition, and therefore not valid. The first decision had declared also that a tax on incomes from investments in state, county, and municipal bonds (aside from the question whether it should be classed as direct or indirect) is contrary to public policy as being a tax on contracts; that the revenues from such bonds are not subjects of federal taxation; and that the law so far as it levied such tax, is contrary to the constitution, and therefore not valid. The second decision reaffirmed the first decision on the two points above noted; but, on the second point, it added the important declaration that not only taxation on municipal bonds, but any taxation on incomes from rents or products of real estate, or from bonds, stocks, or other forms of personal property, must be classed as direct taxation in the meaning of the constitution; and that the law so far as it levies such direct tax without making it proportionate to population in all the states severally, is contrary to the constitution, and therefore not valid.

The last decision proceeded to pronounce on a third point on which at the first hearing the court had been equally divided; and this was the part of its conclusion which, by its definiteness and thoroughness, averted the threatening multitude of legal complications and relieved the widespread confusion of the public mind. The court declared the entire law dealing with the income tax null and void. It grounded this decision on the fact that the income from real estate, with that from invested personal property, evidently formed a vital part of the whole scheme of the income-tax law, so that the annulment of the parts referred to changed the bearing and the intention throughout, and involved the annulment of the whole.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the conclusions of the court, as follows:

"1. We adhere to the opinion, already announced, that taxes on real estate being undisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.

"2. We are of the opinion that taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

"3. The tax imposed by sections twenty-seven to thirty-seven inclusive [all the income-tax sections], of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and on personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections, constituting one entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid.

"The decrees hereinbefore entered in this court will be vacated. The decrees below will be reversed and the cases remanded, with instructions to grant the relief prayed."

The opinion of the court, about 7,000 words in length, pronounced by the chief justice, develops the main points of the conclusions. We quote on the classification of taxes:

"As heretofore stated, the constitution divided federal taxation into two great classes, the class of direct taxes and the class of duties, imposts, and excises, and prescribed two rules which qualified the grant of power as to each class. The power to lay direct taxes, apportioned among the several states in proportion to their representation in the popular branch of congress, a representation based on population as ascertained by the census, was plenary and absolute; but to lay direct taxes without apportionment was forbidden. The power to lay duties, imposts, and excises was subject to the qualification that the imposition must be uniform throughout the United States.

"Our previous decision was confined to the consideration of the validity of the tax on the income from real estate and on the income from municipal bonds. The question thus limited was whether such taxation was direct or not, in the meaning of the constitution; and the court went no further, as to the tax on the income from real estate, than to hold that it fell within the same class as the source whence the income was derived—that is, that a tax upon the realty

and a tax upon the receipts therefrom were alike direct; while as to the income from municipal bonds, that could not be taxed because of want of power to tax the source, and no reference was made to the nature of the tax as being direct or indirect.

"We are now permitted to broaden the field of inquiry and to determine to which of the great classes a tax upon a person's entire income, whether derived from rents or products, or otherwise, of real estate, or from bonds, stocks, or other forms of personal property, belongs; and we are unable to conclude that the enforced subtraction from the yield of the owner's real or personal property, in the manner prescribed, is so different from a tax upon the property itself that it is not a direct tax, but an indirect tax, in the meaning of the constitution."

The court declares that in England, as far as it is aware, the income tax has always been classed among direct taxes. Reference is made to the unquestioned power of congress to lay direct taxes on apportionment among all the states according to their population; and, in default of the tax being raised by a state, to proceed to collect them through assessment on the property or incomes of all citizens of the state. The court declined to deal with the desirableness or the expediency of an income tax.

"We are not here concerned," reads the opinion, "with the question whether an income tax be or be not desirable, nor whether such a tax would enable the government to diminish taxes on consumption and duties on imports and to enter upon what may be believed to be a reform of its fiscal and commercial system. Questions of that character belong to the controversies of political parties and cannot be settled by judicial decision. In these cases our province is to determine whether this income tax on the revenue from property does or does not belong to the class of direct taxes. If it does it is, being unapportioned, in violation of the constitution, and we must so declare. \* \* \* If it be true that the constitution should have been so framed that a tax of this kind could be laid, the instrument defines the way for its amendment."

As to a tax on the profits from business or from privileges, the opinion recognizes that this tax has been assessed and collected under the guise of an excise, and has been allowed to pass as such. But it declares that in the law now under consideration, when it is viewed as a whole, "it is evident that the income from realty formed a vital part of the scheme for taxation embodied therein. If that be stricken out and also the income from all invested personal property, bonds, stocks, and investments of all kinds, it is obvious that by far the largest part of the anticipated revenue would be eliminated, and this would leave the burden of the tax to be borne by professions, trades, employments, or vocations, and in that way what was intended as a tax on capital would remain in substance a tax on occupations and labor. We cannot believe that such was the intention of congress."

Opinions in dissent were read by the four justices in the minority, Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson, and White. These all were earnest in terms and emphatic in combating the majority opinion. Such vigor of language and such warmth, almost passionateness, of feeling as characterized Justice Harlan's opinion would probably be

sought in vain among all previous utterances of the same official character from members of this bench. Justice White was not far behind him in intensity of expression. He maintained in nineteen different points of argument the validity of the law throughout. Justice Harlan assented to the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the law in its taxation of rents and municipal bonds, but declared that the annulling of these provisions in the law in no wise annulled the law as a whole. He declared that the court's decision "strikes at the very foundation of national authority." He prophesied dire results:

"The practical, if not the direct, effect of the decision to-day," said he, "is to give to certain kinds of property a position of favoritism and advantage that is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our social organization, and to invest them with power and influence that may be perilous to that portion of the American people upon whom rests the larger part of the burdens of the government, and who ought not to be subjected to the dominion of aggregated wealth any more than the property of the country should be at the mercy of the lawless."

He expressed the opinion that if "this new departure" is to stand, "the American people cannot too soon amend their constitution." Justice Brown regarded the tax on rents as indirect. He feared that through the denial to congress of the power to levy such tax as is proposed, the national power will be so weakened that "in some moment of national peril this decision will rise up to frustrate its purpose and paralyze its arm." The decision, he said, "approaches the proportions of a national calamity." He "hopes that it may not prove the first step toward the submergence of the liberties of the people in a sordid despotism of wealth." Justice Jackson, with Justice White, deems the income-tax law valid; but that even if some of its sections were not valid, the validity of the law as a whole would not thereby be destroyed. He deems the court's decision an improper interference with the law-making power—"the most disastrous blow ever struck at the constitutional power of congress."

The result has been received with widely varying sentiments. The supreme court has been brought into new prominence before the people. A few have expressed a fear lest the court should develop into a law-making body. Ardent advocates of the income tax as a means for bringing upon the wealthier classes the chief burden of supplying the public revenues, are urging a change of the constitution so as to remove the present restrictions on congress concerning the levying of direct taxes.



## THE SILVER QUESTION.

NOW that the noise of conflict over the tariff has died away into silence, the old question of the free coinage of silver has forged again to the front. It is fraught with issues of even graver importance than those upon which the last congress put forth so stupendous an amount of labor with so comparatively meagre results. The question is somewhat confused in the popular mind by a new and unsteady application of economic terms—notably the term “bimetallism,” which the silver forces have arrogated to their own use as synonymous with the movement for the establishment of free and unlimited silver coinage in the United States. It is merely necessary to remind the reader that this is something different from the historic use of the term. Bimetallism in the sense of unlimited free coinage is not the bimetallism which adherents of both the old parties, who fear the evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency, hope some day to see realized, or at least attempted, through an international agreement of the leading commercial nations of the world; it is not the established meaning of the word either here or in European countries. There, “bimetallism” signifies the provision of means for a more extended coinage use of silver in the monetary systems of the world, but with the adoption at the same time of safeguards against the dangers resulting from fluctuations (which are inevitable) in the relative commercial values of gold and silver. Here, on the other hand, “bimetallism,” in its new sense, means the unrestricted privilege to have coined into standard, legal-tender money all such quantities of the two precious metals as may be presented at the mints, or, in lieu thereof, to issue paper representing such portion of said coinage as may not be desired for actual circulation, and this without the adoption of any special means to guard against loss of parity between the different forms of currency—*safeguards or no safeguards*. The danger is exaggerated, says the silver man: there is no danger; on the contrary, not only the United States, but the world at large, would reap incalculable benefit from the removal of those causes, mainly legislative, which he thinks have made of silver a commodity, depressed its value, and put the ban upon it as a medium of exchange. To the gold monometallist, on the other hand, as well as to the bimetalist in the hitherto accepted meaning of that term, unlimited free coinage of silver means simply silver monometallism, or paper inflation. The inability of our government, at least while other nations still

adhere to the gold standard, to continue for more than a limited time to guarantee the parity of its silver currency with gold, he claims, would quickly drive the latter metal out of circulation; would reduce the purchasing power of our money to the bullion value of the silver it contains; would put us, in foreign trade, at the mercy of foreign countries, and would inflict upon our land all those evils which the experience of the past in various parts of the world has shown to be the inevitable accompaniment of a capricious and unstable medium of exchange.

It is not within our functions to argue the matter one way or the other. Those who have followed the discussions of this topic in recent years, or are intelligent readers of the periodical press, should be fairly well informed regarding it. We aim merely to summarize, in a form convenient for reference, the latest developments in this connection, presenting also merely such statistics and record of opinion thereon as may serve to throw light upon this vital issue.

There are those who hold that prices vary with the volume of money in circulation, and who base their argument for a large increase in the amount of the circulating medium upon the better prices and better times which would follow as a result. Undoubtedly a scarcity of money hinders the development of trade; but a careful review of our economic history shows that when the ratio of the volume of currency to the volume of business has risen to a certain point (which point may be incapable of exact determination for all times and places), the further increase of the currency seems to have but little to do with variations in prices or increase of prosperity. The following table shows the principal variations in the volume of our currency during 30 years, and the accompanying variations in prices, the figures for 1860 being the basis of comparison:

VOLUME OF CURRENCY AND PRICES.

Year.	Amount in dollars.	Per cent.	Index No. of prices per cent.
1860.....	\$435,407,252	100	100
1863.....	595,394,038	136.7	148.6
1865.....	714,702,995	164.1	216.8
1868.....	680,103,661	156.1	160.5
1870.....	675,212,794	155	142.3
1873.....	751,881,809	172.6	137.5
1875.....	754,101,947	173.1	127.6
1879.....	818,631,793	188	96.6
1882.....	1,174,290,419	269.6	108.5
1885.....	1,292,568,615	296.8	93
1888.....	1,372,170,870	315.1	94.2
1891.....	1,497,440,707	343.9	92.2

With the exception of the period 1862-65, the volume of currency and prices have moved in opposite directions. Since 1882, when prices were highest after the resumption of specie payments, their decline has been steady in spite of enormous additions, made through silver legislation, to the circulating medium; and within the past two years we have witnessed an almost unprecedented depression in trade and industry, while at the same time banks and money centres have been overstocked with idle funds. Inflation of the currency is not necessarily followed either by better prices or by better times; and still less is it likely to be if that currency be of uncertain stability.

**The Sound-Money Campaign.**—The strength of the silver sentiment in the United States has already precipitated a series of preliminary skirmishes, the result of which will do much to determine exactly the still rather indefinite lines upon which the presidential campaign of 1896 will be fought out. Chaos still reigns in the party divisions regarding silver; but there is just at present an active marshalling of sound-money sentiment in array against the free-silver propaganda. One of the most important factors in the development of this campaign of education has been the flooding of the West and South with copies of *Coin's Financial School*, a very clever and specious presentation in popular form of the leading arguments for free silver. This pamphlet, which was written by Mr. W. H. Harvey of Chicago, Ill., chairman of the Bimetallic Executive Committee, has called forth a great number of replies from various sources, aiming at refutation of its arguments (see Literature).

*President Cleveland's Letter.*—The first noteworthy instance of recognition, by a party leader, of the now supreme importance of the coinage question, is found in President Cleveland's letter of April 13, in reply to an invitation from the business men of Chicago that he should visit that city and address a meeting to be held in the interest of sound money. While declining the invitation on the ground of the proprieties of his office, he goes on to say:

“The situation confronting us demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject, and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger, should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident. If the sound-money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster, it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with scant opportunity thus

far to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with specious suggestions which in this time of misfortune and depression find willing listeners prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

“What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied, and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill-exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world. If our people were isolated from all others, and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their physical life among themselves, they might return to the old days of barter, and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence.

“But if American civilization were satisfied with this, it would abjectly fail in its high and noble mission. In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that though our currency may be debased, redundant, and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell are nominally enhanced, the cost of the things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the better prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive; and that even if they were real and palpable, he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment. It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices an increased cost of all the needs of his home must long be his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson.

“An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes and are, therefore, not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle. I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it may be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals, according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation and whether dwelling in a centre of finance and commerce or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and staple value of the currency of the country.

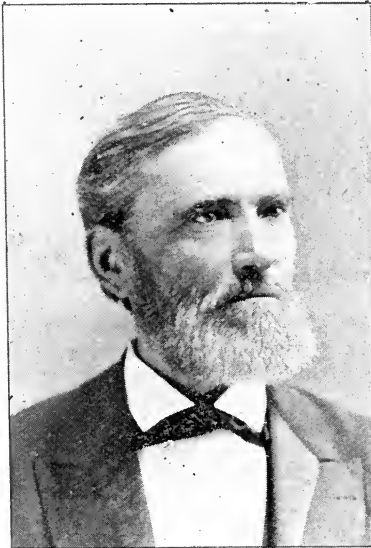
"In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our interdependence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood, and each has its shops and manufactories. Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found, related in one direction to those whose wants they supply, and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in the financial centres of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere. If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor as they reckon the loss to their scanty support, and the laborer or workingman as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home. Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that, if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought, they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government."

This letter evoked wide attention and discussion, calling forth open letters in reply from Senator Stewart of Nevada, ex-Congressman Bland of Missouri, ex-Congressman Bryan of Nebraska, W. H. Harvey, author of *Coin's Financial School*, and others. One of its effects has been to reveal the discord within the political camps. Senator Voorhees (dem.) and ex-Speaker Crisp (dem.) declared themselves in favor of free coinage without international action, while Senator Jones of Nevada expressed the opinion that the next national democratic platform would contain a frank and radical silver plank. Eastern democratic papers claim that their party as a whole favors sound money; the Western organs, on the other hand, are striving to commit the party to free silver. And the divisions in the republican ranks are hardly less pronounced.

*The Memphis Conventions.*—Under stimulus from the attitude of the administration, the struggle between the silver men and their antagonists has been forced into special prominence, notably in the South, where the speeches of the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Carlisle, have done much to rally and reinforce the sound-money element. He began the campaign at Covington, Ky., May 20; but his most widely noticed address was that given at the sound-money convention held in Memphis, Tenn., May 23. The convention comprised about 700 delegates repre-

senting commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural organizations in all the Southern states, and was called as the result of a conference of business men of Memphis, to protest against the free-silver movement. The following is the platform adopted by the convention:

"1. Believing a uniform and certain standard of value necessary to the agricultural, commercial, and industrial development and prosperity of our common



SENATOR DAVID TURPIE (DEM.) OF INDIANA,  
CHAIRMAN MEMPHIS FREE-SILVER CONVENTION.

country, we favor the maintenance of all our money, whether gold, silver, or paper, on a parity, to the end that each dollar, whatever may be its composition, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with every other dollar.

"2. Profiting by the experience of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, and the teachings of the great students of monetary science from the time when John Locke wrote to the discussion of the present day, we accept the truth of the principle, now universally recognized and applied in the commercial world, that the bimetallic standard cannot be maintained where the ratio fixed by law for the free coinage of gold and silver does not correspond with the market ratio of the two metals;

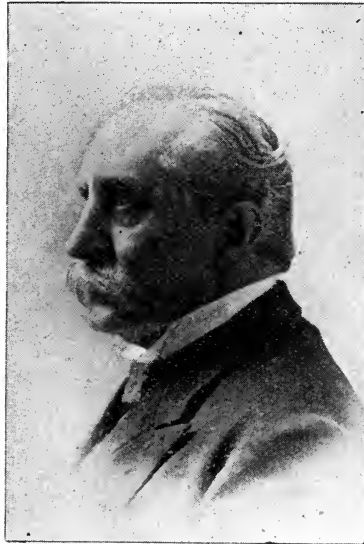
and that whenever and wherever the legal or coinage ratio varies from the market or commercial ratio to any appreciable extent, the dollar, whether of gold or silver, which thereby becomes more valuable as bullion than as money, will go to a premium and retire from circulation. We saw this principle applied in our own national experience when, under the act of 1792, which fixed the coinage ratio at 15 to 1, gold retired from circulation because of a slight decline in the price of silver in the open market, whereby the bullion in a gold dollar became worth a few cents more than the bullion in a silver dollar, and was therefore sold as a commodity because it was worth more as bullion than as money; and again under the act of 1834, which fixed the ratio of 16 to 1, when the silver coin retired for a like reason. We are therefore opposed to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the market or commercial ratio is more than 30 to 1, and the difference between the bullion value of a gold and a silver dollar is about 50 cents, on

the ground that such action, instead of restoring the bimetallic standard, would inevitably result in silver monometallism.

"3. At this time there is no country in the world which maintains a bimetallic standard; and neither is there any country where the free coinage of silver obtains, which is not on a silver basis. Each country, on account of its inability to adopt independently any bimetallic standard, must elect for itself which it prefers, the gold or the silver standard.

"We therefore favor, in the absence of international co-operation,

the retention and maintenance of the existing gold standard, because a change from the gold to the silver standard would have the effect to repudiate all public and private obligations to the extent of the difference between the bullion value of the gold and silver dollars; because whenever such change should be seriously threatened it would cause an immediate attempt at a collection and liquidation of all debt, in anticipation of the result it would produce; because such transition from the gold to the silver basis would destroy public and private confidence, and would involve the country in such panic, confusion, and distress that the products of agriculture and the wages of labor would be unremunerative, the business of commerce would



HON. WILLIAM B. BATE OF TENNESSEE,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

become unprofitable, and our people engaged in industrial occupations would be thrown out of employment; because there is not a progressive and enlightening country in the world which has not elected gold as the preferable standard; because gold-standard countries retain silver in their circulation on a parity with gold, whereas there is no silver-standard country which does or can utilize gold as money; because there is not a silver country on the globe where the wages of labor are sufficient to sustain the working classes in comfort and independence; and, finally, because the high duty of the United States demands for the use of the American people that money which experience has taught mankind to be the best suited for the promotion of commerce, the development of manufactories, the encouragement of labor, and the advancement of civilization.

"4. We would rejoice over the adoption of real bimetalism; but in view of the continued fluctuations of the price of silver in the open

market, we realize that it is impossible for the United States independently to adopt a bimetallic standard, and we deem it unwise and hazardous to the best interests of the people for this country to attempt its establishment. We favor the policy of this country standing in the attitude of readiness at all times to co-operate with the other powers in any effort they may inaugurate looking to the adoption of true bimetallicism; but in the meantime, and until successful co-operation is insured, to maintain inviolate its existing standard of value.

"5. We favor the retention as part of our money of the silver now



EX-GOVERNOR BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

coined; and in order to give a wider field for the use of silver, we favor the funding of all money other than silver and silver certificates below the denomination of ten dollars into higher denominations, so as to make our entire circulation below the denomination of ten dollars either silver or silver certificates; and to this end the secretary of the treasury should be authorized by law to coin from time to time, as the people may require them, silver dollars until the demand of commerce for money below the denomination of ten dollars is at all times satisfied.

"6. We realize that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war, and that it is not adapted to existing conditions. We therefore favor such legislation as will secure to the people

a system of banking surrounded by such safeguards as will at all times furnish them a safe, elastic, sufficient currency for the transaction of their business.

"7. We cannot too highly commend the unflinching courage and sturdy patriotism of President Cleveland in his efforts to protect the national honor and to maintain the public credit during a period of great financial distress and under conditions which threatened danger to both; we congratulate him and the entire country on the evidences of returning prosperity."

Representative T. C. Catchings (dem.) of Mississippi was permanent chairman of the convention.

That so representative a gathering should assemble in a Southern city is proof that in that section of the coun-



try the silver sentiment is not all-prevailing. Further proof is found in the fact that immediately after the sound-money convention, a call was issued for a free-silver or so-called national bimetallic convention, to meet also in Memphis June 12 and 13. About 1,000 delegates were present representing 26 states and territories, including every Southern state, a number of Western states, and a Middle state (Pennsylvania), although it is said that a great majority of the delegates came from west Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi. A few populists were present, and some republicans, including Senator Wolcott of Colorado; but most of the delegates were democrats. Senator Turpie (dem.) of Indiana was chairman; and prominent among the leaders were Senators Bate and Harris of Tennessee, Jones and Berry of Arkansas; George and Walthall of Mississippi; Marion Butler of North Carolina; Tillman of South Carolina; Governor Evans of South Carolina; ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico; ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, and Sibley of Pennsylvania; General A. J. Warner of Ohio. During the course of his remarks ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico made the following remarkable utterances:

"When the Fashioner of this universe made it He put in the fastness of the mountains silver and gold in the proportion of sixteen tons of silver to one of gold, that they should be the blood of our commercial life. Shall we set ourselves up as knowing better than the God who made us? What God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

The following is the platform adopted by the convention.

"Silver and gold coin have in all ages constituted the money of the world, were the money of the fathers of the republic, the money of history and of the constitution.

"The universal experience of mankind has demonstrated that the joint use of both gold and silver coin as money constitutes the most stable standard of value, and that the full amount of both metals is necessary as a medium of exchange.

"The demonetization of either of these historic metals means an appreciation in the value of money; a fall in the prices of commodities; a diminution of profits of legitimate business; a continuing increase in the burden of debts; a withdrawal of money from the channels of trade and industry, where it no longer yields a safe and sure return; and its idle accumulation in the banks and the great money centres of the country.

"There is no health or soundness in a financial system under which a hoarded dollar is productive of increase to its possessor, while an invested dollar yields a constantly diminishing return, and under which fortunes are made by the accretions of idle capital or destroyed by a persistent fall in the price of commodities and a persistent dwindling in the margin of profits in almost every branch of

useful industry. Such a system is a premium on sloth and a penalty upon industry; and such a system is that which the criminal legislation of 1873 has imposed upon this country.

"The bimetallic standard of silver and gold has behind it the experience of ages, and has been tested and proved by the enlightened and deliberate judgment of mankind. The gold standard is a departure from the established policy of the civilized world, with nothing to commend it but twenty-two years of depression and disaster to the people, and extraordinary accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few.

"There are some facts bearing upon this question recognized and admitted by all candid men, whether advocates of bimetallism or of the single gold standard. Among these is the fact that the very year that marked the change from the bimetallic to the single gold standard is the very year that marked the change from a condition of rising prices, large profits, general contentment, and great prosperity, to a condition of falling prices, diminishing profits, insecurity of investment, unemployed labor, and a heavy depression in all branches of trade and industry. It is not a matter of dispute, even among the honest advocates of the gold standard, that general prosperity came to an end with the destruction of the bimetallic system, and that hard times, falling prices, idle workingmen, and widespread depression came in with the gold standard and prevail to-day wherever the gold standard has been adopted.

"Every international monetary conference that has been called, every demand in this country and in Europe for an international agreement to re-establish the bimetallic standard, is a confession that the demonetization of silver was a blunder, if not a crime; that its consequences have been disastrous, and the conditions it has wrought are full of menace and of peril.

"The logic of facts establishes beyond intelligent question that the destruction of silver as primary money by a conspiracy of selfish interests is the cause of the widespread depression and suffering that began with the gold standard. There can be no restoration of prosperity, no permanent relief from prevailing conditions, until the great cause has been removed by a complete restoration of silver to its proper place as a money metal, equal with gold.

"We believe in money of stable value; we believe least of all in an appreciating standard; it is only through the practical operation of bimetallism that a stable standard of value can be secured. A standard constituted of money constantly increasing in value is not a sound, a single, nor a stable standard, but a constantly changing standard.

"The effect of gold monometallism is to establish one standard for the creditor and another for the debtor; and there can be no more dishonest monetary system than that which gives short measure to the borrower and long measure to the lender. Under the policy prevailing prior to 1873 there can be no violent change in the relative value of the two metals, for a rise in value for one metal is counteracted by a decreased demand, and a fall in value by an increased demand. Under the operation of this beneficent law a stable relation was maintained between them in spite of the most extreme changes in relative productions. From the first period of our history up to 1873 the right of the debtor to choose whether he should pay his debts in silver or gold coin was always recognized. The subsequent policy has been to transfer this right to the creditor, thus tending to constantly increase the value of the dearer metal and destroy the parity between them.

“Believing that it is absolutely necessary to reverse this iniquitous and ruinous policy, we therefore resolve:

“That we favor the immediate restoration of silver to its former place as a full legal-tender, standard money equal with gold, and the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality.

“That while we should welcome the co-operation of other nations, we believe that the United States should not wait upon the pleasure of foreign governments, or the consent of foreign creditors, but should themselves proceed to reverse the ‘grinding process’ that is destroying the prosperity of the people, and should lead by their example the nations of the earth.

“That the rights of the American people, the interests of American labor, and the prosperity of American industry have a higher claim to the consideration of the people’s lawmakers than the greed of foreign creditors, or the avaricious demands made by ‘idle holders of idle capital.’ The right to regulate its own monetary system in the interests of its own people is a right which no free government can barter, sell, or surrender. This reserved right is a part of every bond, of every contract, and of every obligation. No creditor or claimant can set up a right that can take precedence over a nation’s obligations to promote the welfare of the masses of its own people. This is a debt higher and more binding than all other debts, and one which it is not only dishonest, but treasonable, to ignore.

“Under the financial policy which now prevails, we see the land filled with idle and discontented workingmen and an ever-growing army of tramps—men whom lack of work and opportunity has made outcasts and beggars. At the other end we find that a few thousand families own one-half of the wealth of the country. The centralization of wealth has gone hand in hand with the spread of poverty. The pauper and the plutocrat are twin children of the same vicious and unholly system. The situation is full of menace to the liberties of the people and the life of the republic. The issue is enfranchisement or hopeless servitude. Whatever the power of money can do by debauchery and corruption to maintain its grasp on the law-making power, will



HON. JOHN M. PALMER OF ILLINOIS,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

be done. We therefore appeal to the plain people of the land with perfect confidence in their patriotism and intelligence, to arouse themselves to a full sense of the peril that confronts them and defend the citadel of their liberties with a vigilance that shall neither slumber nor sleep."

It will be noted in reading the above platform, that personal and party issues are not dwelt upon. There were, however, delegates who wished the convention to declare for a particular candidate for the presidency, and to unite populists, republicans, and democrats in support of that ticket. The cooler heads prevailed, showing themselves unwilling to break from their party just yet, until the hope of carrying a free-silver plank in the national platform next year has been shown to be in vain.

*The Springfield Convention.*—Pursuant to a call from the chairman of the democratic State Central Committee of Illinois, a free-silver convention was held at Springfield, Ill., June 4. Among the prominent participants were Governor Altgeld, ex-Congressmen Fithian and A. J. Hunter of Illinois, and ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska. In the platform, which called for free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, without waiting for the action of any other nation, a request was made of the Democratic National Committee to call a convention of the party to define its attitude toward the coinage question, not later than August, 1895. Chairman Harritt of the National Committee, however, does not intend to convoke the committee until next winter, when it will convene to fix the time and place for holding the national convention. There is much difference of opinion regarding the representative character of the Springfield convention. Governor Altgeld and ex-Congressman Springer are reported as saying that it represented the majority of democrats in the state. It was, however, utterly repudiated by Senator John M. Palmer and other democratic leaders, as also by the *Chicago Chronicle*, a leading democratic newspaper.

As the result of the silver convention held at Salt Lake City in May (p. 45), steps were taken to form a bi-metallic union; and an executive committee was appointed, composed of one representative from each of eleven silver states.

*The Republican League Convention.*—Much curiosity was felt as to the attitude to be taken by the National League of Republican Clubs toward the silver question. The league assembled at Cleveland, O., June 19, and was attended by over 2,800 delegates representing every

state of the Union except Maine, New Hampshire, and North Carolina. It was the only national gathering of republican representatives to occur before the presidential convention of 1896. Contrary to the expectations of many, the league adjourned without making any declaration on the silver problem which might be taken to forestall the action of the national convention. There were a few delegates—from Colorado, Montana, and the newer states of the West—who favored a declaration in favor of free silver; but this was almost solidly opposed by the delegates from the South and the other states of the Union. It was pointed out that the constitution of the league forbade it to prejudice in any manner the freedom of the national convention to determine the platform of the party. On this ground it was decided to leave everything to the convention of 1896, and the following resolution to that effect was adopted:

“WHEREAS, Section 13 of the constitution of the Republican League of the United States says, ‘This league shall not in any manner endeavor to influence the action of any national, state, county, or municipal convention,’ the delegates of the Republican League of the United States in convention assembled do hereby renew their allegiance to the principles of the republican party, and pledge their best efforts for the success of the candidates of that party. Believing that this convention has no instructions from the republicans of the United States under our constitution to frame or enunciate party platforms, we hereby refer all resolutions in relation to public questions to the republican national convention of 1896, with entire confidence that its action will redound to the prosperity of the people and the continued glory and advancement of the country.”

Not even a remote reference was made to either the money or the tariff question. Adjutant-General E. A. McAlpin of New York was elected president of the league.

*The Kentucky State Democratic Convention.*—Another incident significant of the uncertainty of the relations of the two great parties toward the silver question, is found in the action of the Kentucky state democratic convention at Louisville June 25, 26, and 27. It was the first regular state democratic convention to pass upon the silver question. Senator Blackburn and ex-Congressman Stone led the silver forces, their antagonists being headed by Senator Lindsay and Representative McCreary. A brisk fight took place, resulting in the adoption, by a vote of 644 to 233, of the following resolution, submitted by a majority (eight members) of the committee of thirteen on resolutions:

“First—The democracy of Kentucky in convention assembled congratulates the country upon the repeal of the McKinley tariff law,

and upon the evidences we have on every hand of returning prosperity under the operation of reduced and equalized tariff taxation; and we denounce as fraught with danger and disaster the threat of our republican adversaries to re-establish a protective tariff and to inaugurate a policy of unequal taxation, which, in connection with general misgovernment by the republican party, culminated in the business panic of 1893.

“Second—The democratic party, which has always stood for the separation of church and state, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom, does not hesitate to condemn all efforts to create distinction among citizens because of differences in faith as repugnant to an enlightened age, and abhorrent to the instincts of American freemen.

“Third—We affirm without qualification the principles and policies declared by the national democratic platform of 1892, and declare that our present national democratic administration is entitled to the thanks of the party for its honest, courageous, and statesmanlike management of public affairs; and we express our undiminished confidence in the democracy and patriotism of President Grover Cleveland and his distinguished co-adviser and secretary, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky.”

A minority report, in effect declaring in favor of free coinage, and refusing to indorse the present national administration, was rejected by a vote of 598 to 270.

The currency plank of 1892, it will be remembered (Vol. 2, p. 177), was a declaration for bimetallism “through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the parity of the two metals.” The main significance of its reaffirmation by the Kentucky convention is found in the fact that the minority report involved an express demand for free silver and a condemnation of the monetary policy of the Cleveland administration. The result of the vote was an important victory for the sound-money element. Six months ago the free-silver advocates claimed Kentucky as a silver stronghold; but the state convention declared out and out against the free-silver agitation by a vote of nearly three to one.

Notwithstanding this declaration of policy, the convention nominated for governor the free-silver candidate, P. Watt Hardin, by 468 votes, to 330 cast for C. M. Clay, the sound-money candidate. This is attributed largely to Mr. Hardin's personal popularity.

**International Bimetallism.**—It cannot be said that the prospects of another international monetary conference have brightened during the last three months. So far as the United States is concerned, the policy of the government is well known. The last conference—held in Brussels in 1892 (Vol. 2, pp. 129 and 338)—failed of tangible results; and, while the United States has since that time stood ready to participate in another conference, it

will not take the initiative in the matter, as it did in the earlier instance, but awaits the invitation of one or more of the leading powers of Europe.

In Germany the prospects of a conference being called are very doubtful. It is true that the resolution of Count von Mirbach looking to such a gathering passed the Reichstag in February last, receiving the guarded approval of Chancellor von Hohenlohe (p. 46), and was subsequently (May 16) carried through the Prussian diet by a decisive vote of 72 to 38; yet the German government is left free to do as it pleases in the matter. The policy of the government, as announced by the chancellor, is to summon a conference in deference to the wishes of the bimetallists as soon as the approval of all the federal states is secured. Württemberg, Bavaria, and Baden have already declared against it. The emperor and his ministers are firmly convinced of the necessity of maintaining the gold standard; and, in the event of any step in the direction of bimetallism being advisable, the co-operation of England is regarded as absolutely necessary. The free-silver sentiment is confined almost exclusively to the agrarian element. A strong anti-bimetallist agitation is being carried on. A "union for defense of the gold standard of Germany" has been formed, and on that side are enlisted almost all of the industrial and commercial interests of the country. Even the laboring classes, so far as influenced by the socialists, defend the gold standard as a safeguard against great evils to themselves.

In England, also, the outlook for bimetallism is still dubious. The late liberal government was unalterably opposed to any change in the monetary system, its attitude being well expressed in the following words of the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, addressed to a meeting of bankers and financiers in London in the latter part of May:

"The experience of well-nigh a century has proved that our present system of currency is suited to the wants of this great commercial country, and that to depart from it would be disastrous to the trade credit of the United Kingdom. The continuity of the national policy is more necessary in this than, perhaps, any other question. You may rely upon it that Her Majesty's government will not depart from the course pursued by all the governments that have preceded it, and will not give countenance to any change in the fundamental principles of our monetary system; nor in any discussion in which they may be called upon to take part will they admit any doubt as to their intention to adhere to the single gold standard, which you justly regard as essential to our well-being as a commercial nation."

The overthrow of the liberal government toward the

end of June has encouraged the friends of bimetallism, for it is well known that several members of the new coalition ministry,—Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir Henry James,—besides many leading conservative members of the house, are pronounced bimetallists in the sense of favoring a policy of international action. But on the other hand, the liberal-unionists will probably refuse to assent to anything savoring of a change; and Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer in the preceding Salisbury ministry, and now first lord of the admiralty, a man of great influence on the financial side, has steadfastly opposed the entrance of England into any international agreement, though favoring such an agreement for other countries. The conservatives and unionists of the Gold Standard Committee have urged Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour to pursue a non-committal currency policy in the coming electoral campaign.

The English Bimetallic League is, however, trying to force this issue into prominence by scattering broadcast its literature. The last week in June it addressed a memorial to the new chancellor, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, signed by sixty M. P.'s, sixty bankers, seventy-eight merchants and manufacturers, forty-two landowners, and fifteen labor organizations. To counteract its influence a Monometallist Union has been formed, recruited mainly from banking and financial circles.

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### THE YELLOW WAR.

THE quarter opened with the plenipotentiaries of China and Japan in hopeful conference at Simonoseki concerning terms of peace. Their sessions, however, had been suddenly suspended by the attempt of a Japanese fanatic to take the life of the Chinese chief commissioner, Li Hung Chang, in view of which the Japanese emperor had magnanimously commanded his plenipotentiaries to grant a three-weeks' armistice ending April 20. Meanwhile, the probable terms of peace were the theme of anxious speculation by several great powers of Europe, with much offering of advice, some assertion of claims, and an active plying of open or covert influences to secure decisions according to the various interests.

Though fighting had thus suddenly been suspended and the prospect of peace was brightening, the victorious



Japanese permitted themselves not the slightest pause in military preparations. Supplies of all kinds were pushed to the front of their northern armies in the field, while the depots at the rear were replenished; reinforcements were made ready to move; southward, their war-ships blockading the chief port in the great island of Formosa, were the convoy of transports to the number, it was said, of forty, crowded with troops, threatening, at least making possible, a sudden attack on Canton. All these signals of war helped the negotiators to end the war. This may have been in part their intent: if so, it was wise. But beyond question it expressed the heart and purpose of the new Japan: the blood and spirit of the people were up from end to end of the island empire, to show the world that an unrecognized power had, within the period of one generation, awakened from a sleep of a thousand years, and had sprung fully armed to the front of affairs on the vast and dreamy Asiatic field. China had at last been made aware of the new day which had begun in the Far East, and was slowly yielding to the conviction, now general through the civilized world, that the brief armistice must be availed of for purposes of peace, if its dynasty were not to be overthrown and the empire dismembered.

**The War Ended.**—The news that a treaty of peace was being considered and that China was yielding by inches to the Japanese demands, brought down on the two nations an avalanche of advice. The air of Europe grew thick with rumors, which naturally soon began to consist largely of contradictions of rumors preceding. On April 17 the war was ended by the formal signing of a treaty of peace, whose text was reserved from publicity till its final ratification. Within a few days, however, its main points were gathered by indefatigable agents of the European and American press, with more successful approximation to truth than might have been expected. The chief error, and one that aroused fears of grave international complications, was the report that the treaty had secured exclusively for Japan a two per cent *ad valorem* duty on imports instead of a special duty, and had formed a close alliance, offensive and defensive, between Japan and China. Such an alliance could amount to nothing less than the Japanization of China, whose army had almost ceased to exist, and whose navy had been either destroyed or captured; while its vast and productive territory, with its immense agricultural and industrial resources, might be so organized and administered under Japanese

leadership as to consolidate a power which should dominate the destinies of Asia, and turn into new channels the trade and commerce of the world. The false report of the alliance was soon authoritatively contradicted by the Japanese government, which also announced that it had secured, and had purposed to secure equally for other nations as for itself, the new and great commercial advantages long desired in



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China. These advantages, granted by China to Japan, are thereby granted to the other powers also in virtue of what is known as "the most favored nation clause," which is a part of all their treaties. On May 8 the final ratifications were exchanged.

The proclamation of the emperor of Japan to his people in view of the treaty has been greatly admired. He rejoices with them in the victories gained, but reminds them that the empire has still a long road before it "in the march of

civilization." He expresses the hope that rulers and people will "always guard against self-contentedness, and "ever in a spirit of modesty and humility" proceed to perfect the national defense. He sternly condemns any who "through conceit at the recent victories, may offer insult to other states;" and urges that with restoration of peace with China, "friendship should be restored," with endeavors "to increase more than ever before the relations of good neighborhood."

**Terms of the Treaty of Peace.**—The following is a summary of the main terms of the treaty:

I. China recognizes Korea as a perfectly independent and autonomic state.

II. China concedes to Japan permanent sovereignty over the Leao-Tong peninsula from its southern point (near and including the great fortress of Port Arthur) northward to about the 40th parallel of latitude, with the islands appertaining in the eastern part of the gulf of Leao-Tong and in the northern part of the Yellow sea. China concedes likewise the whole island of Formosa and its dependent islands; also the Pescadore group (islands between 119° and 120° east longitude and 23° and 24° north latitude).

III. The boundaries of the above ceded territories are to be carefully verified and defined by a joint commission within one year.

IV. China engages to pay to Japan as indemnity for war expenses, two hundred million Kai Phing taels (about \$266,000,000 in silver, or about \$142,000,000 in gold): the payment is to be in eight instalments, of which the first two are to be of fifty million taels each—the first to be paid within six months, the second within one year, and the remaining six annually thereafter. After the first payment, the interest charge is to be five per cent: the whole indemnity may be paid at any earlier date, and if paid within three years all interest is to be waived.

V. Inhabitants of the ceded districts desiring to reside outside such districts, shall have liberty

to sell their real estate and retire within two years. Those remaining shall, at the option of the Japanese government, be deemed Japanese citizens. The delivery of Formosa to Japan is to be finished through a joint commission within two months.

VI. China engages to appoint a plenipotentiary to conclude, with one from Japan, treaties of commerce and navigation and of overland commerce, based on the articles existing between China and European powers: meanwhile, China is to extend to Japan in all these respects the treatment of the most favored nation. Besides, China at the end of six months is to open to the Japanese various ports and markets (named) for residence, commerce, industry, and manufacture; and is to extend certain routes for Japanese steamers up the Yangtse-Kiang, and from Shanghai *via* the river Wu-sung and its canal; also, the Likin tax, so obnoxious to foreigners, is to be modified; and Japanese subjects purchasing manufactures or products in the interior of China, or conveying imported merchandise, are to be free of



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warehousing charges for the same. Japanese are also to be free to engage in any manufacture in the open ports and markets, and to import any machines without paying extra charges. Any necessary provisions regarding transit duties, inland taxes, imports and charges, and warehousing in the interior, as concerns the above concessions, are to be made in the treaty of commerce and navigation which this treaty provides for.

VII. Japanese troops now in China are to be withdrawn in three months—subject, however, to the provisions following.

VIII. China consents to the temporary occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei by Japanese troops as guarantee for faithful observance of this treaty. The force is to consist of not more than one brigade, and China is to pay one-fourth of the expense. The territory occupied is to include the island of Ling-Kung and a strip of land along the whole coast line of the bay. The civil administration is to be in the hands of Chinese officials, though these must conform to any orders of the Japanese commander in his management of the troops. The troops are to be withdrawn when, after the payment of the second instalment of the indemnity, and the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation, China shall have consented to the mortgaging of the Chinese customs in order to make full and proper arrangements for payment of all dues remaining on the indemnity. In default of such arrangements the troops shall not be withdrawn until the full payment of the indemnity; and in no case shall they be withdrawn before the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation.

The concessions in this treaty as to ports, markets, taxes, commercial privileges, access to the interior, residence, etc., are practically concessions to all the other treaty powers likewise.

In the international complications (to be noticed later in this article) which accompanied and followed the adoption of this treaty, the United States kept carefully aloof, but lost no opportunity to manifest its friendly interest in the welfare of both countries, and its desire that a just and honorable peace might speedily ensue. Its only approach toward intervention was in maintenance of the independence of the Korean kingdom, shown in Secretary Gresham's early expression to Japan of the hope that that country would not adopt any oppressive measure in Korea. This step, taken at the request of the king of Korea, was deemed to be called for by the peculiar engagements into which this country had entered by its treaty with that kingdom at its first opening to foreign relations. Beyond fulfilling a formal obligation this step, as events showed, was of small moment. But of great moment as opening the way for peace, was the action of the United States ministers to China and to Japan, Mr. Denby at Pekin and Mr. Dun at Tokio. Representing a great nation which had no selfish interest in the case, and avoiding all attempt to act as arbitrators, they were enabled to bring delicacy and skill into the initiative of negotiations whose

natural end—when once the combatants had been persuaded to come into negotiations—was peace. In the actual negotiations, a notably effective and perhaps ultimately decisive aid was rendered by a private citizen of this country, John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state, whom the Chinese imperial government invited to be the adviser of Li Hung Chang in all proposals, discussions, and arrangements of terms of peace. His thorough knowledge of affairs in the Far East, with his friendship of long standing with statesmen of both the countries involved, especially Japan, commended him to China in her dire extremity. His advice justified the confidence reposed in him. At the outset he urged that China should discard the usual devious diplomacy of the Orient, and act in the whole business with entire good faith. It is understood that he made his influence felt strongly in impressing on Li Hung Chang the absolute necessity for China of coming speedily to terms with Japan, whose armies would otherwise within a short time enable that government to dictate terms of peace from within the gates of Peking amid the ruins of the imperial dynasty. Meanwhile, his old friendship for Japan gave him opportunity, which he is understood to have used with great effect, to persuade the Japanese plenipotentiaries to consent to large reductions from their first demands on China. As a fact, the indemnity was abated by one-third, and the payment by China of the whole cost of the Japanese army of occupation was abated by three-fourths: some minor demands also were modified. He returned home early in July from his seven months of arduous and delicate labor, with the warm thanks of the Chinese emperor and a fee whose amount, variously stated, is known to be very large.

**The War in Review.**—Turning for a backward glance over the war, before considering the events that closely followed the treaty of Simonoseki, we see one of the strangest wars in history—one of the briefest, and fortunately one of the least bloody, yet one of the most impressive and momentous in its revelations and its possible results. Military critics point out now that China's only chance for success lay in her navy, which was modern, well-built, and well equipped; while her army bore no proportion in numbers to her vast territory and population, was wretchedly drilled or not drilled at all, scarcely disciplined, poorly armed and equipped as the result of the peculation said to be general among officials of the government, and fatally deficient in the enthusiasm which

either is or takes the place of courage. Some of the officers—conspicuously General Tsao at Ping-Yang, and Admiral Ting at Wei-Hai-Wei—showed much bravery; but in general the troops, like the people, lack the national spirit. In China the nation is not idealized as a figure radiant, grand, and enduring. What soldiership is possible in such material? In battle their behavior was often like



HON. EDWIN D'N OF OHIO,  
UNITED STATES MINISTER TO JAPAN.

that of cowards; but perhaps it is not necessary to call them cowards merely for their running away after they had fired long and vigorously at the approaching enemy not yet within range. A Chinaman of the lower orders usually attaches no great value to life, since he finds very little in it for him, and kneels peacefully and uncomplainingly, taking his place in a long line to be beheaded, when the customs of the country, just or unjust, make that the proper thing for him to do. It is not certain that he has enough fear

of death to enable him to be a genuine coward. When two hundred and fifty millions out of three hundred millions in a land have no ideal of a country worth dying for or worth living for, and can easily run away, and have no leadership for a successful fight, why should they stand and wait to be shot? But even aside from this reason of defeat, a sufficient reason would be found in the amazing lack of orderly preparation for warfare on the part of the military authorities of China. Supplies indeed were gathered in enormous amount, but, it is said, with no adequate plan or arrangement to have them at the place and time needed. In striking contrast was the Japanese army, in individual bravery, in preparatory discipline, in scientific tactic and

strategy of commanders, in thorough foresight and preparation, in swift massing at critical points. Two things gave them their victory—two things besides the hopeless inferiority of their opponents—individual bravery, no new thing with them; and organization, quite new and confessedly newly learned from German and other European military models. The case was the same with the two navies as with the armies: the Chinese had admirable ships, but these did not move and fight, like the Japanese, as one organic whole.

A report, believed to be official, states the actual fighting strength of the Japanese forces which took part in the campaigning, as 60,979. This evidently does not include large reserves held at different points. According to this report, the total deaths (of Japanese) were 4,113; of which 734 were killed in battle, 231 died of wounds, 3,148 died of disease. Chinese losses are not accurately reported, but their reports may indicate losses six to twelve times as great as those of the Japanese. These numbers seem incredibly small for a contest in which a nation of 250,000,000 or more of people confessed utter defeat and begged for peace. No such immense results are on record as having been gained in war with such small expenditure of human life. The total cost to Japan for the war and all items connected with it, is reckoned at about one-half the indemnity to be paid by China.

**Lessons in Naval Warfare.**—The war has been an important object-lesson to naval constructors and commanders, having supplied the first test of the recent style of war-ships in actual warfare. The test, though not as thorough as might have been supplied by two European combatants, and far from complete by reason of the inefficient management on one of the sides engaged, is nevertheless accepted by naval experts as giving practical suggestions new and valuable, among which are the following, as noted by a critic of the great battle of the Yalu river:

1. The thick armor of the great battle-ships is practically a defense: the armor of the Chinese battle-ships was not pierced.

2. The war vessels now in use can maintain a fight as long as their ammunition lasts, unless they take fire: four of the best Japanese cruisers fought two powerful Chinese battle-ships till lack of ammunition compelled withdrawal.

3. The protective deck fulfils its purpose: no marine engine on either side was damaged.

4. Woodwork in a war vessel is very dangerous: three of the five Chinese vessels lost were lost by being burned out; and frequent fires on the Japanese vessels compelled them to withdraw till the fires were extinguished.

5. Conning towers are likely to be little used in manœuvring a fleet: the admirals on both sides report that they could not have managed their fleets from the conning towers, and even the captains used them only when at very close range.

6. Small boats on deck are not only useless in action, but also exceedingly dangerous—great numbers of men being injured by splinters flying from them when struck by shot: if not sent ashore previous to action, they should be lowered far down the ship's side.

7. Torpedoes are very liable to damage the ordinary war vessel that carries them more than they damage the enemy; their preferable vehicle is a torpedo boat: the Chinese were damaged by their explosion under the fire of the Japanese rapid-fire guns.

8. The fighting-tops are much exposed places: the tops and the rigging were struck by a shower of shots, most of which were discovered to be ricochet shots—probably from rapid-fire guns.

9. Some new method must be devised for signalling: early in the fight all the signal halyards were shot away, leaving the admirals without means of communicating orders to their fleets.

10. Combined fleet action, made possible only by thorough fleet-drill, is absolutely essential: the Chinese strategy was rendered worthless by lack of this—four of their vessels being practically cut off by the first Japanese fleet-movement.

**Formosa and the Pescadores.**—Formosa, one of the most beautiful and productive of the large islands of the world (about 250 miles long, 60 miles wide), constitutes a part of the territorial cession by China to Japan. It is nearly 700 miles southwest of Japan, and about 90 miles from the nearest point of China. It had long been coveted by Japan, which had a small colony there centuries ago; and under a firm and enterprising government will doubtless be rapidly developed in its agricultural and industrial resources, which are very great. From the generally unhealthful coast region the land rises to a central mountain range, whose highest peak, Mount Morrison, is 12,850 feet above sea-level. The population, estimated at about 3,000,000, is of various races; but its great proportion, especially in the interior, is of Malay type, and is ignorant, wild, even savage. From 1630 to 1651 the Dutch had at Formosa a flourishing settlement with a great fortress, which met destruction at the hands of pirates. The Spanish and the French have turned many covetous glances toward the island on account of its proximity to the Spanish Philippine islands, and to the French Annam and Tonkin. The cession of Formosa to Japan included an important archipelago comprising about 300 islands and islets of mixed coral formation and glacial deposit, known as the Pescadore or Fishermen's islands, between Formosa and the mainland of China, about twenty-five miles west of Formosa. Twenty-one of these islands are inhabited by a population chiefly fishermen,



estimated at 6,000 to 12,000. The two largest islands, Panghu (22 miles long) and Fisher, inclose an excellent harbor, protected by five forts. Here also the Dutch had a commercial settlement in the 17th century. The Pescadores form a strong military base for the capture and holding of Formosa. Shortly after the middle of March, Japanese war-ships and troops took possession of this important group. Early in June a heavy Japanese force was landed on the northern end of Formosa, and, after several hours' fighting, captured the city of Keelung, thus beginning the actual possession of the island, over the most of whose great southward and westward area China had held, and could transfer, only a nominal sovereignty. The possession of the whole will yet be contested by warlike and savage foes. For weeks previous to the strong Japanese occupation, the more civilized region had been the scene of continual disorder, with outbreaks of fierce fighting by various factions, attributed to Chinese intrigue, with perhaps some foreign collusion through envy of Japan in her new acquisition. About the middle of May an absurd republic even had been proclaimed, under the Chinese governor as president, and had sent to various nations notifications demanding recognition. The people are too ignorant to know the meaning of the name republic; and the whole pretense vanished in an hour, soon after the Japanese force entered on the scene. Late reports announce that order is established around Keelung, and trade is proceeding on normal lines. The "Black Flags," Chinese brigands numbering about 10,000, having some loose and undefined standing as Chinese troops, but conveniently unrecognized as such, being ready for pillage and murder, were threatening outrage at Makung, the capital of the Pescadores, in the last of June. A British force was landed to protect the foreign residents. The Chinese general demanded their withdrawal, and trained his guns on the foreign settlement; but when the British war-ships in the harbor raised steam and cleared for action, he saw reason to recede from his demand. It is announced that Japan intends to govern Formosa and the Pescadores as an autonomous colony, under a viceroy, and without representation in the parliament at Tokio. It is strange to hear of such liberal terms from a conqueror in the far Orient, a quarter where the world would have expected rather a military dictatorship or at best a crown colony.

**Korea.**—In Korea, which gave the main occasion for the war, the events of the quarter and the present situa-

tion alike present an inextricable confusion. Upon a little land which is the hot-bed of intrigue for two great nations, between which it is kept as a buffer; a hermit land so shut in for generations that the civilized world has left its people more than a thousand years behind, so that their very light is darkness in this modern day; a land where public justice is unknown, and government is an organized corruption and oppression, occasionally modified by assassination—upon such a field modern Russian diplomacy, with doubtless some show of reason in its special aim, meets the ancient Asiatic intrigue, and seeks either by baffling it or by consorting with it to achieve certain ends important to its own political and commercial interests. Meanwhile, Japan, venerable for ages before Russia began to be, yet miraculously awakened into youthful vigor and newness of life, seeks now to arouse the dormant, stolid little nation into sufficient strength to stand as its independent ally, a protected outpost of its own national future. Count Inouye, one of the ablest statesmen of Japan, accepted the undesirable mission to Korea, hoping to aid and guide its government in the reform of frightful abuses, to establish order and sound finance, and, by giving force and direction to its management of internal affairs, to awaken the people into a true national life. It is reported that he is becoming discouraged by the magnitude of his task and by the multiplicity of plots and counter-plots unearthed from time to time—such as a conspiracy of high officials in Seoul, dating from last November but not fully discovered till April, for the murder of various officers and of the whole royal family. In May it was widely reported and believed in Europe, and was averred by the press in Russia, that the Korean prime minister had been induced to negotiate with Russia a secret treaty putting the country under a Russian protectorate, and that a strong protest was entered by Japan against the ratification of the treaty by the king of Korea. The facts have not been officially made public; possibly Count Inouye may have been able to prevent the consummation so grievous to Japan. On June 20 the count landed in his own country: it is not known whether he will return to Korea.

Japanese influence, however, has accomplished something in Korea, at least so far as the making of laws can reach. A multitude of parasites have been discharged from government employ; punishment of the families of criminals has been abolished; cruelty to women has been

greatly mitigated; taxes are to be equalized, and publication of an annual budget is ordered; criminal laws have been or are to be codified; all departments of government are to be reorganized in the interest of justice, of public improvements, and of the development of industry, agriculture, commerce, etc.; education is to be advanced, and young students are to be selected and sent abroad. It is announced that the opening of Korean ports has begun. Japan would have had more prospect of success in her great Korean work if she had had the proper result of her great victory in bringing the kingdom of Korea under her protectorate. This result may yet be, though the jealousy of European powers makes it doubtful.

**European Intervention.**—The diplomacy of Europe is a system of international nerves, affected by the winds from every quarter of the world. It thrills with peculiar apprehension in response to even a rumor from the nearer or the farther East, not only by reason of its national interests or ambitions, but by reason also of the instability of its international relations. All the great powers heard with solicitude the terms of the Chino-Japanese treaty: in the case of three of them—Britain, France, Germany—immense commercial interests were involved—especially for Britain. The treaty opened unknown commercial possibilities; but these in the main could be welcomed as hopeful, and Britain neither interposed any obstacle in Japan's path, nor lodged any counterclaim. To France and Spain the growing preponderance of Japan in the Orient was far from welcome: the new member in the family of great civilized powers was in undesirably close neighborhood with their colonies, and they both were envious of Japan's new estate in Formosa. Still, the new member seemed well-behaved, and moreover would evidently be more convenient as a friend than as an enemy. Germany had no interests colonial or commercial that were threatened by the terms of the treaty ceding to Japan large slices of Chinese territory. As for sympathy with China in her national humiliation and loss, it was such sympathy as is given to a childish silliness and conceit when they have brought misfortune: a sort of regretful satisfaction at the fitness of the misfortune ends in a kindly hope that the subject of it may see the fitness and profit by the lesson. The power of all Europe would have been massed to prevent the dismemberment of the Chinese empire, as being at this time a disastrous shock to the political balance of the world; but probably no nation on

earth would have been moved by sympathy to more than a formal protest against Japan's claim to the Leao-Tong peninsula, with possibly even Korea added, which she did not claim.

Yet this treaty—which the victor nation magnanimously negotiated on its own territory, when, as did the conquering Germans at Versailles, it could as easily have humiliated China by dictating terms of peace from within the imperial palace at Peking a fortnight later—instantly was echoed through nearly all continental Europe by threats of war. Vague threats, indeed, had been in the air for weeks. Suddenly there seemed at hand an embroilment of at least three nations—Russia, France, Germany—over the settlement of the Asiatic dispute. At the demand of Russia, in which the two other powers joined, the settlement was modified by the retrocession by Japan to China of Port Arthur and the whole Leao-Tong peninsula. The treaty was ratified in its original form on May 8, but with the engagement by Japan not to make its occupation of the peninsula permanent, yet with the important proviso that the details of the retrocession were to be left to arrangement between Japan and China. It was credibly though not officially reported that for this surrender of one of the chief fruits of victory, Japan claimed and is to receive an addition of \$50,000,000 to the indemnity: the fact remains in doubt. It is stated on high authority that the Japanese government was meditating resistance to the Russian demand, even at the risk of war (in which war Russia's military and naval situation would have been one of disadvantage); but that when France and Germany declared themselves fully in agreement with Russia in the determination to prevent the permanent cession to Japan of any territory on the Asiatic continent, the government saw the necessity of yielding. Against such an alliance the island empire could not hope for success in war; the unwelcome concession therefore was made, in manner and terms as graceful as the case allowed. The Japanese officials of the higher grades, civil, military, and naval, are said to have fully recognized the necessity of yielding; but the people at large were and are enraged. The government was compelled to suppress several newspapers for violent utterances in condemnation of its action and in vilifying Russia; and a political party, whose numerical strength is not known, but whose bitter antagonism to the statesmen now in power is its breath of life, is vigorously organizing to gain a majority in the parliament.

The check to Japan was due to Russia. The reason for her action is evident. She is spending two hundred millions of dollars in a transcontinental railway across Siberia to the fortified port and naval station of Vladivostock, whose fine harbor, far north on the sea of Japan, is closed by ice several months in every year. Russia naturally seeks a more southern outlet on the Pacific for her overland trade by railway, and a harbor always open to the seas of the world for her naval force. The Korean coasts, east and west, offer several eligible harbors. Therefore she is believed to be tempted now to declare a protectorate over Korea, and it was rumored that she had done so. But on the Yellow sea, nearly 400 miles south of Vladivostock, is one of the ideal harbors and fortresses of the Eastern world, Port Arthur, on the Leao-Tong peninsula. If China's weak hand holds it, Russia has hopes of obtaining it with the concession of a route for her railway to it through Chinese territory. Japan's possession of it with the consent of Europe would spoil her of her hope. Russia is not one of the nations that surrender self-interest for the sake of an ideal justice; indeed, that class of nations is small as yet. Moreover, Russia, mighty dreamer, cherishes strange and far-reaching Asiatic designs. Therefore she proceeds to work on the fears of Europe. France and Germany ally themselves with her—France through an interest of her own in the Asiatic situation, but, as may be supposed, mainly because of her insane longing for an alliance with the mighty power of the north in the day when France shall at last go forth to wreak revenge on Germany and retake fair Alsace-Lorraine. Germany, linked indeed to China by important commercial connections, but with little appreciable political interest against Japan, makes haste to range herself in strange alliance with Russia, her hereditary foe, doubtless in order to base a claim equal to that of her foe on Russia's cool, uncertain gratitude in the unknown future. It is thought that since Russia's desire for a protectorate over Korea has come to light, Germany gives signs of regret for having been so ready with her alliance. As for Japan, if it enters the group of great powers, it must take its chance with the nervous and anxious diplomacy of central Europe, fretted as it is by the unstable European situation, and open to be played upon by the enigmatic and ambitious power that bestrides the north from Norway to Korea. However, Japan is probably happier and safer without territory on the continent than with it.

**Russo-French Loan to China.**—If reports that seem authoritative in regard to the loan procured by China for paying her indemnity, are correct, Russia has added to her bold move a shrewd one—rewarding and encouraging France, and revenging herself on England for holding back from her alliance—by inducing China to arrange in Paris with French and Russian capitalists for a loan of \$80,000,000, secured by Russia's absolute guarantee of payment from the customs revenue at the treaty ports. By this move, Russia uses funds, supplied partly by Russian but mainly by French bankers, to establish herself as China's patron, adviser, and director—a position which Japan had earned, and which now in Russia's hands may serve to procure a route through Manchuria for her great railway. The loan is stated to be with interest at four per cent, redeemable in thirty-six years, inconvertible for fifteen years, and to be issued at 98 or 98½ per cent. It is the general opinion in Europe that China has chosen a hard creditor. Russia is probably not guaranteeing loans for nothing. Germany, being left out of the whole matter by her ally Russia, is much displeased thereat, and the German press begins to chafe at the alliance.

**The Outlook in the Orient.**—Predictions are of small value in a case so peculiar as the present. Some of the elements in the situation are unique in history, and many are unusual. The prominent question is that of peace or war as the result of Russia's intervention to prevent the cession of Chinese continental territory to Japan. Though the Japanese government has shown wise self-restraint both in words and in actions, it is known that the interference of Russia to prevent Japan from harvesting the fruits of her victories, has caused a deep indignation throughout the country, which the people have freely showed. There is a great clamor for immediate war. It is reported that Japan has contracted to buy or build about a score of naval vessels of various sizes, and that military preparations are going forward on an extensive scale. If this is true, the intent may be to divert the public mind until the present storm of anger shall have passed by.

The Russian loan to China is by many considered as liable to be an added incentive to war, not only as a disagreeable interference with the protectoral relations which Japan had thought herself in a position to hold toward China, but still more as giving Russia a position in which she can command from China a return for a

great favor. This return may be speedy, and it may naturally prove to be the right of way through northeastern China to the sea, or the possession of Port Arthur; in which case the peace between Russia and Japan would probably come to a sudden end. Some speculations as to the European complications that might supervene, include an alliance of Great Britain with Japan, against Russia and France—Germany's permanent attitude being doubtful. It is thought that Britain, as the greatest of Asiatic powers, cannot afford to allow her rival, Russia, a free hand on that continent beyond certain fixed limits.

The commercial and industrial forecast for the farther East draws much attention. Great changes are certainly near at hand accordant with the recent prospective awakening of ancient nations to a new life. These changes may introduce new rivalry in various lines of production; they may, by opening new avenues of communication, so broaden the markets of the world that the consumption of products will be vastly increased. As we are but turning the first leaf in the new volume of Asiatic record, prophecy may wisely be deferred for a time.

**Miscellaneous.**—A new commercial treaty between Japan and Russia was signed at St. Petersburg on June 11. It is practically the same as the new treaties with Great Britain, the United States, and Italy; though there is report of one paragraph whose effect may be to discriminate against American petroleum—being an oil of lighter weight—by levying the duty on volume instead of on weight.

On June 20 a convention between the French and Chinese governments was concluded at Peking, settling the French frontier in Annam and Tonkin, regulating the commercial relations of China and the French colonies, and granting unlimited extension of the Tonkin railways into China. It is suggested that this may be part of the reward for French friendliness in the recent alliance.

Early in June large destruction of missionary property by rioters was reported from the province of Se-Chuen or Sezuchen in west China. The missions were those of the French Roman Catholics, the American Methodists, and the China Inland Mission from England. The missionaries took refuge with the native officials, and were protected.

**THE OCCUPATION OF CORINTO.**

A REPLY of the Nicaraguan government to the British ultimatum (p. 79) was received in London April 13. Its tenor was not divulged at the time; unofficially it was announced that its terms were satisfactory to the British foreign office. But April 18 an official statement was given out that Nicaragua's proposal could not be entertained and that the republic must comply with the conditions specified in the ultimatum, else Great Britain would resort to force to obtain satisfaction for the insult to her representative in Nicaragua and the property losses sustained by her subjects. The reply of Nicaragua to the ultimatum was declared to be evasive of the points at issue between the two governments. It pleaded that the decrees of exile against British subjects (including the consular agent, Mr. Hatch), the unconditional cancellation of which the ultimatum demanded, had already been annulled by the government of Nicaragua before Great Britain's formal demand regarding the matter had been received. The reply protested to Great Britain the cordial desire of Nicaragua to give complete satisfaction for the insult and the damage to property; but it contained no definite promise to pay the \$75,000 nor the other sums demanded for injuries inflicted on British subjects as stipulated by Lord Kimberley. Nicaragua was ready to make "a fair and just settlement" of claims (including the claim of \$75,000) that should be adjudged valid by an "impartial arbitration." The commission for this "impartial arbitration" was left indefinite as to its make-up, though the ultimatum distinctly stipulated that no "citizen of any American state" should be the neutral arbitrator.

While the controversy was in this stage of suspense an understanding was reached between the five Central American states that each should give to each its moral, and if necessary its material, support in case of conflict with outside nations. In the existing controversy between Great Britain and Nicaragua, if England should take forcible possession of the custom-house at Corinto, with a view to secure the indemnity moneys demanded, Nicaragua would be aided in her resistance by her sister republics. The speedy settlement of the dispute, or the prospect of a speedy settlement, prevented active measures being taken toward joint resistance to the British demands.

About April 22 three British war vessels, including the flagship *Royal Arthur*, under command of Rear-Admiral



Henry F. Stephenson, arrived in the harbor of Corinto. The admiral served notice on President Zelaya that three days would be given to Nicaragua in which to comply with the terms of the ultimatum; in default of compliance the Corinto custom-house would be seized, and the public revenues collected by British officials.

Corinto is the chief port of Nicaragua, and is the western terminus of the railway and inland water system of transportation. In 1892 the imports into Nicaragua *via* Corinto amounted in value to \$6,006,805, of which Great Britain contributed \$2,132,601, and the United States \$1,497,650.

A confident expectation was entertained by the people and government of Nicaragua that the government of the United States, in accordance with the Monroe doctrine as popularly understood, would intervene diplomatically, or, if need were, with naval force, to prevent England from carrying out the threat of seizing Corinto and administering its custom-house. But, the state department at Washington having received from the British foreign office explicit assurance that "Great Britain would not seek in her present controversy with Nicaragua to acquire any part of the latter's territory," no protest was made by the United States government against the proceedings of the British government. Semi-officially, the attitude of the cabinet at Washington toward this controversy was defined as follows by an intimate friend of President Cleveland:

This government, while fully alive to the necessity of maintaining the autonomy of American states against foreign encroachments, can find no warrant for interfering to prevent Great Britain or any other country from securing reparation for an offense similar to that charged against Nicaragua. In the Mosquito affair of a year ago the United States fully demonstrated its determination not to permit the sovereignty and integrity of Nicaragua to be assailed when American war-ships were stationed at Bluefields, and when Mr. Bayard, under instructions from this government, succeeded in deterring England



GENERAL J. SANTOS ZELAYA,  
PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

from exerting her long-claimed right to exercise a protectorate over any natives of this continent. The attitude of the United States on this question is now as firm as ever it was; but this government cannot undertake to shoulder every quarrel of the Spanish-American republics, whose faculty for getting into hot water seems in some measure attributable to their excessive reliance on this country's help, as well as to their impetuous temperaments and their frequently irresponsible and autocratic rulers. If the United States were compelled to take up all such quarrels as the present one, it would have no time to devote to the greater questions arising, such as the Venezuelan boundary dispute. \* \* \*

The determination of the government to preserve Nicaragua's independence and her undisturbed control over her territory, is unchanged; and the United States will forcibly, if necessary, resent any attempt on the part of any European government to establish itself on this continent.

The three days of grace accorded by Admiral Stephenson having elapsed, a force of about 400 marines and seamen was landed at Corinto April 26. The custom-house was seized, and a provisional governor put in control of the town. British officials were appointed to administer the affairs of the custom-house.

Upon receipt of intelligence of these doings at Managua, the capital, intense excitement was aroused in all classes of the population, which spread quickly throughout the country. At the capital the populace held a mass meeting at which resolutions were adopted urging the government to reject Great Britain's ultimatum. A mob paraded the streets and attempted to attack the British consulate, but was prevented by the police. A military force was then posted at the consulate for its protection. The feeling of hostility toward England was profound. Commercial business was practically suspended. On the occupation of Corinto by Admiral Stephenson a decree of the government was issued declaring the port closed, and prohibiting the introduction into the republic of goods entering *via* Corinto. A like policy was threatened with regard to any other ports which might be seized by the English. Meanwhile President Zelaya was in constant telegraphic communication with the representative of Nicaragua at Washington, and indirectly with the United States government, treating of a settlement in some way of the controversy with Great Britain. This gave occasion to his political opponents to accuse him of want of patriotic spirit, and they plotted to overthrow his administration by force of arms. In anticipation of a revolt against his government, President Zelaya issued a proclamation declaring the republic in a state of siege and ordering

the enlistment of recruits for immediate service in the army.

Fearing injury to American interests in Nicaragua, orders were issued by the secretary of the navy at Washington to the commanders of several vessels of war to proceed to Nicaragua. The *Raleigh*, lying at Key West, was ordered to Greytown; the *Alert*, at Panama, to San Juan del Sur; the *Ranger*, at Buena Ventura (Colombia), the *Monterey*, at Acapulco, and other vessels, were to be in readiness to sail for Nicaraguan ports,

As a result of communication between Washington, London, and Managua, a proposition of compromise was offered to Great Britain and Nicaragua April 29. Its terms were:

1. That Nicaragua should pay \$77,500 at London within two weeks.
2. That the British squadron and forces should be withdrawn from Corinto immediately without waiting for the two weeks to elapse.
3. That a mixed commission of arbitration should be appointed to pass on the demands of Great Britain in excess of \$77,500, this commission to be constituted in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Nicaragua.

To this proposition the government of Nicaragua promptly acceded. The British government was less prompt in accepting the terms of compromise. Lord Kimberley seems not to have made any objection either to the provision for the withdrawal of the British squadron from Corinto or to the appointment of a mixed commission of arbitration "constituted in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Nicaragua;" what he insisted on was that a guarantee should be given for the faithful performance on the part of Nicaragua of its promise to pay, fifteen days after the evacuation of Corinto, the sum of \$77,500. This guarantee was finally given by the republic of Salvador; and thereupon Lord Kimberley consented to the immediate evacuation of Corinto, and the withdrawal of the British squadron from the harbor. The withdrawal of the fleet prior to the payment of the indemnity was insisted on by President Zelaya on grounds of domestic policy—namely, as a means of checking popular agitation and of maintaining the dignity of the little republic.

Orders to retire from Corinto were received by Admiral Stephenson May 4; and the next day the British flag flying over the government buildings was hauled down; the force of marines returned to their ships; and the squadron put

out to sea. Twelve days afterward, May 16, the \$77,500 smart money was conveyed into the treasury of Great Britain on behalf of Nicaragua by Señor Medina, Salvadorean minister to the Court of St. James.

As regards the claim for money reparation for injury done to Great Britain in the persons of her representative and others of her subjects, the controversy with Nicaragua is settled. But there still remain several other points of dispute—namely, the interpretation of the treaty of Managua, the absolute sovereignty of Nicaragua in the Mosquito reservation, and indemnification of British subjects for property losses. These points are to come before the commission of arbitration. It is not certain that Great Britain has receded from the stipulation that the commission shall “be composed of a British representative, a Nicaraguan representative, and a jurist *not a citizen of any American state.*” The ultimatum had this paragraph touching the treaty of Managua and the affairs of the Mosquito reserve:

“In previous letters which I have addressed to you I have explained that Her Majesty’s government are not prepared to discuss any question with regard to the treaty of Managua and the recent proceedings in the Mosquito reserve until this matter of the arrest and imprisonment of British subjects has been disposed of. In order to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject, I think it right to inform you that to this determination Her Majesty’s government intend to adhere; but, so soon as the demands which I have made in my present note have been satisfied, I shall be prepared to receive and consider in a friendly spirit any representations on those questions which the Nicaraguan government may desire to make to Her Majesty’s government.”

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## THE CUBAN REVOLT.

A TELEGRAM from Havana, April 4, reported the landing, at Duaba, near the eastern extremity of the island, of 22 filibusters, among them the insurgent leaders José Maceo, Crombet, and Valdes; and that while the party were on the road to Cuchillas they were attacked and routed by General Lachambre. The successful landing of rebel leaders and their followers was a matter of frequent occurrence. The government finds great difficulty in policing the coast, the eastern shore of the island being 500 miles in length, and the number of gunboats quite insufficient. Three additional gunboats were in the beginning of April on the way to Cuba, and others were

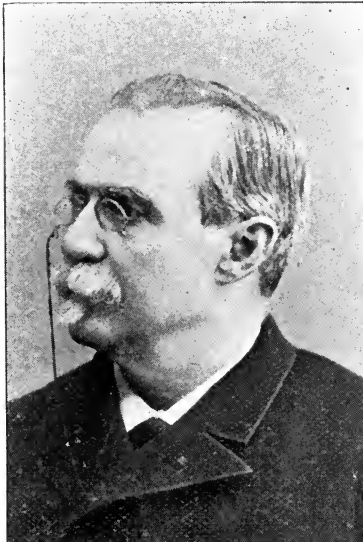
to follow as speedily as possible. On April 10 General Lachambre had an encounter with a band of insurgents at Palmarito, and dispersed them with serious loss in rebel leaders after a hot fight; among the killed were Flor Crombet (one of the party that landed with Maceo), Cabrero, and Borona. Maceo, who commanded the rebel band, fled alone into the woods. On April 13 Captain Aguilar, with a detachment of troops from Holguin, attacked at Palma Miros a force of 160 rebels, who, after suffering a loss of six killed and a considerable number wounded, fled from the field, pursued by the troops.

Marshal Martinez de Campos, governor-general and commander-in-chief of the forces in Cuba, landed at Guantanamo April 16, and the next day appointed General Garrich civil and military governor of the province of Santiago, succeeding General Lachambre, who took the subordinate station of commander of the second division with headquarters at Bayamo. General Salcedo was assigned to the command of the first division.

Petty encounters of the regular troops with rebel bands were reported almost daily. On April 16 Colonel Bosch's command, coming upon a force of insurgents on the road between Palenque and Guayabal, attacked them, killing ten, wounding many more, and capturing arms, ammunition, provisions, etc. Two dispatches, one from Santiago, dated April 24, and the other from Guantanamo, dated April 30, report "battles" at Ramon de las Yaguas. The Santiago dispatch gives no details, but states that the insurgents were repulsed, and Captain Julian Miranda killed. But in the battle reported from Guantanamo the rebels were routed and lost seventy-two killed and a large number wounded.

These alleged victories of the Spanish troops are stoutly denied by insurgents and their sympathizers. But the loss at Palmarito of several of the men who accompanied General José Maceo in his landing at Duaba and in his skirmishes with the royalist troops, was at last grudgingly admitted. To repair that loss to the rebel cause, General Maximo Gomez, with three other insurgent leaders, effected a landing on Cuban soil in the middle of April: he had with him fully \$50,000 in American gold coin. An apparently impartial observer at Santiago describes the fight at Ramon de las Yaguas as a defeat for the Spaniards, who lost many officers and men and a large quantity of ammunition. The official bulletin of the Spanish military authorities, published April 14, an-

nounced the death of General José Maceo by wounds received in the fight at Palmarito. A correspondent, writing twelve days later, asserts that Maceo was then in the field at the head of 1,000 to 2,000 insurgents; and later the official telegrams confirmed this report. General Salcedo, with 1,900 troops, who had just arrived from Spain, was ordered to go in pursuit of this rebel force. Re-



SEÑOR CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO,  
SPANISH PRIME MINISTER.

inforcements of men and material of war were arriving at short intervals from Spain. The men thus sent out are ill-fitted to bear the hardships of guerilla warfare in such a climate as that of Cuba: their average age is under twenty years, and they are required to march in the heat of the tropical sun, through a rough country, with practically no commissariat.

The rebels, their original plan of a simultaneous rising throughout the island having failed, seemed to have decided in the beginning of May to spread the fire of re-

volt westward from the Santiago province as a base. The first step in the execution of this plan was taken by General Gomez, aided by José Marti, who at the beginning of the uprising had been chosen as provisional civil chief. Gomez and Marti had hardly entered the province of Puerto Principe, lying west of that of Santiago, when news was received of numerous encounters there between government troops and rebel bands. The rebels had been for some time making preparations for action when the leaders should arrive; and on May 7 they were reported to have more men, more arms, and more supplies of every kind, than they had at any time during the ten years' war.

"Within ten days," writes from Santiago a correspondent whose sympathy with the insurgents' cause is evident, "the situation has completely changed. The two Maceos, Antonio and José, have reached the place from which insurgent operations are to be conducted, and have been joined by Maximo Gomez and José Marti. Maceo has now 3,000 men with him, and there are nearly 2,000 others under arms in other parts of the province, besides 800 near Guantanamo, 500 under Masso in the Manzanillo district, and numerous detached bands."

Meanwhile, conflicting reports were given out by both sides, of victories and defeats. The loyalist General Suarez Valdes, May 13, reported two engagements, in both of which the rebels were dispersed. About the same date dispatches came from the rebel leaders telling of a battle fought near Camaguey, in which General Gomez defeated a Spanish force, taking prisoner General Echague. An authorized telegram from Havana reported a battle at Jovito near Guantanamo May 12. The fighting lasted twelve hours. The loyal troops numbered 400 men, commanded by Colonel Bosch; José Maceo commanded the rebel force, 2,000 men. The Spanish loss in killed was seventeen, among them Colonel Bosch; the rebels lost 300 men killed and wounded.

On May 20 occurred a severe engagement near Dos Rios on the Contramaestre river. The rebels, according to the official government report, were commanded by General Gomez, aided by Masso and Borrero; José Marti took part in the action. The fighting lasted an hour, when the insurgents were put to flight. José Marti was among the slain, and General Gomez was wounded.

The loyalist troops sent from Spain from the beginning of the revolt till the month of June must have numbered more than 20,000; but on June 12 a telegram from Madrid stated that in addition to 10,000 men that were under orders to start for Cuba in July, preparations were under way to have 40,000 troops ready to sail in August. A bill was passed in the senate authorizing the government to raise a loan of 600,000,000 pesetas, should that amount be necessary to put down the insurrection.

In the middle of June the insurgent leaders' plan of campaign, namely, spreading the revolt westward, seemed to be making good progress. The province of Santiago, from the first the principle theatre of the rebellion, seemed to be completely under the control of the insurgents. At Caimanera, near the entrance to Guantanamo bay, General José Maceo was issuing clearance papers to merchant vessels. Central Cuba was infested by roving bands of insurgents. West of Havana, in the district of

Pinar del Rio, the inhabitants were reported to be eager to join in the revolt, and to be chafing at the tardiness of the leaders who had promised to come and head the movement there. The town of Canasi, near Matanzas, was fired by rebels about June 10; and the loyalist guerilla bands of Matanzas and Santo Spiritu, formed by the Spanish general Pratt, went over to the rebel side. The strength of the rebel forces throughout the island was estimated by the Spanish officials at 20,000 men. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* in Santa Clara reported, June 21, that Captain-General Campos had ordered a new conscription of guerillas to defend that province from possible invasion from Puerto Principe. General Antonio Maceo's force of 3,000 men was operating in the vicinity of Holguin and gradually moving in the direction of Bayamo and Manzanillo; in an attack on the Spanish garrison in Jiguani, June 10, he was repulsed. According to a telegram from Havana, the authenticity of which is unquestionable, as the dispatch must have undergone inspection by the government officials, the town of Soledad in the province of Puerto Principe, and, what is still more significant, the city of Cienfuegos in the administrative district of Santa Clara, were in a state of revolt June 22. From rebel sources *via* Tampa, Fla., on the same date, came the intelligence that "all the artillery possessed by the Spanish forces in the eastern department" had fallen into the hands of General Antonio Maceo. The story was that during several recent engagements, when the Spaniards opened fire on the insurgents, the latter were ordered to direct the discharge of their rifles at the mules hauling the artillery and ammunition, and after killing the animals to charge with machetes. The heavy ordnance was left on the field, and, with the ammunition, was taken by the rebels. In Madrid, at a meeting of the cabinet held on June 27, Señor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, read a dispatch from Captain-General Martinez de Campos, declaring that 14,000 fresh troops would be necessary to prosecute an offensive campaign against the insurgents after the close of the rainy season.

The Spanish minister at Washington having made complaint at the department of state that expeditions were fitting out in the United States to convey to Cuba men, arms, and munitions of war in aid of the insurrection, the secretary of state, June 11, issued instructions to customs officials, enjoining on them the obligation to prevent the departure from United States ports of such



expeditions. On June 12 was published a proclamation by the president of the United States, admonishing all persons to abstain from violations of the laws which forbid such acts of hostility directed against a friendly nation.

MARTI, JOSÉ, civil head of the provisional government which was proclaimed by the insurgents in February, and who lost his life at Dos Rios, was about forty years of age, a native of Havana. He was from boyhood an active revolutionist; and, at the age of 15 years, was sent to Spain and there imprisoned. He was paroled after a time, and pursued the study of law at Saragossa. On the proclamation of the republic in Spain, he escaped to France. Returning to Cuba in 1878, he was again banished and taken to Spain. Escaping from his prison he came to New York, where he edited a newspaper devoted to the cause of Cuban independence.

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## THE ARMENIAN PROBLEM.

**Proposed Reforms.**—The ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, and France presented to the sultan May 11 a scheme of reforms for Armenia that had received the approval of their several governments, and requested a reply with the least possible delay.

The scheme of proposed reforms is in the main based on laws and regulations already existing in Turkey. The ambassadors recommend that one-third of the officials in the Armenian provinces shall be of the Christian faith; that the three powers shall have the right to veto the nomination of governor; and that a high commissioner (not a European) shall supervise the carrying out of the reforms, remaining in office until they are effected: the appointment of this high commissioner to be subject to the approval of the three powers. Another reform advised by the ambassadors is the appointment of a mixed commission, composed of Mohammedans and Christians, to watch over the administration of the Armenian vilayets. The *gendarmérie* or military police force, it is proposed, shall be recruited as well from the Christian as from the Mohammedan population. In the way of judicial reform the scheme contemplates the establishment of assize courts and a system of prison inspection.

The scheme includes important provisions for the financial administration of the vilayets: for example, it proposes to intrust the administration of the taxes to the *mudirs* or heads of the communes, and to forbid the employment of the *gendarmérie* in that duty. The disarming of the Kurds is demanded. Conversion to Islam by force is to be forbidden, and general freedom of religious confession to be allowed.

Not until June 4 was the reply of the Porte to these demands received: it was unsatisfactory, Turkey objecting particularly to the proposed foreign control of Armenia. It was expected that pressure would be brought to bear on

the Porte, by a naval demonstration or otherwise, to force compliance with the demands of the powers.

Simultaneously a new cause of complaint against Turkey arose, in the murderous attack of Bedouins on the European consulates at Jiddah; and for a while public opinion in England inclined strongly toward presenting the demands to the sultan once more as an ultimatum. In the event of rejection of the demands, the three powers, it was confidently believed, would send their fleets to Constantinople. An influential journal, the *Speaker*, declared that the three powers, as far as diplomatic pressure was concerned, were in complete harmony. But Russia and France might not care to go farther: in that case "public opinion," said the *Speaker*, "will compel the government to go on alone." And on June 20 a telegram from St. Petersburg affirmed that the czar's government had received a communication from the government of Great Britain, giving notice of the intention of England to make a naval demonstration at Constantinople. At that time the Twentieth division of the Russian army, stationed in the south of Russia, was under orders to march to the neighborhood of Kars, and troops were moving to Batoum from Odessa. At St. Petersburg it was believed that the British ambassador at the Porte, Sir Philip Currie, was secretly intriguing with the heads of the Armenian Church; and that the Armenian committee in London was shipping into Armenia great quantities of arms. One correspondent, writing from London, represents the state of public sentiment in England regarding the situation in Armenia as exceedingly tense, and likely at any moment to find expression in an irresistible demand upon Lord Rosebery's government to make an end of Turkish rule over Christian populations.

"Thousands of England's politicians, pulpit orators, and public-spirited men," he writes, "stand ready and eager, waiting to rush forth, fiery cross in hand, to preach a new crusade against the infidel, and to commit England to an armed solitary intervention in the East. It would be hard to say just how far the ministry itself is responsible for this highly inflamed and perfectly organized public opinion, under the pressure of which it conveniently finds itself now pushed along toward the gravest possible crisis: but these are the facts, and they are serious enough."

These plain indications of a determination to employ force were not unheeded at Constantinople; and June 20 the Turkish government handed to the British, French, and Russian ambassadors a new and more satisfactory reply to their demands. The Porte acceded to the principle of control by the three powers, but asked that the period

of active intervention might be limited to three years. The answer, however, denies that Article 61 of the treaty of Berlin confers on the powers the right to demand the guarantees formulated in the ambassadors' scheme, and expresses the hope that the sultan's sovereign rights may not in any wise be prejudiced. Upon receipt of this communication, the three ambassadors came together to study the situation. On

June 26, in a conference with the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, they insisted that the Porte should indicate what particular points in the proposals for the administration of affairs in Armenia the sultan's government desired to have discussed. The end of June arrived, and still no unequivocal answer had been received from the minister. It was expected

that the three powers would present a note to the Porte, asking for a specific reply within a fixed period.

From the commission of inquiry appointed in the latter part of 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 776) to investigate the reports of the atrocities committed by Kurds and by Turkish soldiers on the inhabitants of Armenia, no statement had gone forth to the public down to the end of June; but from the character of the demands for reform made upon the Porte by the ambassadors, it is to be inferred that the truth of the reports had been established to the satisfaction of the representatives of European governments who had taken part in the investigation. According to the special correspondents of London newspapers, nearly 13,000 persons were slaughtered under circumstances of "the most bestial bloodthirstiness and obscenity." The corre-



DJEVAD PASHA,  
EX-GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY.

spondent of the London *Daily Graphic* gives it as his deliberate conclusion that the massacres "were not the accidents of a hotly contested campaign—the work of a rough soldiery inflamed by fighting and excited by resistance—but that they were planned beforehand by the Turkish government at Stamboul." And all the correspondents of British journals who made inquiry at the scenes of the massacres, tell a like story of wanton slaughter and outrage. On the other hand, Rear-Admiral Kirkland, commanding the European squadron of the United States navy, in a report to Secretary Herbert, declares the stories of atrocities to be baseless. His report, as summed up in the *New York Herald*, tells of the marked courtesy everywhere shown to himself and his officers by the sultan's subjects.

Rumors of atrocities in the Armenian country had reached the ports, he says, but they lacked verification. Some of the most improbable stories of cruelties were told, but when they were traced to their origin it was found that there was nothing in them. He examined a number of people in the hope of obtaining some substantiation of the "atrocities" reports, but his examination invariably failed, and he gave it as his opinion that the reports had been very much exaggerated. The admiral exonerates the sultan from all blame in connection with the trouble between the Kurds and the Armenians. "The sultan had as much to do with this trouble," he says, "as had the governor of Massachusetts." His conclusion that there were no atrocities is concurred in by the diplomatic representatives of the United States with whom he came in contact during his cruise.

But Admiral Kirkland's judgment is a judgment at long range—at the distance of at least 300 miles from the scene of the outrages.

**The Outbreak at Jiddah.**—In addition to the perplexities arising out of the Armenian problem, the foreign complications of the Porte have been increased by a threatening incident which occurred toward the end of May at Jiddah on the Red sea, the port of the holy city of Mecca. The British consul and vice-consul, the Russian acting consul, and the secretary of the French consulate, while in the country outside the town, were attacked by a party of men, and the British vice-consul was shot dead. The British consul Richards was badly wounded in the arm and back; and the Russian consul Brandt and the French consular secretary received serious injuries. Panic prevailed in the town through apprehension of an attack by the Bedouins; the European residents took refuge in the vessels in port. The Bedouins are incensed against the Turkish government because of the enforcement of quarantine measures for the Mecca pilgrimage. French and English gunboats were summoned, and promptly came to pro-

fect Europeans. At Constantinople the British, French, and Russian ambassadors demanded of the Porte the disarming of the Bedouins at Jiddah, and payment of an indemnity for the attack on the consuls. The Porte, in reply, urged the extreme difficulty that would be encountered in an attempt to disarm that people. The region around Jiddah is only nominally under the rule of the sultan: it is ever in open or latent revolt against his authority. It is inhabited by the fiercest and most fanatic tribes professing the Mohammedan religion; and there is reason to believe that the attack on the representatives of European governments was due to a report that a French traveller had lately succeeded in entering the holy city in disguise—a profanation and a sacrilege that in the estimation of strict believers is inexpiable.

Jiddah, the scene of the outrage, is situated in Arabia Petrea, half way between Suez and Aden. At this time of year, the beginning of summer, it is crowded with pilgrims, being the landing place of a large proportion of the 100,000 or so of pious visitants to the famous sanctuary at Mecca. The place has a strong claim of its own upon the reverence of the faithful, for within its walls is the alleged tomb of Eve.

On June 8 the Turkish ministry resigned, the grand vizier, Djevad Pasha, being succeeded by Said Pasha. The other members of the new cabinet are: Sheik-ul-Islam, Djemaleddin Effendi; minister of the interior, Rifaat Pasha; minister of war, General Riza Pasha; minister of foreign affairs, Turkhan Pasha. The last named was president of the commission that investigated the reports of Armenian outrages.



## THE BERING SEA QUESTION.

**I**N the season of 1894—the first following the decision of the Paris tribunal of arbitration—the number of seals taken by pelagic hunters in Bering sea and the North Pacific ocean was the largest in the history of the industry. This fact is significant of the inefficiency of the protective regulations recommended by the arbitrators and subsequently legally enforced; and this conclusion is borne out by the preliminary reports for the season of 1895, received from government agents in Bering sea, stating that the

seals are less numerous this season than ever before. The estimated proportion of sealskins secured to seals slaughtered by pelagic hunters is less than one in ten. In view of this inefficiency of the regulations, the United States, early in the present year, suggested joint action on the part of Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Japan for the purpose of protecting the herds from destruction. Pending inquiries by a commission to be appointed, it was proposed that sealing in Bering sea should be prohibited entirely, except by the North American Commercial Company on the Pribilof islands, and that the Paris regulations as to close season and the inhibition of firearms should be extended over the entire waters north of the 25th parallel of latitude. The assent of Great Britain to this proposal has not yet been obtained.

Early in May it was announced that the British government had decided not to re-enact for 1895 the agreement reached last season regarding the sealing up of arms on sealing vessels in Bering sea north of the 35th parallel during the close season. This regulation (Art. 4, see p. 74) had evoked much opposition from the Canadian authorities.

It seems that last year Great Britain gave a very flexible interpretation to the regulations growing out of the Paris decision. She agreed that American naval officers might board British sealing vessels, and seize the same if they discovered evidence that the firearms aboard had been used in hunting within the prescribed limits. It was even finally agreed that the captain of a sealer might ask a naval officer to seal up his firearms and to present him with a certificate to that effect. This certificate, on future occasions, would prevent detention and embarrassment. Notwithstanding this arrangement, it is claimed that two Canadian sealers, the *Wanderer* and the *Favorite*, were seized last season in spite of the protests of their captains that they had not used their firearms improperly.

Another factor probably affecting the decision of the British government in the matter of renewing the sealing-up regulation, is found in the refusal of the late congress to ratify Secretary Gresham's proposal to pay to Great Britain \$425,000 in discharge of all claims for damages resulting from illegal seizures of British vessels in Bering sea prior to the *modus vivendi* of 1891.

Great Britain's action practically leaves the patrol of Bering sea for the season of 1895 to American vessels. These may seize American sealers under American regula-

tions; but, while killing by firearms remains illegal for the subjects of both countries, British vessels may not be seized by American cruisers unless, after being boarded, "indubitable evidence" be found that the firearms on board have been unlawfully used. The effect, in the opinion of United States officials, is to remove almost the last restriction operating to prevent unlimited slaughter of the herds. If arms may be freely carried, killing will be freely done except under the very eye of a revenue cutter.

On June 27 a bill (introduced in the British house of commons June 10, by Sir Edward Grey, under-secretary for foreign affairs) became a law, renewing the provision for carrying out the sealing agreement of two years ago with Russia. The law applies to waters in the North Pacific under Russian jurisdiction; a violation of the law entails entire forfeiture of the vessel; and the right of Russians to search English sealing vessels is acknowledged.

### THE "ALLIANÇA" INCIDENT.

The diplomatic incident due to the insult offered to the United States flag by the commander of the Spanish cruiser *Conde de Venadito*, who fired upon the American merchantman *Alliança* in the Windward passage off Cape Maysi, Cuba, on March 8 (p. 57), was finally closed in the latter part of May to the satisfaction of the United States. The full reply of the Spanish government to the demands cabled by Secretary Gresham on March 14, was delivered to Mr. Taylor, United States minister at Madrid, May 16, and by him transmitted to the state department at Washington.

While the contents of the communication have not been divulged, the statement is authorized, that after full investigation, Spain disavows the act of the commander of the *Conde de Venadito*, expresses regret for the occurrence, and assures the United States that appropriate instructions have been issued to Spanish naval officers in Cuban waters to avoid a repetition of the offense. She admits that the *Alliança* was outside Cuban waters and the jurisdiction of Spain when fired upon; and merely mentions as a slightly palliating circumstance the fact that when the incident occurred the regular commander of the *Conde de Venadito*, Captain Van de Fragata, was temporarily absent at a distant point on sick leave, the cruiser being in charge of a junior, less cautious officer, Lieutenant Harra. The latter has been officially reprimanded for his indiscretion.

## THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Tension between Venezuela and Great Britain over the disputed territory in the region of the Orinoco, still continues. The recent action of the American congress in recommending arbitration as a means of settlement (p. 89) is highly appreciated by Venezuelans, who still cherish the belief that their interests will be protected by the United States. Great Britain, however, while willing to submit to arbitration regarding some disputed points, persists in refusing her consent to have called in question her control of territory westward to the Schomburgk line. This position in the dispute, she took as long ago as 1888 in the correspondence which then passed between Mr. Bayard, secretary of state, and the government of Lord Salisbury.

It is understood that in declining to act upon the recent suggestion of the United States congress, Great Britain takes the following ground:

1. That Venezuela once proposed arbitration, to which proposal, after careful consideration, Great Britain replied signifying her willingness to arbitrate certain definite subjects of controversy; but that Venezuela has never made any reply to this proposition, either accepting or rejecting the suggested basis of arbitration.

2. That in any event there are certain portions of territory to which Venezuela lays claim, which under no circumstances will be made the subject of arbitration, as they are recognized and established portions of the British domain, and are not, therefore, a subject on which the judgment of arbitrators could be invoked.

3. That the subject-matter is one between Great Britain and Venezuela, so that the good offices of the United States are not regarded as essential to a settlement, as it is not understood that the United States has assumed a protectorate over Venezuela or has other interests than those of a friendly power.

The relations between France and Venezuela are still somewhat strained in spite of the efforts of Count Magliano, the Italian envoy commissioned to effect, if possible, an amicable settlement of the difference arising out of the summary expulsion of the French and Belgian ministers at Caracas in March (p. 91). President Crespo assured the Italian commissioner that the action of his government in the case was not intended as a reflection upon France and Belgium, but merely to emphasize the dissatisfaction of Venezuela with the conduct of the ministers in drawing up the strictures which appeared in an Italian green book in January of the present year. France, however, feels that Venezuela, instead of following the summary course she did, should have adopted the more usual procedure of first requesting the recall of M. Moncler. To have done



so—which would have necessitated a delay of several weeks at least—would, President Crespo claims, have been a dangerous course in the then excited state of public feeling. It is possible that to emphasize her displeasure France may delay for some months sending a diplomatic representative to the Venezuelan capital.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Save for the doubts which overhang the issue of European intervention in Armenia, and the clouds of dubious portent which now emanate from that perennial storm-centre of European politics—the region of the Balkans—the general outlook on the continent continues tranquil. The relations of the leading powers have received no disturbing shock. It is officially declared that the retirement of Count Kalnoky, for many years Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and the appointment of Count Goluchowsky to the vacant post, involve no change in the foreign policy of the dual empire otherwise than in the way of a more vigorous development of her commercial policy and an extension of her peaceful relations in the Orient. As a member of the Triple Alliance, Austria-Hungary still firmly maintains her relations with Germany and Italy.

Nor has the collapse of the Rosebery government in England introduced any disturbing factor, for it is universally known that under both parties—liberals and conservatives—the foreign policy of the British empire is almost identical, lending moral support to the peaceful maintenance of the *status quo*.

**Bearing of the Kiel Festivities.**—Nor, in spite of the extensive comment aroused over the international aspects of the elaborate festivities in connection with the final opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, has any new factor been injected thereby into European politics, with the exception of the resultant increased efficiency of the German navy. The festivities have been hailed as a demonstration in favor of peace, of a closer drawing together of the nations, and have certainly impressed upon the latter a sense of the responsibilities to be undertaken in provoking war. Yet, at the same time, no one can wholly blind himself to the consideration that the great canal enterprise is as much a development of the military rivalries of Europe as it is a help to international commerce. Strategically it is of vastly greater importance than the Suez canal. It is in fact a kind of northern Bosphorus, and, as

such, its completion has not been a source of great popular rejoicing in either Russia or France. The harmonies which prevailed during the celebrations at Kiel were mingled with some rumbling of political jealousies heard in the background. The movements of the French and Russian vessels, which entered the harbor together, were timed so as to convey an impressive lesson of the close *entente* still continuing between these two great powers. M. Ribot's cabinet had been overwhelmed with abuse at Paris for its alleged lack of patriotism and dignity in accepting the German emperor's invitation to have France represented at the inauguration of the canal. Speaking of the matter in the chamber, M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, explained that the acceptance of the invitation was no evidence of a change in French policy, but merely an act of politeness. M. Ribot, however, went further, and spoke of the understanding with Russia as an "alliance," a term which no responsible minister up to that time had used. The effect was to rally immediately to the support of the government the confidence of the chamber. The incident served to show the deep-seated character of the French popular feeling in respect of the understanding with Russia and of the still cherished spirit of revenge against Germany.

Undoubtedly the recent co-operation of France and Russia in opposing Japanese acquisitions of territory on the mainland of Asia, tended to confirm the *entente* between St. Petersburg and Paris. As a fresh token thereof, the czar, in the week preceding the *fêtes* at Kiel, conferred upon President Faure the grand collar of the Order of St. Andrew, M. Carnot having been the only previous French president to receive this decoration. It is important to note, however, that there is no evidence to show that any formal, written treaty of alliance between France and Russia exists. The instructions of the Czar Nicholas to the officers and men of his squadron at Kiel, were calculated to correct any impression to that effect.

For a detailed account of the *fêtes* at Kiel, see under head of "Germany" in the present number of this review.

**The Eastern Question.**—*Armenia.*—International problems have crowded thickly of late upon the Sublime Porte. The present outlook is unmistakably in the direction of intervention and reform of abuses in Armenia, possibly involving a material modification in the *status* of the Ottoman dominions in both Europe and Asia. No longer a question of mere humanity, the issue has become

one of high politics; and, while no intelligent student of affairs will anticipate an entire removal of the causes of discontent among the Christian subjects of the Porte, there is reason to expect that the horrors of misrule in Armenia will be to some extent abated. The chronic state of oppression and outrage in that country undoubtedly gives to foreign powers the moral right to interfere; and the disposition to do so on the part of Great Britain, France, and Russia has been stimulated by the recent outrages perpetrated upon their official representatives in Arabia by nominal subjects of the Porte. Moreover, a legal right has existed ever since 1856. In that year the European powers, having saved the Ottoman empire from destruction, exacted from the Porte promises of reform in its government of Christian subjects. Those promises were subsequently enforced in numerous instances, notably in the case of the Greeks, the Cretans, the Bulgarians, the Serbs, the Bosnians, and the people of the Lebanon. These peoples were not specifically mentioned in the treaty of Paris, so that an equal right of intervention exists in the case of the Armenians. Moreover, by the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, specific pledges were again exacted from Turkey; and the right and obligation to enforce them were accorded to the signatory powers, more particularly Great Britain.

It is not yet, however, quite clear to what extent Great Britain, France, and Russia will interfere. Forceful action would mean war, and that would comprise an invasion of Armenia by Russia—a result which would hardly comport with the traditional views of England on the Eastern question or with her interests in the Levant. Besides, similar intervention would probably be necessary in behalf of Macedonia and Syria. Altogether, the problem is one of serious complications, and it is more than probable that Great Britain and the other powers concerned will be conservative rather than radical in the future steps which they may deem it wise to take.

*Revolt in Macedonia.*—An additional perplexity was added in June by the outbreak of a revolt in Macedonia confirming the long-prevalent rumors of unrest in that region (p. 83), whose inhabitants have for a long time desired greater freedom than the sultan has been inclined to grant. A similar, but less marked, agitation has broken out in the Turkish province of Eastern Roumelia, placards being posted in Philippopolis, the capital, late in June, calling upon the Bulgarian government to aid in the pro-

posed revolution against Turkish rule. Popular sentiment in Bulgaria is said to be strongly in favor of intervention in both Macedonia and Eastern Roumelia; but the powers have warned Prince Ferdinand against raising the Macedonian question. It is impossible to learn at this stage the extent of the uprising in Macedonia; but it seems to be considered serious by the Porte, which is hurrying troops to the disturbed districts. Meanwhile, developments are closely watched by Bulgaria, Greece, Austria, and Russia.

### THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

**French and English Interests.**—The menacing utterance of Sir Edward Grey in the British house of commons (p. 85) was brought up in the French senate in April, when M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, was questioned as to the relations of the two countries. The debate in the British parliament had been a surprise to M. Hanotaux. The two countries had for some time been engaged in amicable diplomatic negotiations upon African affairs, and no one in France was looking for a rupture of friendly relations; when suddenly the exercise by France of what she had long held to be her right, is pronounced to be an act unfriendly to Great Britain, and one to be resented as such. The region of Africa in dispute, namely, the territory on the upper Nile between the lake country and the point of Wady Halfa, has perhaps not a single European inhabitant, he said, and certainly is not in any way dependent on any European authority. It is the country of the Mahdi—evacuated by the Egyptians, evacuated by Emin Pasha. There is a shadowy right of dominion over this land, residing in the sultan of Turkey and in the khedive of Egypt. But disregarding any rights the sultan or the khedive might possess or claim, England, in 1890, drew a line around it on the map of Africa, and said: "This is henceforth mine." The rights of France were infringed, and France protested. In 1894 England concluded a convention with the Kongo state, whereby the British title to the territory was supposed to be strengthened. But France again protested, and the Kongo state cancelled the lease of territory to England. The position taken by France with regard to the matter is thus defined by M. Hanotaux:

"The regions in question are under the high sovereignty of the sultan. If they have a legitimate master, it is the khedive. This being laid down, we said to the English government: 'You declare that, in virtue of the convention of 1890, England placed a portion of

these territories in her zone of influence. Very well; let us know at least to what territories your claims apply. How far does it extend, this sphere of influence, which, according to you, opens on the left bank of the Nile and is prolonged no one knows whither northward? In a word, you offer us a vague, uncertain claim, formulated in terms which are open to various interpretations; you include in a single phrase the sphere of Egyptian influence and the sphere of English influence. Tell us, then, where Egypt stops and where the sphere which you claim begins. You desire at present, and, as we think, prematurely, that we should settle the future of these regions. You wish to have our adhesion without even explaining to us to what we should adhere in such conditions. Do not be surprised that we refuse our acquiescence and reserve our liberty.' Now, hitherto the French government has not succeeded in obtaining any definite replies to clear and legitimate questions such as these. When, during recent negotiations, I pressed the British government to reply to me, the *pourparlers* were interrupted. I can affirm here that it was not the fault of the French government."

His report to the British foreign office, for the rather menacing language used in parliament, was temperate and dignified:

"When the time comes to decide the ultimate destinies of these distant countries, I am among those who think that by insuring respect for the rights of the sultan and the khedive, by reserving to each that which belongs to him, two great nations will know how to find formulæ fitted to reconcile their interests and to satisfy their common aspirations for civilization and progress."

It is understood at the British foreign office that an understanding exists between France and Belgium, whereby King Leopold will co-operate with France in establishing a Franco-Belgian position on the left bank of the upper Nile before the English can secure a similar position and accurately define their claims. The sympathy of the German foreign office is also with France, and the German newspapers are almost unanimous in supporting France against the claims put forth by Sir Edward Grey. The press of the colonial party in Germany calls for an understanding with France and against England.

**Future of the Kongo State.**—The Kongo Free State, by its owner, King Leopold II., is offered to the kingdom of Belgium as a gift—one of the largest of the "spheres of influence" to one of the smallest kingdoms on earth. The king cannot any longer afford the expense of maintaining the government of the Kongo state. But the democracy of Belgium has no liking for colonial possessions, and the project of annexing the Kongo state to Belgium is abandoned. France, it is supposed, will be approached and requested to relieve the king of the heavy burden. But Madagascar and foreign colonies are taxing

the resources of France severely, and it is not certain that the republic will accept the offer. A Kongo state force recently inflicted a disastrous defeat on a dervish army of 4,000 in the district between the Nile and the upper Quelle.

**In the Cameroons.**—Early in June advices received at Berlin from the governor of the Cameroons colony told of four forts belonging to the rebel Bakoko tribes on the lower Sassage river being stormed by a German force. Two hundred of the natives were killed, many wounded, and a large number taken prisoners. The Germans lost twelve killed and forty-seven wounded.

**British East Africa Company.**—At the end of June this company surrendered to the British government the charter in virtue of which it exercised sovereign powers over a vast territory in Africa. A quarter of a million of dollars was the price paid for the surrender. The territory which thus comes under the direct control of the British crown stretches about 400 miles along the coast northward from the mouth of the Umbe river. It is bounded on the west by the Kongo state: total area, estimated, 1,000,000 square miles, embracing a large part of Somaliland, the Equatorial province, Usoga, Unyoro, and other little-known districts. In the British house of commons June 13 Sir Edward Grey announced that the government had decided to establish a protectorate over the country between Uganda and the coast, and to construct a railroad to Uganda.

**Annexations to Zululand.**—Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, governor of Zululand, by proclamation annexed to that territory, toward the end of April, certain lands lying between the borders of Zululand and the Portuguese dominion. This action, combined with the recent declaration of a British protectorate over that part of Tongaland which lies outside of the Portuguese sphere of influence, closes the space of unattached native territory which before existed between the Portuguese and British confines. The South African, or Transvaal, republic is thus cut off from access to the sea, save through British territory. The Boers had hoped some day to acquire a post which would afford them an independent means of communication with the outside world; but now they are surrounded on all sides by British colonies and British protectorates. The Transvaal republic protested, but in vain. Organs of British public opinion deride the pretensions of the Boers to the right of foreign commerce. Says the *St. James' Gazette*:

“The whole strip is but fifty miles long by fifteen broad—a

mere trifle as African admeasurements go, in fact such a mere trifle that most maps do not show it. But through that narrow strip of land President Kruger, seated on the hill-tops of Swaziland, could have felt sweet sea-breezes, and even have extended a metaphorical hand to that sea which he has so long sought to be 'joined' unto. We abandoned the Swazis to oblige him; but we have 'done' him all the same. \* \* \* As far as we are concerned, the main point is not the shutting of President Kruger from the sea. All that the British 'shopkeepers' are anxious about is that President Kruger should be debarred from shutting *us* out of the Transvaal. Give him but a port and he would do as he pleased, playing pranks in the way of fiscal policy that nobody who had not studied Boer history would believe possible. Therefore it is fortunate that even in the Portuguese corner of the Transvaal's *entourage* we are protected to some extent against the effects of Boer encroachment. For the only port there is Delagoa bay, and Portugal cannot sell Delagoa bay to the Boers; we have the right to pre-empt."

But the South African republic has a powerful friend—Germany. A telegram from Berlin, dated May 22, states that the German government was then taking active steps to resist England's designs in annexing the neutral strip. In this action Germany hopes to have the assistance of France. Even an English newspaper published in the interest of the gold-mining industry at Johannesburg in the Transvaal, strongly condemns the act of annexation, saying:

"A more ignoble, more underhand trick has never been played against any independent state. The annexation is in direct opposition to all tacit understanding, if not to existing treaties. British governors declared that the Tonga country was independent, and that the English government would keep its hands off it. The annexation is a low trick and a direct insult to the government of the South African republic."

The *Volksstem*, organ of the Afrikanders, and published at Pretoria, issues a call to arms:

"The people have somehow the same feeling which animated them when they had to defend their rights with their rifles. The undeniable injustice which has been committed against the South African republic has convinced many men that the war of 1880-1 was not the last, and that the men of the Transvaal will again be forced to defend their interests with their bodies. Under such circumstances the eyes of every one turn to the commander-in-chief, and the question is heard: 'Are we ready to take the chances of war?'"

**The French in Madagascar.**—The Hova works near Tamatave were bombarded by French cruisers April 4. The French minister of war, in a note published April 26, states the situation of affairs at that date as follows:

"The Hovas had assembled their best troops in somewhat large numbers at the points which seemed to them to be the most threatened—near Tamatave, Diego, and Majunga. Everywhere, moreover, posts of some hundreds of men, with small detachments thrown out from

them, served to maintain their influence. In the Diego region we have taken from them the fort of Ambolimarina, whence they directed attacks on our outposts. At Tamatave the situation is unaltered. On the Majunga side the Hovas had a post at Malabo, by which they held the country on the left bank of the Betsiboka. To this point was attached a small battery commanding the river. The gunboat *Gabès* succeeded in silencing the fire of this battery; and Captain Rabaud, with a company and a half, and two sections of artillery, then captured the post, in which the Hovas, numbering 200, lost eight men and two guns. The villagers had assembled round the tombs of their chiefs, ready to defend them; but seeing that we respected these, they threw down their arms and came to us soliciting protection against the Hovas. On the right bank of the Betsiboka the Hovas, with 3,000 men, occupied a camp at Miadane, in order to cover Marovoay. Four of our companies and two sections of artillery, under the command of General Metzinger, first reached Meveranana, and then, on April 3, stormed the intrenched camp of Miadane. The enemy had 100 men killed, without reckoning the wounded, and fled to the east of Marovoay. We had only three sharpshooters wounded."

In a telegram from Majunga dated May 3, General Metzinger reports that on the preceding day he stormed Marovoay and Ampihaorama: the Hovas, in their precipitate flight, abandoned cannon, mitrailleuses, munitions, and provisions. General Duchesne, appointed to the chief command, arrived from France at Majunga May 6: with him came reinforcements of men to the number of 15,000. He immediately joined the column marching on Tananarivoo, the capital. At latest advices in June it was half-way toward its destination, meeting and overcoming some opposition on the part of the native levies.

**Erythrea.**—General Baratieri in June notified his government at Rome that war with Abyssinia was inevitable, and made a requisition for several thousand rifles to arm the native allies under the Sultan Aussa. The Italian government promised to send him the arms. When two months previously General Baratieri announced his decision not to occupy and hold the territory of Adua in Abyssinia, though the chiefs and the people had offered to submit to him, his discretion was warmly applauded: to assume larger responsibilities in Africa would add greatly to Italy's financial burdens. But the process of aggrandizement cannot be stayed at pleasure. To defend what she already has, Italy is forced to extend her conquests both in Abyssinia and in the Mahdi's land.

### MINOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

**The Alaska Boundary.**—Wide interest has been aroused regarding the British claims in the matter of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia.



Both Great Britain and the United States have now engineering parties on the ground, whose reports must be submitted by the end of 1895, unless the time therefor be extended. Owing to the importance of the points at issue, it will be of service to trace here the history of the case.

In February, 1825, Great Britain and Russia signed a treaty whereby the latter became owner of what is now known as Alaska. The boundary of the territory was specifically set forth as follows in the treaty:

“Section 3.—The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest, shall be drawn in the following manner: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st degree and the 133d degree of west longitude, the same line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian), and finally from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the northwest.

“Section 4.—That wherever the summit of the mountains, which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of the coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.”

In 1867 Alaska became the property of the United States by purchase from Russia, the consideration being \$7,200,000. From 1825 up to 1889 the boundary was not disputed. Between 1825 and 1867 the Russians had officially occupied all the territory west of Portland channel, and after 1867 the United States did the same. From 1867 to about 1887 American troops were stationed at Fort Tongass, at the mouth of Portland channel; and customs officers were maintained there as late as 1889—all, it is said, without protest from Great Britain or any other power. At the instigation of the Canadian authorities, negotiations were opened between Great Britain and the United States, resulting, in July, 1892, in the signing of a convention requiring the appointment of a commission for the purpose as set forth in the first article, as follows:

“Providing for the delimitation of the existing boundary between the United States and Her Majesty’s possessions in North America, in respect to such portions of said boundary line as may not in fact have been permanently marked in virtue of treaties heretofore concluded.”

The time allowed by this agreement to complete surveys and submit final reports ended November 28, 1894; but, by supplemental convention, ratified by President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham in March, 1894, the time limit was extended to December 31, 1895.

The region now in dispute is in the southeastern, or “Panhandle,” section of Alaska, comprising about 29,000 square miles of territory. The British government claims that in the treaty of 1825, instead of Portland channel, Behm channel was meant as the boundary—the latter being the first inlet west of Portland channel. The extension of boundary claimed would give to Great Britain control of an area about 600 miles long and of varying widths up to 150 miles, including about 100 miles of seacoast with harbors and adjacent islands. One of the famous gold mines of the world, valued in San Francisco at \$13,000,000, is located in the region in question; a large part of the vast fish-cannery business of Alaska is carried on in this section; and the coal and other mineral as also the forest resources of the region are said to be of inestimable value. Experts are said to look upon it as the key to the gold mines of the Yukon and the interior.

**The Mora Claim.**—In accordance with a resolution passed by the 53d congress, Mr. Olney, shortly after assuming office as secretary of state, instructed United States Minister Taylor at Madrid to press for a settlement of what is known as the Mora claim against Spain. It appears that during an insurrection in Cuba, a valuable sugar plantation owned by an American citizen, Antonio Maximo Mora, was confiscated. Mora appealed to the authorities at Washington for redress; and as long ago as 1886 the Spanish government agreed to pay \$1,500,000 in settlement. The claim has been pressed by every administration in the United States since that time, but opposition in the Spanish cortes has always hitherto prevented payment. Public opinion in Spain still strongly opposes payment; but it is announced at the end of June, that in view of the pressure from Washington and the good will shown by the United States in respect of the troubles now besetting the Spanish government in Cuba, a committee of the ministers at Madrid will arrange to settle the claim.

**France and Brazil.**—The relations between France and Brazil are now strained as the result of an incident which occurred in May on or near the border between Brazil and French Guiana. For some time past, it appears, French settlers on the boundary had been annoyed by Brazilian adventurers. The latest instance was the capture and robbery of a Frenchman named Trajane in the Amapa region. The governor of French Guiana sent a force of marines under Captain Lumier to demand Trajane's release. This force was fired upon by the Brazilian leader Cabral on May 15, and a general engagement followed, in which Cabral and sixty of his followers were killed, the French loss being stated as five killed and twenty wounded. Advices received at the end of June are to the effect that French troops have occupied the territory of Amapa, and the local authorities there have asked for reinforcements to resist the alleged invasion of Brazilian territory.

The Brazilian government in June voted \$65,000 for the expenses of a commission for the exploration of the Guiana boundary, with a view to settling the dispute with France. The minister of foreign affairs, in a note to the French legation in Washington, has requested the appointment of a commission of that nationality to act in conjunction with the Brazilian commission, in order to have this much vexed question set at rest.

**Pamir Dispute Settled.**—The details of the agreement between Great Britain and Russia regarding the delimitation of their respective spheres of influence in the long-disputed Pamir region (p. 96) were made public early in April. They do not bear out in all respects the early rumors as to the nature of the respective concessions. The convention was signed March 11.

The governing clause lays it down that the British and Russian governments shall "abstain from exercising any political influence or control, the former to the north and the latter to the south" of a line of demarcation which is broadly defined, but which is to be determined in detail by delegates appointed for the purpose. The dividing line is to start from a point on Lake Victoria (Zor Kul) near to its eastern extremity, and to follow the crests of the mountain range running somewhat to the south of the latitude of the lake as far as the Benderky and Orta-Bel passes. Thence the line will run along the same range while it remains to the south of the latitude of the lake; but, on reaching that latitude, it will descend the spur of the range toward Kizil Rabat on the Aksu river—if that locality is found not to be north of the latitude of Lake Victoria—and will afterwards be prolonged in an easterly direction so as to meet the Chinese frontier. If it should be found that Kizil Rabat is situated to the north of the

latitude of Lake Victoria, the line of demarcation will be drawn to the nearest point on the Aksu river south of that latitude, and thence prolonged as aforesaid.

The demarcation and precise configuration of the dividing line is to be settled by a joint commission of a purely technical character, with a military escort not exceeding that which is strictly necessary for its proper protection. This commission will be composed of British and Russian delegates, with the necessary technical assistance, it being left with the British government to arrange with the ameer of Afghanistan as to the manner in which His Highness shall be represented on the commission. The commission will also be charged to report any facts which can be ascertained on the spot bearing on the situation of the Chinese frontier, with a view to enabling the two governments to come to an agreement with the Chinese government as to the limits of Chinese territory in the vicinity of the line in such manner as may be found convenient.

The British government engage that the territory lying within the British sphere of influence between the Hindoo Koosh and the line from the east end of Lake Victoria to the Chinese frontier, shall form part of the territory of the ameer of Afghanistan; that it shall not be annexed to Great Britain, and that no military posts or forts shall be established in it. The execution of the agreement is contingent upon the evacuation by the ameer of Afghanistan of all the territories now occupied by him on the right bank of the Panjah, and upon the evacuation by the ameer of Bokhara of the portion of Darwaz which lies to the south of the Oxus, in regard to which the British and Russian governments have agreed to use their influence respectively with the two aaneers.

It is noteworthy that by this agreement Russia secures control of Roshan and Shignan, the two provinces which up to the 18th century always belonged to Badakhshan, whose inhabitants are of Aryan stock and have nothing in common with the rest of the Pamirs. It is over this portion of the Pamirs that the way lies, going in a southerly direction, towards the Baroghil pass, the easiest of all the passes leading over the Hindoo Koosh range to the outlying defenses of the British Indian empire.

**Miscellaneous.**—The formal apology of the government of San Domingo and its submission to the demands of France for compensation on account of the ill-treatment of French subjects (p. 94), were conveyed to the French minister to Hayti in the latter part of April; and diplomatic intercourse was at once resumed.

A new commercial treaty between Greece and Russia has been concluded. In return for various concessions in regard to the duties on Russian goods, and for an engagement to permit the importation of Russian petroleum exclusively, Russia agrees to admit Greek currants free, and to reduce the duty on figs, oil, and olives by 50 per cent.

In the latter part of June France and Switzerland signed a commercial treaty granting each other their *minimum*

tariff rates, France also extending the list of articles from 20 to 30, on which in 1892 she voted to give special reductions to Switzerland. Among the articles which are to benefit by the reduction are cheese, watches, musical boxes, embroidery, spun silk, etc.; but, in order to avoid the exasperation of protectionists in the agricultural or in the cotton districts, nothing appertaining to agriculture or cotton has been reduced. As France is always compelled to bear in mind Article 11 of the treaty of Frankfurt, which concedes to Germany the benefit of every *minimum* tariff granted to other nations, there has evidently been great care not to concede to Switzerland any special *minimum* tariff in the case of articles made by Germany as cheaply as by Switzerland.

Advices from Washington, received about the middle of May, confirmed the report that a treaty had been concluded and ratified by both Mexico and Guatemala settling the differences which early in the year threatened to embroil the two republics in war (p. 92).

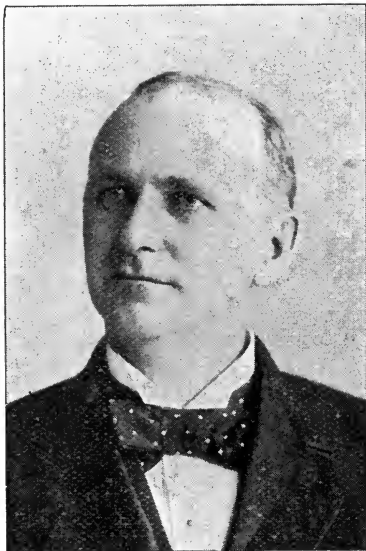


## UNITED STATES POLITICS.

**I**T is impossible at present to disassociate the political problem and the money problem in the United States. The leading incidents in this connection up to the end of June have already been fully presented under the head of "The Silver Question" among the leading topics of the present quarter (p. 285). Merely a word is requisite at this point.

About a year will still elapse before the national conventions of the great parties will select their candidates for the presidency in the next campaign. That period affords ample time for the most stupendous changes in political conditions; and, although the question whether the monetary system of this country is to be based on the gold or the silver standard is now monopolizing public attention, and may continue to do so until finally decided, the uncertainties of the situation and the possibilities of new and unforeseen developments are causing politicians generally, and "presidential possibilities" in particular, in both republican and democratic camps, to avoid clear and positive declarations of policy regarding the burning issue

of the day—that of free-silver coinage. This reticence would seem to indicate a chance of compromises on the matter when the candidates come to be selected. Certain it is that formidable dangers now confront the old parties—and perhaps more particularly the democratic party—from dissensions within their ranks on this vital question. The threads of the political situation as a whole are tangled



HON. JOSEPH C. SIBLEY OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
PROMINENT FREE-SILVER POLITICIAN.

in almost inextricable confusion. To illustrate: Ex-Congressman Bryan of Nebraska, in a recent speech at Jackson, Miss., said:

“I am as certain that the democratic convention will adopt a double-standard platform as I am that I am standing here; but if it does not, if the single gold standard is adopted, I would die in my tracks before I would vote the ticket.”

On the other hand, the “sound-money” men of Virginia have said that they will not support a candidate nominated on a free-coinage platform; while the “sound-money” convention at Mem-

phis and the defeat of the silver democrats in the Kentucky state convention at Louisville have added to the confusion.

The silver advocates throughout the country are, however, making an aggressive fight, and seem disposed to press the issue to a final decision. They have an element of strength in the fact that their demands are definite and simple, and they are not trammelled by the necessity of party fealty on other issues. But if we are to believe the prophecies of some of the gold men, the propaganda of silver inflation is doomed to speedy collapse (possibly even before the campaign of 1896 is opened), as a result of the prosperity in trade and industry which is already dawning

again upon the country. One of the chief *raisons d'être* of the silver agitation was the alleged effect which free silver would have in dispelling the clouds of commercial and industrial depression that had so long overhung the land. These being removed, the silver cause is deprived of one of its chief foundation stones and one of its most specious arguments.

The formation of a distinct silver party would be an event of unknown portent for the democratic and populist parties; but would likely have less effect upon the republican party, in which the silver element is not so marked.

President Cleveland's "sound-money" letter of April 13 (p. 287)—virtually a proclamation—and Secretary Carlisle's speech-making tour in the South, constitute probably the first instances of such action by the executive in the history of the nation. Within another year it is probable that the education of the people on this matter will have reached such a point that their ultimate decision thereon will be made in wisdom and with due consideration for the best interests of all.

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

**A Brighter Outlook.**—A review of the business situation in the first half of 1895 shows a small reduction in the number of failures and a slight improvement in the ratio of assets to liabilities, as compared with 1894, but a considerable reduction in the total sum of liabilities. From January 1 to July 1, there were, in 1894, 7,039 failures; in 1895 the failures were 6,900: in 1894 the liabilities amounted to \$101,578,152; in 1895, to about \$88,000,000. But for the failure of the combination known as the Cordage trust, the aggregate liabilities in 1895 would have been nearly 23 per cent less than in 1894. If the failures of the half-year be distributed in three classes—manufacture, trade, and miscellaneous—the liabilities in failures of the first class were for 1895, first half, about \$40,000,000, against \$41,376,102 for 1894, first half; in failures belonging to the second class the amounts were \$45,000,000 for 1895, and \$52,345,978 for 1894; in the class "miscellaneous" the liabilities were \$2,700,000 and \$7,856,072 respectively. Signs of the improvement in business are more patent if we compare the figures for the second quarter of 1895 with those of the first quarter. In the first quarter the liabilities in all classes amounted to \$47,813,683, but in the second quarter to \$41,000,000.

**Advance in Prices.**—A notable feature of business

during the second quarter was the advance in prices of meats, cotton, petroleum, wheat, leather, and iron and steel. Statistics collected by the department of agriculture proved that the advance in the prices of meats was not, entirely at least, due to combination among packers, but to deficiency of supply. The official returns showed a decrease of 522,600 head of cattle in January, 1895, compared with the previous year: in the four states, Texas, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and in the territory of New Mexico, the decrease was 1,512,000 head. Even in 1894 the supply was short. But the advance in prices at Chicago was much larger than the shortage in supply. For example, with a decrease of only 8 per cent in supply for March, went an advance of more than 20 per cent in the price of choice cattle, and of nearly as much in the price of inferior stock.

Cotton reached  $6\frac{3}{4}$  on April 5; and on May 24, 7 5-16 cents; at the end of June it was 7 cents. A combination of causes produced the rise of price, namely, an increased activity at Liverpool and a brisker demand from Manchester and New England, finally reports of an exhaustion of stocks at several of the shipping centres of the South. A little later the rise in wheat commenced. In the beginning of April the price (highest) of No. 2 red winter was 60 cents; rising steadily, it was  $81\frac{1}{2}$  on May 23; it then declined slowly to  $74\frac{3}{4}$  cents on June 27.

Crude petroleum was \$1.14 per barrel at Pittsburg on April 3, and refined 7.7 cents per gallon at New York. There was a rapid advance in crude, which on April 17 reached \$2.70, the highest price recorded since December 20, 1877, when \$1.81 $\frac{1}{4}$  was touched; the same day refined was 12 cents a gallon. But prices then declined till the end of the month, when the prices were \$1.63 and 8.3 cents respectively.

This rapid advance in the price of oil was a natural result of the falling off in supply which had been going on for some years, but was also stimulated by speculative activity, in which the Standard Oil Company was largely interested. The company is said to have spent \$3,000,000 in purchasing lands from individual producers; it also paid advanced prices for oil with the object of stimulating production. The result was an almost unprecedented "boom" in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, extending also into West Virginia and Kentucky. The country became crowded with prospectors, and on April 1 the number of new wells in course of construction was



estimated at 1,401—almost half the entire number drilled in 1894. While partly speculative in character, the oil "boom" had a natural basis in the real shrinkage of supply as compared with demand; and its probable ultimate effect will be a material benefit to the oil regions, and a continued fair price for some time to come, unless producing wells be found in excessively large numbers.

The advance in leather began about the middle of April: the price of "hemlock monacid" on April 13 was 17½ cents per pound, and it rose gradually till at the end of the month it was 23 cents. In the same period "oak" and "union" advanced from 30 to 37 cents and 36 cents respectively per pound. The advance in pig iron was also considerable, namely, Bessemer from \$10.25 per ton on April 3 to \$12.75 on June 26; other kinds in proportion. Steel billets rose from \$15.60 per ton to \$20.00; steel rails from \$22.75 to \$24.00.

Rice was throughout the quarter about ¼ of a cent less per pound than in 1894. Corn (No. 2 mixed) ranged from 56 cents on April 4 to 52½ cents on June 27; in the meantime it reached 60¼ cents, May 23. Oats (No. 2) declined from 33¾ cents per bushel on April 4 to 29½ cents on June 29. Lard (prime contract) fell from 7.2 cents per pound to 6.8 cents in the same period. It is remarkable, in view of the great advance in the price of fresh meats, that mess pork—which at the end of June, 1894, was \$14.25 per barrel—was quoted at the same price on the corresponding date in 1895: mess beef also showed no change in price at those two dates.

The total of exports of products of all kinds during the quarter is not ascertainable at this writing. But the report of exports for May is published: it shows a small advance beyond the total for the same month of the preceding year, *viz.*: Agricultural products exported May, 1894, \$39,067,342, same month, 1895, \$39,685,843; manufactures \$15,213,204, and \$18,144,611; product of mines \$1,369,709, and \$1,475,193; of forests \$2,689,512, and \$2,738,255; of fisheries \$246,126, and \$254,042; miscellaneous \$358,259, and \$431,609: total \$58,944,152 in May, 1894; \$62,729,553 in May, 1895. It is worthy of remark that nearly all this increase in exports is in the class of manufactures.

At the close of the quarter an improved tone was everywhere perceptible. Daily were published statements of mills starting and wages advancing. This gave to the artisans and laborers employment; and their earnings being spent in the purchase of commodities, every branch of

business felt a new stimulus. Toward the end of June the clearings of the banks showed in one week an increase of 30 per cent over the corresponding week of 1894. Another indication of returning financial confidence was seen in the national bank statistics. There were in the second half of 1894 only 21 applications for new national banks, with a total capital of \$1,760,000. But in the first half of 1895 there were 41 applications, with \$5,760,000 capital.

### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**The Public Debt.**—The total public debt of the United States at the close of the fiscal year 1894-5, less \$195,240,153 cash surplus in the treasury, was \$932,830,667, an increase of \$33,517,286 during the year. This total included a bonded indebtedness of \$716,203,060, against \$635,041,890 a year ago, an increase of \$81,161,170. Should we add to this the still undelivered but already paid-for half of the last issue of bonds (to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate), the bonded indebtedness of the government would show a further increase of \$31,157,700—an increase offset, however, by a very substantial increase in the treasury gold reserve.

**The Gold Reserve.**—Owing to the payments, completed in the latter part of June, by the Morgan-Belmont syndicate for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$62,315,435 contracted for in February last (p. 40), the gold reserve, which for some time had been at an unprecedentedly low ebb, increased until it reached and passed the \$100,000,000 mark. On June 25 it became intact again for the first time since December, 1894. At the close of the fiscal year it stood at \$107,511,362 against \$64,873,024 a year ago, an increase of \$42,638,338.

During the year two issues of bonds occurred, one for \$50,000,000 in November, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 764), the other the last syndicate loan of \$62,315,435, making a total in round numbers of \$112,000,000. These sales of bonds, at the premiums paid, netted the government about \$123,000,000 in gold—\$58,000,000 for the November loan, and \$65,116,275 for the syndicate loan. As the total increase in the gold reserve since July 1, 1894, has been about \$43,000,000, it follows that the net outflow of gold from the treasury during the fiscal year was about \$80,000,000. Two years ago, or on July 1, 1893, the net gold in the treasury amounted to \$95,485,413. A year later this reserve had dwindled to less than \$65,000,000, although \$50,000,000 in bonds were sold in February, 1894, for

\$58,000,000 in gold—a loss to the treasury in gold that year of about \$88,000,000.

The silver reserve on July 1, 1895, stands at \$29,472,841, against \$18,971,557 a year ago, and \$3,911,458 on July 1, 1893.

**Working of the Tariff.**—During ten months of the fiscal year 1894-5 the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, which went into effect August 28, 1894, was in operation. It has proved insufficient to keep revenue up to expenditure, by \$42,825,049. Receipts from all sources for the year aggregated \$313,310,166, or about \$15,500,000 more than in 1893-4. In 1893-4 sugar, however, was not taxed; in 1894-5 the revenue from that source was about \$19,000,000. Customs receipts in 1894-5, including the \$19,000,000 from sugar, were about \$21,000,000 in excess of the previous year. Internal revenue receipts, notwithstanding the increased tax on whisky, which usually furnishes more than half of this item, were about \$4,000,000 less than during the previous year, and far below official estimates and expectations. Receipts from miscellaneous sources were about \$2,000,000 less than during the previous year.

The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditures for the year, with figures for 1893-4 for comparison:

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

## RECEIPTS.

	Fiscal year 1894-5.	Fiscal year 1893-4.
Customs .....	\$152,749,405	\$131,818,530
Internal revenue.....	143,567,464	147,111,233
Miscellaneous.....	16,993,297	18,792,256
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$313,310,166</b>	<b>\$297,722,019</b>

## EXPENDITURES.

	Fiscal year 1894-5.	Fiscal year 1893-4.
Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$93,272,591	\$101,943,884
War.....	51,820,304	54,567,929
Navy.....	28,800,335	31,701,294
Indians.....	9,934,441	10,293,481
Pensions.....	141,391,624	141,177,285
Interest.....	30,915,920	27,841,406
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$356,135,215</b>	<b>\$367,525,279</b>

The following figures furnish some basis for judging of the revenue-producing powers of the tariff law of 1894. They include customs and internal revenue figures for the ten months of the operation of that law, as compared with the corresponding ten months of 1893-4, following the

panic of 1893, and the same but fairly prosperous period of 1892-3. Amounts are given in millions and decimals, 167.65, for example, meaning \$167,650,000.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.
September.....	17.21	12.57	15.56
October.....	16.37	11.00	11.96
November.....	14.27	10.22	10.26
December.....	16.31	9.15	11.20
January.....	21.10	11.45	17.36
February.....	16.94	10.39	13.33
March.....	19.65	11.35	14.92
April.....	15.42	10.18	12.45
May.....	15.42	9.80	12.47
June.....	14.96	8.86	11.74
Totals.....	167.65	104.97	131.25

## INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.
September.....	13.73	11.47	6.18
October.....	14.15	12.73	6.49
November.....	13.05	12.15	7.77
December.....	14.84	12.06	9.37
January.....	12.05	10.71	9.03
February.....	11.31	11.05	8.86
March.....	12.93	12.81	9.85
April.....	11.80	11.36	10.65
May.....	13.21	12.04	10.75
June.....	14.00	15.18	10.62
Totals.....	131.07	121.56	89.77

**Circulation.**—The monetary operations of the treasury for the fiscal year show a decrease in the circulation of all kinds of money in the United States amounting to about \$60,000,000. Population increased during the year by 1,482,000 (estimated). The figures in detail are as follows:

## MONEY CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	July 1, 1895.	July 1, 1894.
Circulation <i>per capita</i> .....	\$22.96	\$24.33
Population United States (estimated).....	69,879,000	68,397,000
Total circulation.....	\$1,604,131,968	\$1,664,061,232
Gold coin in circulation.....	480,275,057	497,873,990
Gold coin in treasury.....	99,147,914	86,605,123
National bank notes in circulation.....	207,047,546	200,754,351

## THE ARMY.

**Retirements and Promotions.**—The vacancy in the post of paymaster-general of the army, caused by the retirement for age, on March 26, of General William Smith, was filled by the appointment of Brigadier-General Thaddeus H. Stanton.

STANTON, THADDEUS H., brigadier-general and paymaster United States army, was born in Indiana, Mar. 30, 1835; removed to Iowa in

1852; received his education at the Howe Academy; but before graduation allied himself with John Brown, with whom and with General Lane he continued until 1857, taking part in almost every struggle between the free states and the pro-slavery states. Going to Washington in 1860 as private secretary to General S. R. Curtis, he enlisted for a short time in the Columbia volunteers; but returned to Iowa in 1861 and was elected to the general assembly, serving one year. Having raised a company of the 19th infantry, he was appointed captain, and went to the front in 1862. He was present at the surrender of Vicksburg, and served with the armies of the Tennessee and the Potomac, and was chief paymaster at New Orleans in 1864. From the fall of Richmond until 1870 he was on duty in that city, most of the time as chief paymaster of the department.

In 1872 he was ordered to the department of the Platte, taking station at Cheyenne, Wyo. In 1875 he took part, with General Crook, in the Black Hills expedition, and greatly distinguished himself in the campaigns against the Indians in Montana in 1876, and subsequently at various posts of danger in his department. He is the only officer of his corps who has received honorary rank for gallantry in action since the war of the rebellion. Two brevets were conferred upon him in March of the present year.

On April 22 the retirement of Major-General Alexander McDowell McCook was announced, the general order to that effect speaking of his services as follows:

“General McCook entered the United States Military Academy from the state of Ohio, and was graduated and appointed lieutenant in the Third infantry in 1852. On the outbreak of the late war he became the colonel of the First Ohio volunteers, and was engaged with his regiment in the action of Vienna and the first battle of Bull Run. For gallant and meritorious services in this battle he was brevetted major. On September 3, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. From the command of a brigade in the department of the Cumberland he soon passed to that of a division in the army of the Ohio, and was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and the advance upon the siege of Corinth, April 9 to May 30, 1862. He was commended by General Sherman to General Grant for the conduct of his ‘splendid division.’

“For gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Nashville, Tenn., he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn. In October, 1862, he came into command of the First corps, army of the Ohio, and was engaged in the battle of Perryville and the march to the relief of Nashville. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Perryville he was brevetted brigadier-general. He became major-general of volunteers July 17, 1862. For a time he commanded at Nashville, and later the right wing of the Fourteenth corps, and was engaged in the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862. In January, 1863, he was transferred to the command of the Twentieth corps, army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in the battle of Liberty Gap June 24 to 25, 1863; the advance to Tuellahoma, June 25 to July 14, 1863; the crossing of the Cumberland mountains and Tennessee river August 15 to September 4, 1863; and the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 to 20, 1863. For gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war he was brevetted major-general.

“On the 5th of March, 1867, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel

of the Twenty-sixth infantry, and on the 15th of March, 1869, he was transferred to the Tenth infantry. In 1875 he was appointed aide-de-camp to General Sherman, with the rank of colonel, and was promoted to be colonel of the Sixth infantry December 15, 1880. He was appointed brigadier-general on the 11th of July, 1890, and assigned to the command of the department of Arizona. Promoted to be major-general on the 9th of November, 1894, he continued in this command until now.

"He is the last survivor but one of a gallant family, which gave a father and every son (10 sons altogether) to the military service in defense of the country, and lost four (the father and three sons)—dead upon the battlefield."

General McCook was born in Columbia co., O., April 22, 1831.

As a result of the retirement of Major-General McCook, and the recent elevation of Major-General Schofield to the recreated rank of lieutenant-general (p. 114), several promotions have occurred. Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt has been made a major-general; and Colonels Z. R. Bliss of the 24th infantry, and J. J. Coppinger of the 23d infantry, brigadier-generals.

MERRITT, WESLEY, major-general United States army, was born in New York in 1836; graduated at West Point in 1860, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the 2d dragoons, which became the 2d cavalry in 1861, he being made captain. Later he accepted a commission in the volunteers, and by 1863 was a brigadier-general. At the close of the war he was a major-general.

When the army was reorganized on a peace footing in 1867, General Merritt was made lieutenant-colonel of the 9th cavalry, and ten years later he was promoted to be colonel of the 5th cavalry. He served for one term as superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. In 1887 he was made a brigadier general. During the war General Merritt received many brevets for gallant service in the field, at Gettysburg, Yellow Tavern, Hawe's Shop, and Five Forks; and for his services in the final campaign in Virginia he was made major-general of volunteers and brevet major-general in the regular army. Since the war he has done many kinds of frontier service, including much Indian fighting.

BLISS, ZENAS R., brigadier-general United States army, was born in Rhode Island in 1835; graduated at West Point shortly before the war; in 1862 was commissioned colonel of the 10th Rhode Island infantry; later was transferred to the 7th Rhode Island infantry; and was brevetted for gallant services at Fredericksburg and the Wilderness.

COPPINGER, JOHN J., brigadier-general United States army, was born in Ireland, and for a time served in the Pope's body-guard. In 1861 he was appointed captain in the 14th infantry; was brevetted for services at Trevilian and Cedar Creek; and after the war was brevetted colonel "for zeal and energy while in command of troops operating against hostile Indians in 1866, 1867, and 1868." He is a son-in-law of the late Secretary James G. Blaine.

## THE NAVY.

**Rear-Admiral Meade Retired.**—At his own request Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade was, on May 9, detached from command of the North Atlantic squadron, and on May 20 was retired from active service. The exact attendant circumstances are wrapped in official obscurity, and have occasioned wide comment; but it is known that for some time the relations between the retiring officer and the navy department at Washington had been strained as a result of differences connected with the service, rumor being that Admiral Meade personally favored the use of force, if necessary, to prevent the occupation of Corinto by the British in April—a course of which the administration did not approve.

When it was decided to send the *New York* to Kiel, to take part in the *fêtes* in connection with the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm



REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD W. MEADE,  
UNITED STATES NAVY.

canal, it appears that the *Cincinnati* was selected as Admiral Meade's flagship. Repairs being necessary, he requested that the vessel be sent to the Brooklyn navy yard. However, on recommendation of the chief constructor, it was decided to send her to the Norfolk navy yard; but on receipt of a second request from the admiral, the department decided to send the *Cincinnati* to New York. Before the necessary formalities could be completed, the admiral's request for detachment from his command and subsequent retirement was received, and granted.

On May 10, the day following Admiral Meade's detachment from command, an alleged interview with him was

published in the New York *Tribune*, in which he was reported to have used the following words:

"My ideas are not in accordance with those of this administration. I am just as much disgusted with it as the people at large in this country are, and I preferred to quit rather than continue my connection with it. \* \* \* I am an American and a Union man. Those are two things that this administration cannot stand. \* \* \* I am a republican, and a man who lives on the ocean is apt to imbibe patriotism and loyalty. I find these articles at a discount with the present *régime*."

This alleged interview called attention to Article 234 of the navy regulations, which reads:

"All persons belonging to the navy or employed under the navy department, are forbidden to publish, or cause to be published, directly or indirectly, or to communicate by interviews, private letters, or otherwise, except as required by their official duties, any information in regard to the foreign policy of the United States or concerning the acts or measures of any department of the government or of any officer acting thereunder, or any comments or criticism thereon, or any official instructions, reports, or letters upon any subject whatever, or to furnish copies of the same to any person, without permission of the navy department. No person belonging to the navy or employed under the navy department shall act as correspondent of a newspaper, without express authority of the department, or discuss matters pertaining to the naval service in the public prints, or attempt to influence legislation in respect to the navy, otherwise than through and with the approval of the department."

To a letter from the department asking whether he was willing to answer whether he had used or authorized the publication of the language referred to, the admiral replied, declining to answer the question. This precluded the possibility of his trial by court-martial, of which there had been some rumor, as no civilian can be called as a witness before such a tribunal. President Cleveland, therefore, indorsed the papers in which Secretary Herbert recommended the admiral's retirement, with the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 20, 1895.

The within recommendation is approved, and Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade is hereby retired from active service pursuant to Section 1,443 of the revised statutes.

The president regrets exceedingly that the long active service of this officer, so brilliant in its early stages and so often marked by honorable incidents, should at its close be tarnished by conduct at variance with a commendable career and inconsistent with the example which an officer of his high rank should furnish of subordination and submission to the restraints of wholesome discipline and manifest propriety.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

MEADE, RICHARD WORSAM, rear-admiral United States navy, retired, was born in New York city Oct. 9, 1837, and appointed a midshipman from California October 2, 1850. He was present at the celebrated "Kosztka" affair in Smyrna in 1853, as a midshipman. He



became master in 1858, and lieutenant later in the same year. In 1861 he was prostrated in New York with Mexican fever. In the next year he joined the North Atlantic blockading squadron, beginning his war service. In the same year he received his commission as lieutenant-commander, and his first command, the ironclad *Louisville* of the Western flotilla, employed in breaking up guerilla warfare on the upper Mississippi, for which he was commended by Admiral Porter. He commanded the naval battalion during the celebrated July riots in New York, being stationed in the lower part of the city from Monday to Saturday.

For a remarkable engagement while in command of the *Marblehead*, at Stone river, North Carolina, he was publicly thanked in official orders by Admiral Dahlgren, and recommended for promotion by the board of admirals for "gallant conduct in the face of the enemy." In this case, with the seventy men of the *Marblehead's* crew, he repulsed an attack by a vastly superior force of infantry and artillery, the purpose of which was to drive General Gilmore's forces out of Stone inlet. Although the *Marblehead* was struck thirty times in the hull, he drove off the enemy, and afterward led a landing party which destroyed their batteries. Commanding the *Chocura*, in the west Gulf, he captured and destroyed seven blockade runners in the fall of 1864, and a few months later earned official thanks by cutting out of the Calcasieu river and destroying in the face of a greatly superior force the blockade runner *Delphina*.

As a commander in 1870 he made a comprehensive report on the gun factories of the country, and in the same year commanded the schooner-yacht *America* in the famous race with the British yacht *Cambria*. From 1871 to 1873 he commanded the *Narragansett*, and made one of the most remarkable cruises on record, sailing under canvas about 60,000 miles, visiting all parts of the Pacific ocean, surveying harbors and islands, for which he was officially commended by the secretary of the navy. He received his commission as captain in 1880, and on relinquishing the command of the *Vandalia* his admiral reported to the department "that as a commanding officer he has no superior." After service on a number of boards he took command of the Washington navy yard in 1887, and transformed that yard into the great naval ordnance shop it is at present. He was a member of the government board at the World's Fair; and that novel craft, "The Brick Ship," was his own design. He became a commodore in 1892, and his commission as rear-admiral bears date of September 7, 1894. His principal service since that date had been in command of the North Atlantic squadron in its cruise of evolution through West Indian and Gulf waters.

Commodore Francis M. Bunce, president of the Naval Examining Board, has been selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Meade in command of the North Atlantic squadron. His last important service was as commandant of the station at Newport, and his last sea duty was as first captain of the *Atlanta* in 1888.

**Ordnance Tests.**—Several tests have recently been made, which are of sufficient importance to be considered as marking a turning point in the development of naval armor and ordnance. On May 1, at the Indian Head proving grounds, an 18-inch Harveyized steel plate, made

by the Carnegie Steel Company, successfully withstood attack from 12-inch and 13-inch rifled guns. The first missile was an 850-pound 12-inch Holtzer shell, driven by 249.8 pounds of brown hexagonal powder, with a velocity of 1,465 feet a second, and striking with an energy of 12,662 tons. It penetrated to a depth of about six inches and was broken to pieces, but did not crack the plate. In the second shot a similar projectile was fired with 443.4 pounds of powder, giving a velocity of 1,926 feet a second and a striking energy of 21,885 tons. The penetration was ten inches, but the shell was destroyed by the complete fusion of its own metal and that of the plate for six inches surrounding the point of impact and to the depth of three inches, as a result of the heat developed by the sudden stoppage of the mass of the projectile and the conversion of its enormous energy from one form to another. A crack three-fourths of an inch wide was developed in the plate, extending from top to bottom.

In the third shot a 13-inch Carpenter shell, weighing 1,100 pounds, was used. It was driven by 489 pounds of powder, had a velocity of 1,810 feet a second, and a striking energy of 25,000 foot-tons. A crack three inches wide was developed, extending some distance from the top of the plate, and the penetration was ten inches; but the shell, as stated, was "almost pulverized." The oak backing of the plate was destroyed. The plate demonstrated the great advance made in development of resistance to penetration, and was supposed to show that the long fight between guns and plates had reached a point where neither had the mastery.

Another test of the 18-inch plate was made on May 17, with 13-inch projectiles, one object being to demonstrate that the new battle-ships should be armed with the larger guns. A 1,100-pound Wheeler-Sterling solid steel shot was the first missile fired. It had a velocity of 1,942 feet a second, and a striking energy of 28,800 tons. The shot struck in the right half of the plate, breaking it in four pieces, and buried itself in the sand bank behind the plate, where, upon recovery, it was found to be broken to pieces, the head whole but somewhat fused at the point. The heavy oak backing behind the plate was completely demolished by the terrible energy of the blow. This clearly demonstrated the superiority of the 13-inch gun over the 12-inch weapon for the same range, and the ordnance officers present claimed it showed no armor in existence could keep out the 13-inch projectile at 1,300 yards, the range whose maximum attainable velocity corresponded to that employed.

In the second shot, a Wheeler-Sterling shell, hollowed out to contain a 53-pound charge of explosive, was used; and again the plate was broken, letting the shell through after penetrating seven inches, the shell too being smashed.

Further tests will be required to establish definitely the capacity of the projectile against an 18-inch armor plate. The armor plate used in this trial was one of the acceptance plates for the side armor of the *Oregon*. It had already stood the strain of two acceptance shots from the 12-inch rifle and one from the 13-inch gun. As it is, the tests are of incalculable value. They seem to decide the question between the 12-inch and 13-inch guns on the new battle-ships. They certainly settle the point that there is no war-ship afloat that could stand the fire of a 13-inch gun from one of our battle-ships or from one of our land batteries.

*The Maxim Rapid-firing Gun.*—The first official test in the United States of the Maxim automatic rapid-firing gun was made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds June 8. The gun has been in general use in European armies for years. Its weight is 25 pounds, or 45 pounds when packed ready for transportation. It is mounted, when in use, upon a tripod, and consists of a single barrel attached to a boxlike affair, which contains the machinery. This can be arranged to fire either one shot a week or 600 a minute. The ammunition, which is .303 calibre, is fed to the gun by belts containing 100 cartridges each, and these are exploded by a trigger arranged in a handle similar to that of an ordinary revolver. As long as the trigger is pulled back, the gun will send forth a steady fire of death-dealing missiles. In the heavier guns the barrels are kept cooled by water jackets. Thirty-eight grains of smokeless powder are used in each cartridge. From being dismantled and strapped upon a soldier's back, the gun can be set up and in operation all within one minute. In case it be damaged in action, a change of mechanism can be made in half a minute.

**The Naval Militia.**—The total strength of the naval militia of the United States as now constituted is 2,706 men and 226 officers, distributed as follows:

## UNITED STATES NAVAL MILITIA.

State.	Officers.	Seamen.	State.	Officers.	Seamen.
Massachusetts . . . . .	48	409	North Carolina . . . . .	27	250
Rhode Island . . . . .	5	100	South Carolina . . . . .	21	165
Connecticut . . . . .	5	71	Georgia . . . . .	4	52
New York . . . . .	24	387	Michigan . . . . .	15	187
New Jersey . . . . .	3	216	Illinois . . . . .	21	211
Pennsylvania . . . . .	14	167	California . . . . .	22	313
Maryland . . . . .	17	178			
			Totals . . . . .	226	2,706

## LABOR INTERESTS.

**Brooklyn Strike Report.**—Early in April the special committee of the New York state assembly, appointed to investigate the recent trolley strike in Brooklyn (p. 119), submitted its report.

According to the computation of the committee, 5,000 men were thrown out of employment, of whom only about one-tenth have recovered their places. The strike lasted from January 24 to February 24, during which time traffic was interrupted. The loss in wages to the men was about \$750,000, besides the loss after the close of the strike to those still unemployed. The suppression of disorder cost \$275,000; and the cost to the companies and the business community cannot be reckoned. The causes of the strike were mainly the plans whereby the lines strove to get an increased profit on capital without giving labor any corresponding benefit—plans of questionable character from the point of view of public policy. The committee says that the Long Island Traction Company, a corporation organized under the laws of another state, succeeded in evading the New York law and got control of the property of three surface railroads in Brooklyn for the purpose of making profits on all its greatly watered stock. The committee suggests that the law be so amended as to prevent such an operation.

Immediate and resolute action by the Brooklyn authorities, says the report, would have prevented the disorders which disgraced Brooklyn for a month. The mayor of Brooklyn and the police commissioner could have avoided the riots had they acted with spirit, and could have made the presence of troops unnecessary. The committee does not seem to approve "compulsory arbitration;" declines to discuss such a grave subject as the municipal ownership of railroads; recommends that all railroad employes be licensed; that no licensed employe be liable to discharge from his position without thirty days' notice, and that no licensed employe be allowed either to leave the company in which he is employed or to refuse to do his work without giving fifteen days' notice. The most significant statement of the committee is this: "Arbitration had not been resorted to, and not even been suggested by either party previous to the declaration of the strike. Had that been done and an arbitration had, there is no doubt in the minds of your committee that the entire difficulty might have been avoided." Aside from this failure of the men to ask for arbitration, the committee report places the blame for the causes which led to the strike wholly upon the company.

**Arbitration as a Remedy.**—The successful intervention of the council of conciliation and mediation in the recent building-trades strike in New York city (p. 124), resulting in an amicable agreement between masters and men being reached, furnishes an impressive object-lesson on the possibilities which may be peacefully accomplished in the settlement of labor disputes by an intelligent resort to arbitration.

An even more impressive illustration of the same lesson is found in the successful operation, during the past ten years, of an arbitration agreement (reached April 9, 1885)

between the bricklayers' unions and the Mason Builders' Association in New York city. Not a single strike or lock-out of the bricklayers has occurred since the agreement went into effect. A permanent arbitration committee is appointed, composed of an equal number of representatives of the mason builders and of the eight bricklayers' unions. Weekly meetings are held for the adjustment of such differences as may arise. An umpire may be chosen in case of failure to agree, but none has ever been needed. A yearly agreement, to which the various organizations strictly adhere, regulates the matter of wages, hours, etc. The respective unions—of the builders and the bricklayers—are fully recognized; and the members of the committee act as representatives of their respective organizations, not as mere individuals. The result has been a distinct gain to the men in wages. All of which goes to show that the system is, to some degree at least, capable of extension to other trades and employments.

**Labor Organizations.**—The leading labor organizations of the United States are: The American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, the Farmers' Alliance, and the American Railway Union. The status of the last named, however, is somewhat indefinite since the collapse of the great railroad strike of 1894 and the subsequent imprisonment of the union's president, Eugene V. Debs.

Of the above-named organizations, the American Federation of Labor is the largest and most important. It is really a confederacy of the leading trades-unions. The election of John McBride, of the miners' organization, as president of the Federation in December, 1894, over Samuel Gompers (Vol. 4, p. 828), was by some regarded as a victory for the socialistic element; and certainly some of the planks in the platform of the Federation are purely socialistic. Unlike the Knights of Labor, however, who enroll in the same society or union men of various occupations, the Federation is based on homogeneous unions. In this the latter has found one means of avoiding those personal antagonisms and factional fights which of late have greatly lessened the efficiency of the Knights as a national organization, and which are due in some measure to the socialistic and even revolutionary tendencies of some of their leaders. It is stated that the membership of the

Knights of Labor in the past three years has fallen from about 225,000 to less than 75,000. Of this number about 10,000 cling to the old organization, while the remainder are affiliated with the Independent Order of the Knights of Labor, which was organized at Columbus, O., February 10, 1895.

**Conviction of Debs Confirmed.**—The United States supreme court, in the latter part of May, unanimously denied the appeal of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, against the decision of the United States circuit court convicting him of contempt in violating the injunction of Judges Woods and Grosseup issued at the time of the railroad strike a year ago (Vol. 4, pp. 545 and 827). The prisoner has therefore to serve out his time.

The result of this decision is to declare officially that the railroads and other means of transportation engaged in carrying the mails and in carrying on interstate commerce, are under the protection of the federal courts and the federal executive power. The judges are clothed with a tremendous power; and the right of the lower courts to proceed by injunction against an interruption of interstate traffic—one of the main legal points at issue—is affirmed.

**Strikes.**—At the end of June, Pocahontas, a mining town in the "flat-top" region of Virginia, is the centre of great excitement in connection with an extensive strike of coal miners, which has been in operation for about six weeks. Troops are held in readiness to quell a riotous demonstration.

An extensive strike affecting the plumbers' trade, and concerned mainly with the granting of an eight-hour day, is in progress in Buffalo, N. Y., at the close of the quarter. Some of the masters have already agreed to the demands of the men.

### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

One of the most important of gatherings of railway men ever assembled, is the international railway congress of 1895, which was formally opened in the Imperial Institute, London, Eng., by the Prince of Wales, on June 26. About 800 delegates from fifty different countries are in attendance, including nearly thirty from the United States. The sessions of the congress—still in progress at the end of June—are devoted to discussion of various questions connected with the construction, operation, organization, and maintenance of railroads.

**SPORTING.**

**Intercollegiate Athletics.**—In intercollegiate athletics the last few months have seen some rather surprising developments. The Harvard board of overseers, after considering the recommendation of the faculty that football should be prohibited, decided that it was within the scope of the athletic committee to forbid or to sanction a continuance of the sport. The athletic committee voted to permit the continuance of the game with restrictions which limit its publicity and curtail the liability to injury from unnecessarily rough playing.

Early in May Captain Thorne of the Yale football team stated as a condition of a renewal of football relations between his university and Harvard, that the Harvard captain contradict certain charges made against last year's Yale captain by Harvard's chief coach. This the Harvard management refused to do, and as a consequence there is little probability that the two universities will play each other at football this fall.

The agreement between Yale and Harvard which ended with last fall's football game was entered into in 1889, and provided for an annual game at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., for five years.

On June 10 the captains of the athletic teams of Oxford and Cambridge universities jointly challenged the athletic teams of Yale and Harvard to a contest in track athletics to be held this fall. Harvard reluctantly declined the challenge, on the ground that her recent athletic history did not warrant her in appearing as one of the two American universities most prominent in athletics. Yale, however, accepted the challenge, suggesting October 5 as the date, and New York city as the place, for the contest, and asked that the three-mile run be dropped from the list of "events." In all probability Cambridge will represent the English in case Yale's proposition is agreed to, as the two English universities would hardly think of jointly meeting Yale alone, and as Cambridge has earned the right to be the representative by winning in the track athletic contest with Oxford on June 3.

In June the announcement was made that an arrangement had been perfected by which Harvard and Cornell should compete in rowing, baseball, and football. This "dual alliance," as it is called, is formed for two years, and will probably put an end for that time to Harvard-Yale contests. Some concern is felt among people interested in rowing, over the probability that the annual New London

(Conn.) race between Yale and Harvard will not occur next year. The race is probably regarded by a very large number of people as the most important athletic event of the year. The races which Harvard and Cornell will row under their present agreement will be the centre of much interest. Cornell has not met either the Yale or the Harvard crew for several years; but her long list of victories gives her the right to recognition in the first class of American college crews.

This year a "triangular" race was arranged between Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, to be rowed on the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The date set was June 21; but an accident occurred to the Pennsylvania boat, which prevented a race that day. It was therefore rowed on the 24th. Columbia won, Cornell finished second, while the Pennsylvania crew unfortunately found their boat shipping so much water that they could not finish the course. The experience of the crews in this race shows that the Poughkeepsie course is in every way desirable.

The annual Harvard-Yale boat race at New London on June 28 resulted in a victory for Yale. The rowing of both crews was in slightly better form than usual, and the time, 21 minutes 30 seconds, was fair. This victory, won as it was under circumstances favorable to both crews, is generally considered by experts to prove the superiority of the "Yale stroke."

In the "triangular" race at New London between the freshmen crews of Yale, Harvard, and Columbia, Yale won, with Harvard second and Columbia last.

**The Henley Regatta.**—One of the most important of recent athletic events was the sending of a Cornell boat crew to England to enter the Henley regatta. This crew sailed May 29, in order to become thoroughly accustomed to the climate and the course before the time for the races, July 9 and 10. The Cornell crew took with it the sincere well-wishing of all Americans interested in college boating without regard to college rivalry. That Cornell is entitled to represent American boating interests abroad is acknowledged by all, for she has to her credit twenty-four victories, while she has experienced defeat but six times.

The world's record for covering a mile on the bicycle was broken June 22 by Arthur A. Zimmerman at Pittsburg, Penn. His time was 2 minutes.

Great interest now centres in the yachts that are to



race for the *America's* cup in September. The race is to be sailed off Sandy Hook; and the English will probably stake their hopes on *Valkyrie III.*, Lord Dunraven's new yacht, while the honor of racing for America lies between the new *Defender* and the *Vigilant*. The last race between English and American yachts was sailed in October, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 764), when the American *Vigilant* beat Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie*.

### NOTABLE CRIMES.

A great sensation was caused April 13 by the discovery, in the pastor's study of Emanuel Baptist church, San Francisco, Cal., of the mutilated body of a young woman, Miss Minnie Williams. The following day the nude body of her friend, Miss Blanche Lamont, who had been missing for about ten days, was found in the tower of the same church. Both murders are charged against Theodore Durant, a dental student, librarian of the church and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, who has been arrested and is awaiting trial without bail.

About the middle of April it was discovered that another criminal inroad had been made upon the resources of the Shoe and Leather National bank of New York city. On the 20th of the month Samuel E. Aymar, a brother-in-law of Samuel C. Seeley, the late defaulting bookkeeper (Vol. 4, p. 832), was arrested on the charge of embezzling \$20,000 of the bank's funds. He admitted his guilt.

On April 20 five negroes (three men and two women) were forcibly taken from the officials and lynched near Greenville, Ala., the charge against them being implication in the murder of a popular young white man.

On May 17 three negroes were lynched near Ellaville, Fla., after being subjected to frightful tortures, for the murder of a white girl whom they had forcibly dragged into the woods and repeatedly assaulted.

On June 21 the bank of Rainy Lake City, Minn., on the Canadian border, was robbed by two masked men, who, after knocking the cashier senseless after a desperate struggle, secured about \$30,000 and made good their escape.

On January 27 there died at a lying-in hospital in Detroit, Mich., a young English girl named Emily Hall. She had been sent to America by one Rev. Jonathan Bell, pastor of a Primitive Methodist church, Blackheath, London, Eng., to hide the consequences of his criminal relations with her. Early in May Dr. Seaman and Mrs. Lane, connected with the hospital referred to, were arrested on

a charge of murder in causing the young woman's death by a criminal operation.

On June 21 in Washington, D. C., Captain H. W. Howgate, who had been arrested on September 29, 1894, was convicted on a charge of forgery and falsification of accounts. Between 1868 and 1880 he was in government employ in connection with the signal service, and his embezzlements are said to have reached the enormous total of \$380,000. For many years he had eluded the police, living quietly in New York city and keeping an old bookstore under the name of Harvey Williams.

On the evening of June 8 two Princeton freshmen, Frederick P. Ohl and Garrett Cochran, were shot by a drunken negro named John Collins. Ohl died of his wounds four days later. It appears that the students had had some words on the street with Collins and another negro, and that Collins challenged the students to enter a hallway leading to a barroom in the rear, near the scene of their first encounter. As they did so he fired. A coroner's jury found Collins guilty of the deed, and he was committed for trial.

### AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

**Delaware.**—A remarkable contest, indecisive in its results, occurred over the election of the United States senator for Delaware to succeed Hon. Anthony Higgins (rep.). A deadlock occurred in the joint legislature, which lasted until the close of the session on May 9. At the last a ballot was taken, on which Colonel Henry A. Dupont (rep.) secured fifteen votes, enough to elect him on the supposition that the joint session consisted of twenty-nine members. Governor Watson, however, had been brought in by the opposition, to take his senatorial seat. He had been president of the senate, but became governor on the death of Governor Marvil. This made the number of members thirty, which divided the vote evenly between Colonel Dupont and Mr. J. E. Addicks. It will probably be left to the United States senate to decide whether Governor Watson could at the same time be governor of the state and a member of the senate.

**Illinois.**—That the tide of reform which has recently swept over the land has lost but little of its strength, is evident from the returns of the municipal elections held in Chicago, Ill., Denver, Colo., St. Louis, Mo., and other points, in the beginning of April. In Chicago the republican and civil service reform candidate for mayor, George

B. Swift, was elected by a plurality of 40,913 votes, the largest plurality ever polled by a municipal candidate in that city. With the exception of a few democratic aldermen elected in scattered parts of the city, the republicans made a clean sweep. Similar results attended the elections in Denver and St. Louis. In the latter place all but two of the city offices were carried by republicans.

**Iowa.**—The liquor law known as the Iowa "mulet law" was declared constitutional by the supreme court of the state on April 2. The five republican judges concurred in the opinion; the one democratic member of the court dissented. The law, it will be remembered (Vol. 4, p. 155), was a compromise between license and prohibition. The latter remains the law of the state, but upon petition of over 50 per cent of the voters in cities of more than 5,000 population, or of 65 per cent of the voters of counties in which there are no cities of that size, a municipal by-law may be passed exempting from prosecution under the prohibitory law all liquor dealers who pay a mulet tax of \$600 a year. The constitutionality of the law was attacked immediately upon its enactment, but is now sustained by the supreme court. A decision of similar bearing was rendered by the Scott county district court at Davenport, June 5.

**New Jersey.**—The committee under Chairman Voorhees, appointed by the New Jersey legislature to investigate charges of official corruption in the administration of public affairs, submitted its report on June 4. It was signed by the four republican members of the committee, and was accepted in the main by the minority member, a democrat, who however intimated that he would submit a report disagreeing in part with that of the majority.

The report finds that deliberate swindling has been conducted on a large scale, especially in the way of purchase of supplies. To take example—pigeonholes that should have cost not more than \$7,500 were purchased for \$21,847; ventilating apparatus, for which the state paid \$25,896, would have furnished large profit at \$13,923. A system has been carried on of publishing the laws in ninety newspapers (45 rep. and 45 dem.). The editor of each newspaper is supplied at an expense of about \$100 with the printed sheet of laws, which he folds as a supplement into his regular edition, and then receives \$1,300 from the state for the job. In this way it costs New Jersey this year \$135,000 to publish her laws, while the cost in Massachusetts last year was \$3,000, in Ohio \$7,000, in Connecticut \$2,500, etc. Henry C. Kelsey, secretary of state, it is found, has been turning into the state treasury, under the law, about \$150,000 a year of fees; but he has, so far as known, never kept an account of the items, never had his accounts examined, and has simply, at the end of each year, handed in a personal check, saying that was the amount of his fees for the year.

Suggestions of ways and means of correcting the abuses—formulated measures of reform—are submitted for action, in sufficient number and of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the legislature for a long time to come.

**New York.**—The quarter ending with June is memorable in the annals of the state for vigorous and general discussion of measures and principles of reform. The abuses which had been brought to light in several great departments in New York city made municipal reform the nucleus of the controversy, which, however, involved inevitably many considerations as to methods of legislative action and of state administration. In tracing first the more important lines of legislation, we reserve for a subsequent head those which had special relation to the metropolis.

*Legislative Proceedings.*—Whatever this session of the legislature lacked, it did not lack industry and diligence in lawmaking. In no previous session in the history of the state have so many bills been introduced. Nearly 200 more bills were sent to the governor than were sent last year. At the adjournment on May 15, Governor Morton had approved 691 laws, and held 448 bills for consideration during the thirty days allowed him. The total number of laws enacted, 1,045, has never been equalled, and is more than one-third larger than the total of the preceding year. The number of bills vetoed by the governor, less than 20, compares remarkably with the recent annual average of about 200 vetoes. Many vetoes were saved by withdrawal of the bills. After the adjournment, 66 of the thirty-day bills failed by the withholding of the governor's signature, and 33 failed for lack of the requisite approval of the mayors of the cities concerned in them. At the adjournment, 272 bills had been sent to mayors of cities for their approval or refusal—of which, to the mayor of New York, there were 68, of Brooklyn 74, of Buffalo 11. Of the 272 thus sent 170 were approved, 19 rejected, and 83 remained under consideration (33 of these were finally rejected). The laws enacted were as remarkable for their importance and for the breadth of their application as for their number. An unusually large class of them were of the highest moment. The flood of new statutes was due partly to the necessity of legal provisions to give effect to the new constitution—the judiciary article alone requiring a reconstruction of almost the entire judicial system of the state—and partly to the urgent, almost fierce, demand for reform. This last demand added to the great

amount of lawmaking an unusual amount of laborious investigating and unearthing by special committees, of which a portion is expected to bring in its results at the next session.

A few of the laws most important or most significant, whose enactment is not recorded elsewhere in this article, are the following: The power of removal bill, the canal improvement bill, the New York city tenement-house commission's four bills: these are noticed in the preceding number of this quarterly. The tenement-house law is one of the most beneficent that has passed for many years, and alone would have far more than repaid all the expense of the session in time, labor, and money. Besides scientific and thorough regulation of tenements in regard to their construction, and as to their supervision for the health and comfort of tenants, it provided for the overcrowded parts of the city numerous municipal baths, small parks and playgrounds, and open areas for air and light around public school-houses—thus embarking on a work of great painstaking and expenditure, which taxpayers would have had small encouragement to intrust to city officials under the *régime* recently ended.

Other important laws enacted are the following: Revising the New York city rapid-transit law, with authorization of expenditure of \$55,000,000 by the city for an underground road; taxing foreign stock corporations one-eighth of one per cent on the amount of their capital stock employed in the state, except banking, fire, marine, and casualty insurance companies, and corporations wholly engaged in manufactures in this state, co-operative fraternal insurance companies, endowment orders, and building and loan associations; dividing the state into four judicial districts, with appellate courts at New York, Brooklyn, Albany, and Rochester; ordering a biennial school census at the expense of the town in all towns and cities having a population of 10,000 or more; compelling transportation companies to issue 1,000-mile tickets at two cents per mile on railways charging more than that rate; providing for a uniform charter in all cities of the state as classified by the new constitution; preventing corrupt election practices by punishing bribery at primaries—making the buying of a vote at a caucus a felony; forbidding any kind of request for money or other property or for any purchases—such as are commonly made to candidates for elective office on account of such candidacy—except a request for money for necessary election expenses addressed by the

regularly authorized representative of the candidate's party; requiring personal description of voters at time of registration (to prevent votes being cast on fictitious names); reforming the corrupt and fraudulent practices so long unchecked in naturalizing voters, and confining the naturalization of voters to the higher courts of the state; providing for examination and report by three legal experts on a revision of the code of civil procedure; providing for the professional training of teachers; authorizing the construction of a second bridge across the East river, from Grand street in New York to Broadway in Brooklyn—estimated cost \$16,000,000, one-half to be paid by each city.

In reference to taxation, the showing of this legislature is to many not pleasing. Public money has not been wastefully misapplied; the objects of the appropriations are good and desirable; there were some extra expenditures which at this time were unavoidable. Still, the general verdict will probably be that the people have been made to carry too large a burden of taxation. The rate for this year is expected to be about 3.15 mills; and the taxes are computed at about \$13,000,000.

In conjunction with the four new laws concerning elections (above mentioned), the new ballot law (the "Raines ballot bill") constitutes a great reform at the fountain of organized government by the people, and gives New York an election system which, though not ideally perfect, is equal to the very best in any of the states. One of its least merits is its economy, in reducing the number of ballots printed by the state under the present system from about 35,000,000 to about 2,000,000. For the present multiple ballot system it substitutes a "blanket ballot" arranged on what is known as the party-column system—the names of all the candidates of every party respectively being printed in parallel columns, every column headed by its distinctive party symbol. The elector designates his choice by a cross (X) against his candidate's name. This law contains strong safeguards against buying and selling votes.

The bill regulating horse-racing (the "Gray-Percy racing bill"), after sharp debate, passed into a law which has been severely criticised for its laxity in dealing with gambling and other well-known abuses. Its aim evidently is to restrict evils rather than to uproot them; thus it at least marks one step in advance, and as such it was advocated by some as a compromise and as the best attainable in the present state of public opinion.

A subject of wider controversy was the "additional temperance instruction" bill, strictly requiring, throughout the schools connected with the state, in all grades below the second year in high schools, instruction in the nature and effects of "alcoholic drinks and other narcotics" for "not less than four lessons a week for ten or more weeks in each year." The subject is to be taught as a branch of physiology and hygiene; and graded text-books are to be provided, giving to this branch one-fifth of their space for students below high-school grade, and for high-school grade not less than twenty pages. All regents' examinations are to include this subject; and all normal schools, teachers' institutes, etc., are to give adequate attention to the best methods of teaching it. This extraordinarily stringent bill having been passed and sent to the governor, many leading educators and some eminent clergymen urged him to withhold his signature, on the ground of the disproportion and confusion which the bill would introduce into the educational system, and on the ground that abundant provision for the study of this subject was already required by law; also on other grounds. In favor of the bill, ardent petitions poured in upon him from thousands of women and from a multitude of ministers. As the bill was not violative of the constitution, the governor deemed it proper to decide in accord with the large legislative majority and with the most numerous and urgent voices from the people, and the bill became a law.

Much comment has been excited by the law for the protection of colored people (and, though little has been said about this, of Hebrews also) in their civil and legal rights. It provides that all persons under the laws of the state shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, bath houses, barber shops, theatres, public conveyances, and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable to all citizens alike. While the theory of equal rights which the law aims to uphold is not to any great degree denied directly, the general expectation is that the law will be evaded or circumvented in ways well known to hotel proprietors and others; that it will be found inoperative so far as it seeks to create a social relation not desired by the majority of either the white or the colored people; that very few negroes will be able to meet the expense of the higher class of resorts; and that the good sense

of the colored people themselves will largely prevent their attempt to avail themselves of the law.

Two proposed amendments to the constitution passed the legislature, and will in due course be submitted to the vote of the next legislature—one providing for woman suffrage; the other for employment of convicts in state prisons and penitentiaries.

The bill transferring the indigent insane of New York city and Brooklyn to the care of the state, passed the legislature, but failed to become law through the non-action of Mayor Strong, who returned the bill to Governor Morton without certificate of any action on it either of approval or disapproval.

A charge of bribery set forth in a New York paper against Senators Coggeshall, Robertson, and Raines, in connection with bills to raise the salaries in the New York fire department, on investigation by a special senate committee on May 16, was conclusively shown to be without a particle of evidence.

*Municipal Reform.*—The attention of the state, and indeed of the country, has been drawn to the legislation at Albany and to the action of officials in New York city on the proposals for municipal reform. The overwrought expectancy of immediate and complete reform, which awaited the legislature in January and the new city government, was necessarily disappointed: it had taken no account of the lines of fortresses to be reduced one by one, and of the subterranean refuges to be laid open. But also the just expectations of the public have not been fully met: this at least is the general verdict of the press of both parties, which has not been slow to accuse the senate especially as either corrupt or subservient to one astute wire-puller outside its walls. The senate certainly was not enthusiastic for reform of Tammany: the people of the state had not elected it for that purpose; they had sent to it nearly a Tammany majority. The disappointing defeat of the police reorganization bill in the senate was by a tie vote of 16 to 16; for the bill 16 republicans; against the bill all the democratic senators (13), with 3 republicans. The public dissatisfaction is not without a basis; still, the public is beginning to observe that the session has resulted in a larger and deeper reform than any decade of sessions heretofore has brought.

The consolidation bill (a re-forming rather than a reform measure), the preliminary step toward uniting into a "Greater New York" the cities and towns of the state



around and near New York harbor, failed in the senate. On the last day of the session the bill, whose purport was not to decide the consolidation, but to submit the charter for the proposed new city to the next legislature, was amended (vote 16 to 14) by the provision of a *referendum* submitting the charter to popular vote in the two cities separately. On the closing day, the adjournment followed shortly after the adoption of the amendment, without a vote being had on the bill as amended. The demand for a *referendum* was generally considered reasonable, and the delay for a year to secure it probably meets public approval in reference to an action of such singular importance. There were, however, charges and countercharges of factional manœuvre and political deals.

The police reorganization bill, though formally adopted as a party measure by the republican caucus in both assembly and senate, failed in the senate on April 24, lacking one vote of a majority. Having been afterward passed by the assembly, it came up again in the senate on May 14, the second day before the adjournment, commended by an urgent appeal from the new board of police of New York city to the legislature to pass it in order that the corrupt element in the force might be eliminated. The bill was called up by Senator Lexow; and the debate between him and Senator Coggeshall, who opposed the bill, was bitterly personal. The bill failed by a tie vote as before. A motion by Senator Lexow for reconsideration was carried by 17 to 16, Lieutenant-Governor Saxton casting the deciding vote. The next day, the last day but one of the session, the bill was brought up again by Senator Lexow, who abandoned his own measure and presented the bill in the form in which it had been sent up from New York city by the Committee of Ten. It has been suggested that if this had been done a few weeks earlier the bill could have been passed. Votes were taken on both forms of the bill, and both were defeated by the tie vote (16 to 16). The main argument against the measure was, that in its denial of appeal by a discharged policeman to the courts for a rehearing of his case, it would deprive him of his essential rights. The defeat was followed by bitter accusations of treachery aimed at some of the professed friends of the measure.

Severe criticism was called forth by the defeat of the assembly bill for a thorough reconstruction of the New York city school system.

A law altogether admirable in the interest of a greatly

needed city reform, and which was urged by the State Charities Aid Association, was passed, separating the department of charities from the department of correction. The legal identification of the poor and unfortunate with the criminal and vicious has long been a disgrace, besides providing easy channels for political corruption.

The bi-partisan police bill, requiring two commissioners from each great party, was passed in the senate April 16, and in the assembly April 23, and became a law by approval of the mayor of New York after delay till May 8 for consideration and public hearing, and by the signature of the governor. The controversy concerning it was animated and unremitting. The uncompromising reformers represented by the Committee of Seventy, Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. Seth Low, and others, denounced it as exposing all municipal reform to fatal hindrance by the vantage ground which it would give to political leaders at the organic centre of the police system; and declared that, as a mere pretense at reform, it was less desirable than even the retaining of the former law. They vehemently advocated the bill prepared by the Committee of Ten, for a police department utterly ignoring all political parties and having a single head with an undivided responsibility. The republican leaders, with their experience of the enormous election frauds through a long series of years, which had been shown to have protection and furtherance by the police system under Tammany headship, feared to give all control of the police into the hands of a single commissioner in a city which might return to democratic rule. The majority in the senate was by only one vote, the division being nearly on party lines. In the assembly, after a defeat of the bill from the Committee of Ten by a vote of 79 to 32, the bi-partisan bill was passed by 96 to 21, only 5 republicans voting against it, and only 4 democrats for it. Mayor Strong, though not satisfied with its defect in civil service provisions, approved it in the interest of honest elections, inasmuch as the fact that the police department was still to control all the election apparatus and procedure, made indispensable in the interest of the state as well as of the city an equal representation in it of both parties. Both the mayor and the governor have been severely censured as having been false to the principles of reform by approving a bill which gave continuance to some of the worst features of Tammany rule. Republicans, however, generally approve their action as the wisest under present conditions.

Whether a bi-partisan police board be or be not the best, it is evident that, at least under the present commissioners, neither partisanship nor any other corrupting element will find any official allowance.

In April Mayor Strong decided on the removal of the two republican commissioners, Charles H. Murray and Michael Kerwin, not on any charges of malfeasance, but because of their manifest lack of sympathy with the new energetic policy of reform. On their refusal to resign at his request he dismissed them on May 6. In their place he appointed as the two republicans on the board Theodore Roosevelt and Colonel Frederick D. Grant; and in the place of Commissioner Martin (dem.), whose term had expired, he appointed Andrew D. Parker. The new officials were immediately recognized as men of high repute for integrity, diligence, and efficiency. Mr. Roosevelt especially, who was made president of the board, had long been eminent as a most earnest and unswerving reformer. The new board immediately began a style of laborious, watchful, and vigorous administration, applying clean-cut business methods, excluding all politics and all favoritism, searching out corruptions, purging the force of unworthy members, toning up the moral health of those who were disposed to fidelity, and aiming at the enforcement of laws with an equal pressure on all classes of citizens. Within a month the moral and social atmosphere of the city was sensibly refreshed.

Cognate with this reformation was one not so pervasive, but more important to the less-favored portions of the community, and even more fundamental in its relations to civil society itself—the reformation of the police courts, in many of which for years justice had been, not dispensed, but “dispensed with.” Governor Morton had been very solicitous for the removal of this foul blot, which was also a hindrance to all faithful work by the police; and he had, by special message on March 25, called on the legislature to pass the bill giving Mayor Strong authority to remove the five justices of special sessions and nine city magistrates, and to appoint others in their place. The assembly, with its large republican majority, responded the same day by passing the police justices bill. In the senate the bill slumbered for one month, till under continued personal urgency from the governor and the lieutenant-governor it was passed on April 25 by a vote of 20 to 12. Some of those who voted for it expressed themselves as not heartily in its favor on political grounds; a few others doubted its

constitutionality. This doubt commended itself also to the minds of the justices to be removed; and they entered a protest against the constitutionality of the act, with notice of their resolve to carry their case before the courts. The justices appointed in their place, taking office on July 1, were nearly equally divided between the republican and the democratic parties: one republican and one democrat of the former set were retained on the bench by Mayor Strong.

The power of removal given to Mayor Strong ceased by law on July 1. It forms a unique episode in modern municipal government in this land—a beneficent autocracy sternly demanded to give effect to the will of the great majority of the people. Out of about 16,000 municipal servants, the power of removal was applicable to about 5,000, and was exercised on less than 3,000. Its application, thus moderate in extent, was equally judicious in its deliberateness. Its exercise by a hand strong and discreet, coupled with the good fortune of the city in securing as members of the police board men of unexpected fitness for the crisis, has practically done much to compensate for what, in the opinion of many, threatened to be the disastrous defeat of the police reorganization bill.

The famous chief of police, Thomas Byrnes, was, on his own application, retired by unanimous vote of the four commissioners on May 27, from his long service, on an annual pension of \$3,000. His retirement, though voluntary, was known to be in accordance with the wish of the new police board. The loss of an official so unusually capable in some important respects naturally occasioned public regret; yet it was felt that the new day demands an executive in police affairs less closely identified with a *régime* now passed and, it is hoped, not to return. To fill his place for the present, Inspector Peter Conlin was immediately detailed acting chief of police. He was born in New York in 1841; was in many battles in the war of the rebellion, and was severely wounded; joined the police department in 1869, and after successive promotions became inspector in 1889. He has long been regarded as one of the most capable and courteous men in the department. He is a strict disciplinarian.

The dismissal by the old police board of Police Captain Devery on charges of collusion with criminals, was reversed by the court of common pleas on June 3, on the ground that in the captain's absence through sickness his trial should not have proceeded.—The second trial of In-

spector William W. McLaughlin before Judge Barrett in the court of oyer and terminer, ended on June 19, with a verdict of guilty of bribery and corruption, and a sentence of two and a-half years in the state prison at Sing Sing. The infliction of this penalty remains in doubt, owing to the action of Judge Gaynor of Brooklyn, who, on application by McLaughlin's attorneys, granted a stay in the shape of an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be issued in the case. The two trials thus far have cost the city about \$50,000; and the failure of the jury to agree in the first trial, together with the unreasonable length of time used in empanelling a jury in both trials, has drawn attention to the need of some changes in our jury system.

*Committee of Seventy Disbands.*—The Committee of Seventy held its final meeting and disbanded on June 19. It was organized in September, 1894, to lead the assault on Tammany Hall and to deliver the city from political misrule (Vol. 4, p. 611). The overthrow of Tammany and the inauguration of a reform government mark the accomplishment of the committee's purpose, and were considered by it to indicate the propriety of its dissolution. It will be held in honorable and grateful remembrance for its generous and arduous labors in behalf of public interest, for its courage in entering on what seemed an almost hopeless struggle, and for the inspiring leadership with which it aroused, united, and directed those who sought the good of the people.

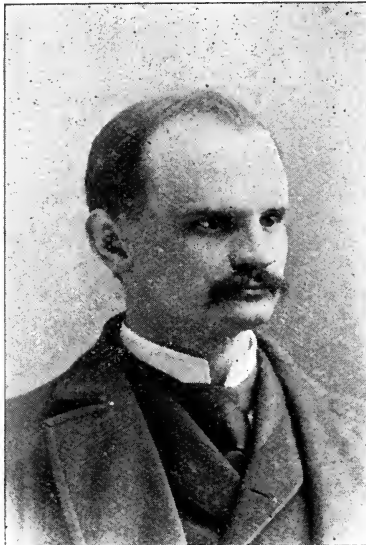
*Hudson River Bridge.*—The secretary of war has approved the plan of the proposed railway bridge across the Hudson river between New York and Jersey City. Its cost is estimated at \$25,000,000, and the time required for construction ten years. It will have a single span of 3,110 feet clear, suspended from twelve cables, and carrying six railway tracks. The centre will be 150 feet above high-water mark. The main towers will be 587 feet high. This gigantic structure is to be built by the Union Bridge Company.

**Pennsylvania.**—On May 8 a resolution introduced in the state senate by Senator Penrose, to investigate the affairs of Philadelphia, was adopted, with one opposing vote. An investigating committee of six senators was appointed.

**Rhode Island.**—The result of the state elections in Rhode Island on April 2 was a great republican victory, that party carrying every city and nearly every town in the

state. In Providence the entire republican assembly ticket was elected. In the hopelessness of the struggle, many democrats remained away from the polls, so that the vote was light, and the result showed exceptionally large pluralities for the republican ticket. Charles Warren Lippitt (rep.) was elected governor by about 10,000 plurality.

**South Carolina.**—*Liquor Dispensary Law.*—The



HON. JOHN GARY EVANS,  
GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

quarter has witnessed a remarkable conflict between federal and state authorities in South Carolina over the state liquor dispensary law and the state law governing registration of voters.

On May 7 Judge Simonton of the United States circuit court at Columbia declared the dispensary law unconstitutional so far as the interstate commerce feature was concerned; and granted an injunction restraining dispensary officials from interfering with the importation, into the state, of liquors from other states, by citi-

zens, for their own use and consumption. Such an abridgment of the rights of citizens was held to be a restriction of commerce between the states in favor of the products of the state of South Carolina against the products of other states and countries, and in conflict with Article I., Sections 8 and 9, of the federal constitution. In giving his opinion, Judge Simonton said:

“In so far as the dispensary law forbids a citizen to purchase in other states and to import into this state alcoholic liquors for his own use and consumption, the products of other states, it discriminates against the product of other states. Such discrimination cannot be made under the guise of the police power. And further, in so far as this act permits the chief dispenser to purchase in other states alcoholic liquors and to import them into this state for the purpose of

selling them, for use and consumption at retail within the state, and forbids all other persons from so purchasing and importing for their individual use and consumption, it discriminates against all other citizens of the state. It also makes a discrimination against all persons in the trade in other states who are not patronized by the state dispenser, forbidding them to seek customers within the state and to enjoy a commercial intercourse assured to others in this state."

There is a very strong popular sentiment in South Carolina, outside of the old liquor interests and certain political circles, in favor of the dispensary law. From the point of view of a corrective of the abuses of drunkenness and disorder, opinion is almost unanimous as to its efficiency. Governor Evans, therefore, in his determination to uphold the law, is backed by a strong element. A test case has already been made, under which the validity of the law will be passed upon by the United States supreme court. On May 11 a dispensary constable, who had seized, in spite of the injunction of the court, some liquor which an individual had just received from Savannah, Ga., was arrested. Being fined \$300 by Judge Simonton, and refusing to pay the fine, he was committed to jail. *Habeas corpus* proceedings were instituted before the United States supreme court; and the state authorities hope that the injunction will be dissolved.

*The Franchise Question.*—An even more serious conflict has arisen over the question of state vs. federal rights in the matter of election laws. In spite of the fact that about three-fifths of the population of the state is colored, the whites have exercised absolute dominion. It is now proposed to alter the constitution of the state in such a way as to perpetuate for all time the supremacy of the whites. The last legislature provided for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention with this avowed purpose. The Tillman democrats and the populists arranged a compromise, under which each party should have half of the delegates to the convention; but they met with the determined opposition of the conservative democrats and the republicans, who suspected that the disfranchisement, aimed ostensibly only at the negroes, might in time be extended to them also. At the instance of parties representing the conservative democrats and republicans, the constitutionality of the registration laws and the proposed convention was tested in the United States courts; and on April 22 Judge Goff issued a temporary injunction restraining the state officials from all action looking to the proposed election of delegates to the convention. It was alleged in the complaint that the registration system was

unequal and fraudulent, and that citizens had been deliberately deprived of the right of registration in order that the avowed purpose to secure control of the state to white citizens might be carried out.

On May 8 Judge Goff made the injunction permanent. His opinion held that the registration law's requirement of certificates was not warranted and was unconstitutional; that the proposed convention would not cure these defects; and that the whole registration and election laws were unconstitutional. It declared that the rights of negroes as citizens could not be abridged. Although the state constitution gave the right to vote after two months' residence, the law practically compelled a residence of four months. Certificates were required in the case of new applicants, showing the citizen's occupation and residence since 1882, or since his coming of age, supported by two affidavits. Registration papers had to be produced at the polls, and a new certificate secured in case one were lost. Altogether, the regulations were so complicated as to give the election officers great power in the way of preventing a vote if they desired to do so.

Under the agreement reached between the Tillman democrats and populists, setting forth the "basic conditions which shall govern the elections," the revised constitution was not to be submitted to the people; no white man was to be disfranchised by the new constitution except for crime; the suffrage qualification "such as will guarantee white supremacy" was to be that of literacy; and in order to prevent disfranchisement of whites, it was proposed that Confederate veterans, and their sons, should be exempt from the literate qualification.

The decision of Judge Goff was hailed by the negroes as a second emancipation. Governor Evans on May 14 issued a proclamation denouncing the action of the federal courts. While declaring loyalty to the United States constitution and the federal authorities, the proclamation contained the following significant utterances:

"When the judges of those (United States) courts wantonly invade and trample under foot the recognized rights of our people, guaranteed by the federal constitution, they have a right to assert themselves and maintain their sovereignty and independence. This they have ever done, and will continue to do, and will resist with all the means in their power usurpation and tyranny of partisan politicians in high places, who disgrace the judicial ermine. \* \* \* The black pall of negro domination hovers over us; we must meet the issue like South Carolinians. There are only two flags, the white and the black. Under which will you enlist? The one, the white, peaceful flag of Anglo-Saxon civilization and progress; or the



other, the black flag of the debased and ignorant African, with the white traitors, who are seeking to marshal the negroes in order to gain political power?

“It is fortunate that the issues come at this time when a constitution is to be made guaranteeing white supremacy once and forever. The constitutional convention must be controlled by white men, not white men with black hearts, not negroes. The world must be shown that we are capable of governing ourselves, and that, constitution or no constitution, law or no law, court or no court, the intelligent white men of South Carolina intend to govern her. Let the man who undertakes to lead the ignorant blacks against you suffer as he did in 1876, and remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.”

And at a meeting of the democratic state organization on May 16, ex-Governor (now Senator) Tillman is reported to have said that if Judge Goff went any further in this matter, he, for one, would advocate open rebellion. At this meeting a general white primary was ordered for July 30, to nominate delegates to the constitutional convention.

On June 11 an appeal from the decision of Judge Goff was sustained by Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Seymour and Hughes, constituting a United States circuit court of appeals; and the injunction was dissolved. The grounds for the decision are purely technical, and the constitutionality of the registration law is neither upheld nor denied. The case was merely one which, in the opinion of the justices, did not call for interference by a federal court. As stated by Chief Justice Fuller, the bill of complaint which led to the issuance of the injunction ought not to have been maintained, because it failed to set forth any threatened infringement of rights of property or civil rights; nor had it been shown that the complainant was without a remedy at law. However unjust the registration law might be, or however unequally it might operate, it required examination to show that it disfranchised any particular individual; and it was not for the court to make such examination. Moreover, it has not as yet deprived any man of his rights. The court refused to interfere to correct a wrong which had not yet been committed, and pointed out that the proper course for any disfranchised citizen was to bring his suit after he had suffered the injury.

**Tennessee.**—The contest over the governorship of Tennessee (p. 142) ended on May 3, when, by a vote of 71 to 57 in the joint convention of the two houses of the legislature, Peter Turney (dem.) was declared elected by 2,184 votes. This was in accord with the majority report of the committee appointed to investigate the returns, which report was signed by the seven democratic members.

The minority report, signed by the five republican members, recommended the seating of H. Clay Evans (rep.), who on the face of the returns had had a plurality of 748 votes. On May 8 Mr. Turney was inaugurated.

**Utah.**—In May the convention called to draft a constitution for the proposed new state of Utah completed its labors, which will be submitted for popular approval this fall.

The most remarkable feature of the proposed constitution is its grant to women of complete suffrage, including the right to hold office and sit on juries. It was this feature which was most earnestly debated. A small minority, representing the Gentile element, opposed the concession, endeavoring to have it submitted to popular vote as a separate proposition; but they were decisively defeated. Their contention was that the bestowal of the franchise on women would place and keep the state under Mormon control.

In other respects the constitution is conservative. The salaries of all state officers will be small, that of the governor being \$2,000 a year. The fee system is almost entirely abandoned. The limits of state and municipal indebtedness are rigidly restricted, the state being forbidden to have any debt beyond the limit of \$100,000. It must work on a cash basis, and can give its credit to no railroads or irrigating schemes. It is also made unlawful for any county or city to incur such debts. A thorough, liberal, and progressive educational establishment is projected. The judicial system is to be singularly simple. Grand juries are abolished except in special circumstances; information takes the place of indictment; and the trial jury is to consist of eight instead of twelve persons, three-fourths of whom may render a verdict in civil cases, though a unanimous vote is required to convict of crime. The Mormons interposed no objection to the permanent prohibition of plural marriages, which feature was incorporated in the draft.

## PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**Political Appointments.**—The cabinet vacancy caused by the death of Secretary of State Gresham on May 28, was filled on June 10, when Attorney-General Richard Olney of Massachusetts was inducted into the office. During his tenure of the portfolio of justice, to which he was appointed at the beginning of President Cleveland's second administration, Mr. Olney won the admiration not only of his colleagues, but of the general public, irrespective of party. (For a biographical sketch of the new secretary of state see Vol. 3, p. 64.)

Mr. Olney's transfer to the department of state necessitated the selection of a new incumbent of the portfolio of attorney-general. The president's choice, which has met with universal approval, fell upon Judge Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, O., who took the oath of office on June 11.

HARMON, JUDSON, new attorney-general of the United States, was born in Anderson township, Hamilton co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1846, son of the Rev. B. F. Harmon, a descendant of old New York stock. He was educated in the public schools and at Denison University, Granville, O., being graduated at the latter institution in 1866. He subsequently studied at the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He then formed a partnership with R. T. Durrell, and practiced law till 1876, when he was elected judge of the common pleas court. He served on the bench for four months, when he was unseated in favor of Judge Cox by the Ohio senate, before which a contest was made. He returned to his practice, forming a partnership with Judge S. N. Maxwell. In 1878 he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, and in 1883 was re-elected. In March, 1887, he resigned, when ex-Governor Hoadly and Judge Edgar M. Johnson went to New York, and formed the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith, & Hoadly, as successors to Hoadly, Johnson, & Colston. In June, 1870, he was married to Miss Olive Scobey, daughter of Dr. W. H. Scobey, of Hamilton county. He has two children. He is tall and athletic-looking, his hair slightly tinged with gray.

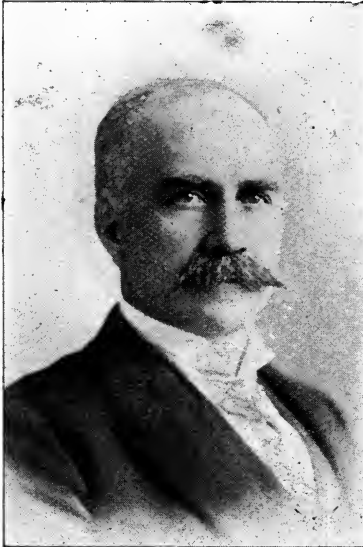


HON. RICHARD OLNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

A vacancy in the diplomatic corps caused by the resignation of Hon. Seneca Haselton of Vermont on May 17 as United States minister to Venezuela, was filled June 13 by the promotion to the post of Allen Thomas of Florida, lately consul at La Guayra.

**The Harlem Ship Canal.**—This improved waterway through the northerly part of New York city, was thrown open for navigation on June 17, with elaborate ceremonies, including a land and marine parade, and ending with a banquet and fireworks. At present the canal is navigable only for canal boats and small inland water craft. It opens up navigation from the Hudson river direct to Long Island sound, shortening the distance ten or twelve miles; adds nearly fifteen miles to the water front of

the city; and gives increased business advantages to the "annexed" districts. The work was originally planned by the late General John Newton, the engineer famous for his successful clearing of Hell Gate channel; but was carried out by the federal authorities under Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Gillespie, of the Engineers' Corps, U. S. A. It was provided by act of congress in June, 1884,



HON. JUDSON HARMON OF OHIO,  
NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

that the sum of \$2,700,000 should be expended to make a navigable waterway. Of this sum \$900,000 has already been spent. The channel is ultimately to be 350 feet wide and 18 feet deep. It is now only 150 feet wide. Several years will elapse before the work is completed. The present minimum depth of water in the river is nine feet. At present the Harlem river is practically limited for navigation to the point marked by High bridge. When dredged out and completed to the Hudson river, a clear waterway will be provided for all vessels able to pass through the draw and under the High bridge.

The canal runs a curving course of about a mile from the Hudson to the Harlem. Spuyten Duyvil creek formerly connected the two rivers. It was found impracticable to deepen the creek for its entire length, because of its winding course and rocky bottom; and so a cut of 1,000 feet through Marble hill, at Kingsbridge, was made to shorten and straighten the passageway. A canal was then dug through the meadow-land from the cut to the Harlem.

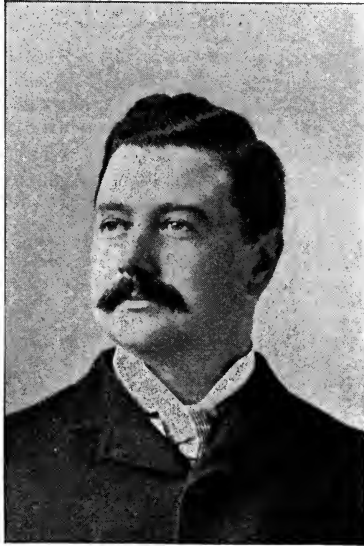
**Union College Centenary.**—The centennial anniversary of the founding of Union College, Schenectady,

N. Y., was celebrated during the week beginning June 23, and was an event of unusual interest. Union College is identified with many striking—almost revolutionary—advances made in the development of higher education in America. It was the first American *non-denominational* college; has the oldest school of civil engineering; and was the first to put upon its curriculum the modern languages and the scientific course. But even more striking than this—it was the first to recognize that in the matter of college discipline, while it is essential to insist on gentlemanly conduct, many details can safely be left to the honor of the students themselves.

**Road Improvement.**—The movement which was begun some years ago (Vol. 2, p. 296), looking toward the development of an improved road-system throughout the country, is making good progress. Massachusetts has taken

the lead in the matter, making her Highway Commission permanent, and appropriating \$300,000 for road improvements. The federal congress a short time ago appropriated \$10,000 to cover the expense of an investigation into the condition of roads throughout the country, and for the publication of information thereon. Over twenty states have already taken definite steps in adopting new road laws.

**College Benefactions.**—A noteworthy instance of unselfish devotion to the cause of higher education and the public interests of the municipality of which he is a citizen, is found in the recent munificent gift to Columbia College, New York city by its president, Hon. Seth Low, of a new



HON. SETH LOW,  
PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

library building to cost \$1,000,000. The library will be erected in memory of President Low's father, the late A. A. Low.

Another noted benefaction has been the gift to the New York University of a new central building to be erected on University Heights. The giver withholds his name from the public. No definite cost is prescribed; but the building is to comprehend library, commencement hall, museum, and administration offices; and will cost at least \$250,000. Miss Helen M. Gould has also given \$20,000 toward a dormitory for the same institution.

**Miscellaneous.**—Professor E. S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, has been made a commander of the Order of the Ernestine House of Saxony, in recognition of his services to science.

HOLDEN, EDWARD S., LL. D., astronomer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1846, and was graduated in science at Washington University in 1866, and at the United States Military Academy in 1870. He resigned from the army in 1873, and became an assistant to Professor Simon Newcomb in the Naval Observatory. In 1876 he went to London to examine the South Kensington loan collection of scientific instruments. In 1881 he became professor of astronomy in the University of Wisconsin, and director of the new Washburn Observatory. In 1886 he became president of the University of California, and director of the Lick Observatory, on Mount Hamilton. The University of Wisconsin and Columbia College—one in 1886 and the other in 1887—conferred on Professor Holden the degree of LL. D.

On June 17 Professor Simon Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory, the noted astronomer and scientist, was elected by the French Academy of Sciences an associate academician to succeed the late Professor von Helmholtz.

In the latter part of May Professor E. E. Barnard, the distinguished astronomer who in 1892 discovered the fifth satellite of Jupiter, resigned from the staff of the Lick Observatory to assume charge of the great telescope in the new Yerkes Observatory in Chicago, Ill.

A new president for Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Penn., was elected in April in the person of Professor Thomas M. Drown, M. D., professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DROWN, THOMAS M., new president of Lehigh University, was graduated at the Philadelphia High School, and subsequently studied medicine and received the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania. After a brief period of practice as a physician, he turned to chemistry as his life work, and studied in Europe. He subsequently established himself as an analytical chemist in Philadelphia, and removed in 1874 to Easton, Penn., to become professor of chemistry in Lafayette College. In 1873 he was elected sec-

retary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and retained that position by unanimous annual re-election until he resigned it, in 1883, to the universal regret of his associates. In 1885 he accepted the professorship of chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The suit of the United States government against the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford of California for \$15,000,000—a suit seriously affecting the interests of Leland Stanford, Jr., University—was decided by Judge Ross in the United States district court at San Francisco, on June 29, adversely to the claim of the government.

On April 10 the transatlantic liner *St. Paul*, belonging to the International Navigation Company, was launched at the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, Penn., being christened by Miss Frances C. Griscom, daughter of the president of the company. The *St. Paul* is a sister ship of the *St. Louis* launched in November, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 850), and both are of American model and design, constructed entirely of American material and by American labor.

The *St. Louis* started on her maiden voyage from New York city June 5, arriving at Southampton, Eng., June 13; time of passage, 7 days 3 hours 53 minutes. A delay of five hours was caused by fog.

On May 16 a bronze statue was unveiled at Troy, N. Y., in honor of the memory of Mrs. Emma Hart Willard, founder of Troy Female Seminary—"the first permanent seminary in America for the advanced education of women;" and on the same day was dedicated the Russell Sage Memorial Hall, a gift to the seminary, costing \$110,000, from Russell Sage, a former resident of Troy. The statue of Mrs. Willard is the work of Alexander Doyle of New York, and cost \$6,000, contributed by the Emma Willard Statue Association and friends.

On Decoration day (May 30) the first monument erected in the North to Confederate soldiers, was dedicated at Chicago, Ill. Grand army men, army and militia officers, united with members of the Confederate posts and ex-officers of the Confederate army in an imposing procession. General Wade Hampton delivered an oration, and among those present were Generals Longstreet and Fitzhugh Lee.

The Washington arch in Washington square, New York city, was formally dedicated and transferred to the city authorities May 4.

A census taken in April by the police of New York, shows the total population of that city to be 1,849,866.

On June 9 a verdict for \$40,000 for the plaintiff was found by the jury in the fourth trial of the suit brought against Russell Sage of New York city by W. R. Laidlaw. Laidlaw charges that at the time of the attempted assassination of Mr. Sage by Norcross in December, 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 546), Mr. Sage forcibly held him (Laidlaw) as a shield to protect himself, as a result of which he was seriously injured.

A society event which attracted much attention was the marriage, on April 22, of Miss Mary Leiter, eldest daughter of Levi Z. Leiter, a wealthy capitalist of Chicago, Ill., to Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, a member of the British house of commons, famous as a traveller in the Orient and a writer upon political and other problems centring in that part of the globe.

The Kickapoo Indian reservation, adjoining Oklahoma territory, was thrown open for settlement May 23.

### CANADA.

The record of accomplished results in this quarter's development of Canadian affairs, is hardly commensurate with the great amount of time and space which has been devoted to agitation and discussion. The question of federal intervention for relief of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba in respect of separate schools, is still the cardinal question of Dominion politics. As the matter now stands, in a word, it is left to the provincial government to canvass further the whole question, and reach a final decision thereon. Failing action by the province in accordance with the spirit of the remedial suggestion of March 25 (p. 151) prior to next winter's session of the Dominion parliament, the federal government pledges itself to submit for the approval of parliament such measures as will be calculated to remedy the existing and acknowledged grievances in Manitoba.

**The Dominion Parliament.**—The present session, the fifth of the seventh parliament—in its issues one of the most important sessions since confederation—began April 18.

*The Manitoba School Question.*—Almost from the outset of the session the ultimate intention of the Dominion government in this matter has been quite unequivocal—namely, to give the province every opportunity to settle its own difficulties; but, failing that, to stand or fall by the determination to uphold the constitutional rights of the minority in Manitoba as interpreted by the highest



tribunal of the empire. This policy is intimated in the following words of the premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, uttered April 22 in the senate in the course of his first parliamentary address as conservative leader:

“I hope sincerely that the people of Manitoba may see their way clear to settle this question among themselves and to relieve the parliament of Canada from the serious obligation which will devolve upon them otherwise. It is a very serious matter for the government of the Dominion to undertake to deal with a question which affects solely any one section of the country. If the people of Manitoba are patriots, they will keep this question out of the arena of Dominion politics; but if they desire to continue flinging firebrands among the electorate of this country (who, I am sure, are desirous of living in peace and harmony), they will reject all overtures and act upon the suggestions of those who are leading the opposition throughout the country. I can only say that when the time comes, if it should come, for action by this government, the people of Canada will find that the present administration are quite prepared to assume the responsibility which may fall upon them, no matter what the results may be.”

It was late in June when the Manitoba legislature reached a decision on the nature of the reply it should make to the remedial suggestion of March 25; and it was not until July 2 that that reply was received by the secretary of state at Ottawa. On assembling May 9 pursuant to a six weeks' adjournment, the legislature of Manitoba, desiring more time for consideration, took immediately a further adjournment to June 13. On its reassembling on that date, Attorney-General Sifton submitted for approval the reply of the Greenway government in the school matter. It was in the form of a memorial, which the lieutenant-governor was to be requested to transmit to the governor-general-in-council (the federal government). In effect the provincial government declined to alter the existing status of its school law at the suggestion of the Dominion, and politely asked that no hasty steps be taken, but that time be allowed for a full investigation of the working of the various school systems, offering to share in the expense of, and to facilitate in every way, such investigation. The following passages are the most pertinent:

“The privileges which by the said order (the remedial order of March 25) we are recommended to restore to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, are substantially the same privileges which they enjoyed previously to the year 1890. A compliance with the terms of the order would restore the Catholic separate schools with no more satisfactory guarantees for their efficiency than existed prior to the said date. \* \* \* Separate Roman Catholic schools now sought to be restored, had existed for a period of upward of nineteen years. The said schools were found to be inefficient as conducted under the

Roman Catholic section of the board of education, and did not possess the attributes of efficient modern public schools. Their conduct, management, and regulation were defective. \* \* \* We do not know any ground upon which an expenditure of public money in their support could be justified. We are therefore compelled respectfully to state to Your Excellency-in-Council, that we cannot accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of the remedial order. \* \* \* Apart, however, from the objections upon principle, there are serious objections from a practical educational standpoint. Some



HON. THOMAS GREENWAY,  
PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

be quite impossible. \* \* \*

"We believe when the remedial order was made there was not then available to Your Excellency full, accurate information as to the working of the former system of schools. We also believe there was lacking the means of forming a correct judgment as to the effect upon the province of the changes in direction indicated in the order. Being impressed with this view, we respectfully submit that it is not yet too late to make a full, deliberate investigation of the whole subject. Should such a course be adopted, we shall cheerfully assist in affording the most complete information available. \* \* \* We urge most strongly that upon so important a matter, involving the religious feelings and convictions of different classes of the people of Canada, and the educational interests of a province expected to become one of the most important in the Dominion, no hasty action be taken; on the contrary, the greatest care in the deliberations should be exercised, and a full and thorough investigation made.

of these may be briefly indicated. We labor under great difficulties in maintaining an efficient system of primary education. School taxes bear heavily on our people. A large amount of land is free from school taxes. The great extent of the country over which our small population is scattered presents obstacles to efficiency and progress. The reforms effected in 1890 have given a strong impetus to educational work, but difficulties inherent in our circumstances have constantly to be met. It will be obvious that the establishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools, followed by a set of Anglican schools, and possibly Mennonite, Icelandic, and others, would so impair the present system that any approach to even the present general standard of efficiency would

"While we think it would not be proper to enter upon a legal argument in this memorial, we deem it our duty to briefly call your attention to some legal and constitutional difficulties which surround the case. It is held by some authorities that any action taken by the parliament of Canada upon the subject would be irrevocable. While this may or may not be held sound, it is, in our judgment, only necessary to point out that there are substantial grounds for entertaining such an opinion. \* \* \* It will be admitted that the two essentials of any effective substantial restoration of the Roman Catholic privileges are:

(1) the right to levy school taxes; (2) the right to participate in the legislative school grant. Without these, separate schools cannot be properly carried on. It may be held that the power to collect taxes for school purposes conferred on school boards by former educational statutes was by virtue of the provisions of sub-section 2 of Section 92 of the British North America act, and not by virtue of the provisions of Section 22, Manitoba act. If this be well founded, then that portion of the act of 1890 which abolished the said right to collect taxes, is not subject to appeal to Your Excellency; and the remedial order, and any subsequent legislative act of the parliament of Canada, in so far as it may support or restore the said right, will be *ultra vires*. As to the



ATTORNEY-GENERAL SIFTON OF MANITOBA.

legislative grant, we hold it is entirely within the control of the legislature of the province, that no part of the public funds of the province could be made available for the support of separate schools without the voluntary act of the legislature. It would appear, therefore, that any action of the parliament of Canada looking to the restoration of the Roman Catholic privileges must, to be of real, substantial benefit, be supplemented by the voluntary action of the provincial legislature. If this be the case, nothing could be more unfortunate from the standpoint of the Roman Catholic people themselves than a hasty, peremptory action on the part of the parliament of Canada, because such probably would produce strained relations, and in the end prevent the possibility of restoring harmony. We respectfully suggest that all of the above considerations call most strongly for a full and careful deliberation and for such a course of action as will avoid irritating complications."

The above memorial was the subject of extended and bitter debate; but the policy of the Greenway government was finally sustained by a vote of 25 to 15.

The Dominion government could, of course, take no action until the deliverance of the Manitoba legislature was laid before it. This took place July 3; and the publication of the reply was immediately followed by widely scattered rumors to the effect that a serious crisis was impending in the cabinet at Ottawa, involving the resignation of the three French ministers, Sir A. Caron, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, and Hon. A. R. Angers, threatening the defection of the Roman Catholic supporters of the government, and the possible speedy overthrow of the latter. These rumors were particularly strong immediately after the final declaration by the Dominion government of its intentions in the matter of remedial legislation. On July 8 the Hon. G. E. Foster in the commons, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the senate, declared the policy of the administration to be one of non-interference during the present session. In view of the reply of Manitoba to the remedial suggestion, obviously intimating that the province would not be unwilling to settle its own troubles, though not by a complete return to the system prevailing before 1890, it was decided to invite the government of Mr. Greenway to do what it might be prepared to do in the way of settling the question. Should the Manitoba government finally decline to do anything, the Dominion government stood prepared to propose to parliament the measure of relief which it thought Manitoba should afford to the Roman Catholic minority.

There was some foundation for the rumors of serious party differences above referred to. Some members disapproved of the threatened proposal of remedial legislation even in the future. Others, particularly the French supporters of the administration, were disappointed that a final settlement was postponed, holding that Manitoba, by her reply, had surrendered her right to legislate in the matter. At first the English-speaking Catholics were no better satisfied than their French co-religionists. However, it was realized that a general onslaught upon the government would involve serious consequences, threatening even to shake the foundations of confederation; and the course of the administration in taking every possible means to induce Manitoba to remove the question from the federal arena, was generally approved. Even within the cabinet the differences had been exaggerated. As ex-

plained by Mr. Foster, they were "rather a misunderstanding than a real divergence of opinion—a matter of divergence upon details, and not upon principle."

"As to the question of principle," said he, "that remedial legislation was necessary, and that it would be introduced by this government at the next session of parliament, to be called before the 3d of January, 1896, in the event of the province of Manitoba not making a reasonable and satisfactory settlement of the question"—on this principle "all were agreed."

Sir A. Caron and M. Ouimet acquiesced finally in the policy of their colleagues. M. Angers, minister of agriculture, however, found it impossible to do so, holding it imperative upon the government to undertake remedial legislation and press the same to a conclusion at once. He accordingly tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

No previous instance has occurred in the history of Canada, in which the federal administration has been confronted with the problem of imposing legislation upon a province. Several cases of disallowance of provincial legislation have, however, occurred. The present issue is one upon which opinion among both liberals and conservatives is divided, the divisions ranging all the way from absolute non-intervention to positive federal control in local educational affairs. M. Laurier, the liberal leader, has so far maintained an attitude of reserve. His followers in Ontario, however, if the liberal press may be taken as an indication, object to the interference on the ground that the historic liberal doctrine is based upon a profound regard for provincial rights, and that the present case does not justify departure from the rule. In Quebec, on the other hand, the liberals have strongly urged drastic federal action. The ultimate attitude of the party will not unlikely be determined by considerations of how it will affect the political prospects of the dominant conservative party.

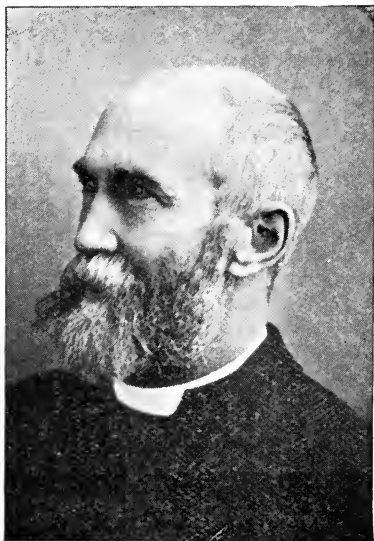
As incidental to the discussion, we note that the Rev. Dr. Grant, principal of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., a leading Presbyterian divine, has made a declaration strongly in favor of appointing a commission to investigate the condition of the schools of Manitoba.

A somewhat disturbing factor in the situation has been the publication of a letter written by Mgr. Gravel, bishop of Nicolet, in December last, to Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*, reviewing the history of the school question, and pointing out a way in which the sacred congregation might aid the

Catholics of Manitoba to secure their rights. Said Mgr. Gravel:

"It might, perhaps, through the intervention of Cardinal Vaughan, represent among other things to the colonial minister in London that his predecessor, Lord Carnarvon, had given in his own name and in the name of Her Majesty the Queen an assurance to the Catholics of Manitoba that they would have their separate schools, and that consequently the crown is bound in honor to fulfil these

solemn promises if it does not wish to alienate the hearts of the Catholics of Canada. An intimation of this nature might have a good effect in reference to the judgment which the privy council will render within a few months upon the question which the Canadian government has submitted to it."



REV. G. M. GRANT, D. D., LL. D.,  
PRINCIPAL OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, ONT.

The intimation that the judgment of the privy council on January 29 last might have been influenced by representations other than those appearing in the published arguments, is generally regarded as an indiscretion. Its effect has been to strengthen the opposition of a number of Ontario

members to the enactment of remedial legislation for Manitoba.

To an impartial observer the whole question is essentially a legal one. It is not necessarily one of religion, nor of sectarian or non-sectarian schools, nor even of undue interference by federal authority with provincial rights. In the framing of the constitution of Manitoba, no remedy for an infringement of the rights of a minority was provided, save by appeal to the governor-general-in-council. The present issue is merely that of carrying out the legal conditions of a constitution framed expressly to meet such circumstances as have arisen in connection with education in Manitoba. Primarily, and

under ordinary conditions, the provincial legislature has exclusive jurisdiction over education within the province. That jurisdiction still remains intact. The federal remedial order need not be considered in any other light than as a mere declaration of the course to be followed in accordance with the constitution as interpreted by the highest tribunal of the empire. The rights of the Roman Catholic minority were admittedly infringed by the school law of 1890. It still rests, as it has always rested, with the legislature which passed that law, to provide a remedy. At least, that is the position taken by the Dominion government; and it will be only as a last resort, when all other constitutional methods of adjustment have failed, that the federal authorities may be expected to interfere with what, by many in the province, have been looked upon as their cherished rights. The consequences of an ultimate refusal of remedy on the part of the province would, it seems, be either a removal of the subject of education from the jurisdiction under which it has remained, and was intended to remain, and its transfer to federal control, or, on the other hand, a serious straining of the relations which Manitoba bears to the transcontinental arch of British provinces, of which it has come to be regarded as the keystone.\*

*The Budget.*—On May 3 Mr. Foster presented the annual budget. For the current year a deficit of \$4,500,000 is acknowledged, accounted for by the shrinkage in values all over the world and by actual reductions in taxation, rather than by any more permanent cause. To meet the deficit it was announced that a duty of half a cent a pound would be placed on raw sugar, with a proportionate increase in the duty on refined sugar. It was also proposed to add 20 cents per gallon to the excise duty and 12½ cents per gallon to the customs duty on spirits. Decided measures of retrenchment in public expenditures will be carried out, the reductions being spread over all the departments, though the militia will probably feel the reduction more than any other branch of the public service.

The budget debate lasted about thirteen days, the final division being taken May 30, when an amendment proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright, calling for a tariff for revenue only, was rejected by a strictly party vote of 71 to 117. An analysis of the vote, counting pairs and absent members, shows the present composition of the house to be 136 conservatives and 79 liberals.

\* NOTE.—The above record of developments in connection with the Manitoba school question is brought up to July 12.—ED.

*The Senate Divorce Committee.*—Considerable excitement was caused June 18 by the announcement that the seven members of the divorce committee of the senate had resigned, declining to serve further in that connection. Their reasons, in substance, were to the effect that it was impossible to deal fairly with applicants for divorces, as many of the senators voted against them on religious or personal grounds, without considering evidence. However, it being pointed out that committees of parliament cannot resign in a body, the members withdrew their resignations. In only one case since 1868 has the senate rejected an application reported upon favorably by the committee. Since confederation only eight petitions have been rejected: one of them, the Walker case, had passed the senate, but was voted down in the commons. In the present Odell case, over which the difficulty arose, the senate had merely postponed the hearing of the case pending certain action of the Quebec courts which bore upon the parties concerned.

Four provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia—retain divorce courts as possessed by them before confederation. Parliament has, therefore, jurisdiction in divorce cases from Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Northwest territories.

*The Public Debt.*—The following are the figures of the public debt statement at the end of June:

PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA.

	1894.	1895.
Gross debt.....	\$305,071,802	\$315,867,015
Assets .....	64,542,896	69,046,142
Total net debt.....	\$240,528,906	\$246,820,873

**Report of Commission on Prohibition.**—After three years of labor and an expenditure of \$69,376, the royal commission on prohibition submitted its report April 24. Four of the commissioners, Sir J. Hickson, Mr. H. S. Macdonald, Mr. E. F. Clarke, and M. N. A. Gigault, agree on a judgment in the main unfavorable to the enactment of a prohibitory law. The remaining commissioner, Rev. Dr. McLeod of Fredericton, N. B., submits a minority report strongly favoring prohibition, condemning the license system and the Gothenburg plan, and asserting that public sentiment in Canada is ready to support and enforce a prohibitory law. The following are the most pertinent passages of the majority report:



“The enactment of a prohibitory law for the whole Dominion would prejudicially affect the business, industrial, and commercial interests of the country. The effect of the law on the federal, provincial, and municipal revenues from the traffic would be to practically wipe them out. In Quebec the wiping out of so large a sum as \$600,000 would prove severely embarrassing. \* \* \*

“The commissioners cannot agree with the view so earnestly put forward by some church organizations and many witnesses, that the recognition of the traffic by licensing it is an immoral and a national sin. On the other hand, the undersigned are of opinion that the combined system of license and regulation, which for centuries has been the rule of civilized nations, with such amendments as experience has proved, and shall from time to time prove, to be needful, in order to make it more efficient, should not be departed from. \* \* \* The aim of any system of regulating or prohibiting liquor traffic is to lessen or extinguish the evils which arise from intemperance. This would not be accomplished by the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the Dominion; and if such a law were passed it could not be efficiently enforced. \* \* \* The payment of compensation could not justly be avoided in the case of those who by such legislation would have their business, which they have been carrying on under the sanction of the state, abruptly put an end to, and their capital in many cases almost swept away, and in all considerably diminished. \* \* \*

“A complete register of all manufacturers, dealers in, or vendors of liquor, of every description, throughout the Dominion, classified in cities, towns, and districts, is much to be desired. \* \* \* The relation, if any, of the number of licensed places to the number and character of crimes and offenses committed in each district, could be readily traced. The officers of the Dominion government charged with the collection of the special tax would be able to render efficient aid to the provincial and municipal officers in preventing the illicit sale of intoxicants.

“The treatment of habitual drunkards is a subject requiring the most careful attention. \* \* \* The methods at present in vogue are not only inefficient, but as a general rule demoralizing. \* \* \* The same offenders are again and again in the course of a year brought before the courts to be subjected to the same penalties. \* \* \* The associations and experiences of the common gaols of the country cannot be considered to have either a deterrent or elevating influence upon such persons. The young return from their enforced retirement on each occasion with blunted moral feelings, and a lessened regard for law and order in general, and the hardened offender with those of complete indifference. \* \* \* The present plan of committing drunkards to the common gaols for short periods after a second or third offense has been committed should be abandoned. Provision should be made for the establishment of places to which they could be committed for such time as might be deemed desirable on probation, to be released at the end of such terms only on the certificate of the judge or magistrate committing them; whilst under this restraint they should be subjected to such treatment as might be deemed fitting and calculated to lead to their reformation, being in the meantime made to work so as to earn as much toward their own support and the support of those dependent upon them as practicable.

“Convictions for second or subsequent offenses as such against the license laws by the holders of licenses amount in many places to only a small proportion of the cases which happen, and hence what the law contemplated, *viz.*, heavier penalties for repeated offenses, are not inflicted as they should be. \* \* \*

“The licensing of saloons should be put an end to. There is no justification for their existence founded upon necessity, and it is certain that most of the evils which arise out of the immoderate use of intoxicants have their origin in or are encouraged by the existence of these saloons. The commissioners are of opinion that no one should be granted a license for any saloon or restaurant in which meals are not regularly supplied to all who may require them, and that the law should not be evaded by such practices as are now resorted to; that the authority to sell should be restricted in these places to selling only to those who partake of and pay for meals. They are also of opinion that no one should be given a license for an inn or tavern which has not the necessary accommodation in the shape of rooms and beds and facilities for supplying meals to a reasonable number of persons at one and the same time.

“The licensing of the compounding or mixing of various kinds of liquors so as to produce new brands, could with advantage be discontinued. \* \* \* The system involves much risk of illicit production. There is undoubtedly much adulteration of liquor carried on, and the commissioners would recommend that inspection be made more general and more frequent, especially amongst the retail establishments. \* \* \*

“Shop licenses should be very materially reduced, and the sale of intoxicants should in every case be wholly separated from the sale of groceries or other domestic supplies.

“The undersigned believe that it would be of great advantage to have such amendments of the license laws enacted as would provide that in case of a second conviction of a breach of any of the provisions thereof, if the licensee be a tenant, the lease shall become void, if the lessor so desires, and that in case of a third or subsequent conviction, the license itself shall be forfeited, and the same premises shall not be licensed for a term of years. In all counties and cities where the Scott act is now in force, or in which it may hereafter be put in force, the undersigned consider it would be an advantage to have a vote taken once in every three years on the simple question, ‘Shall the Scott act be continued in force for the ensuing three years?’ the vote being simply yes or no. The law might be so amended as to admit of this vote being taken in connection with the municipal elections. In like manner, in every parish or municipality where a local option law is in force, a vote should be taken every three years on the simple question, ‘Shall licenses issue in —?’ and the answer to this question should settle the matter for the ensuing three years. \* \* \*

“The undersigned believe that the imposition of high license fees, a more strict supervision of the places licensed, a thorough inspection of liquors, and an efficient enforcement of the law, would materially improve the character of the establishments where liquor is sold, and put an end to many of the evils which now result from the traffic. A law which punishes the citizen who vends liquors contrary to its provisions, yet permits the citizen who purchases what is sold illegally to escape punishment, cannot be considered other than an unequal and one-sided law. The undersigned are of opinion that both parties to what is an illegal transaction should be made equally guilty in the eye of the law. \* \* \*

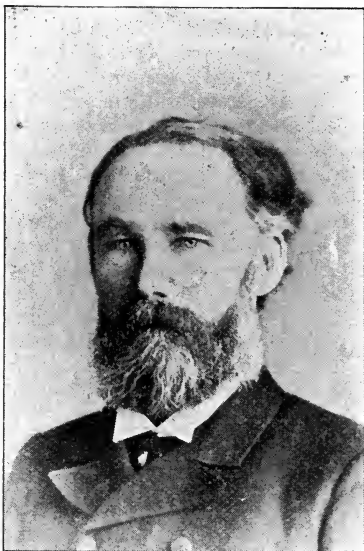
“Discomfort, badly cooked food, and ill-ventilated dwellings, have much to answer for in connection with intemperance. Attention to these matters, and more especially to the training of the female portion of the population in a knowledge of domestic economy and household duties, the undersigned are satisfied would have an elevating and most beneficial effect.”

On June 17 the house of commons rejected by a vote of 68 to 57 a motion introduced by Mr. Flint to the effect:

“That in the opinion of this house, the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada, except for sacramental, scientific, manufacturing, and medicinal purposes, should be prohibited by law.”

#### Miscellaneous.—

The trial of Harry P. and Dallas T. Hyams on the charge of having, on January 16, 1893, murdered William C. Wells in their warehouse, No. 28 Colborne street, Toronto, to secure \$34,000 of life insurance held by him in the New York Sun and Covenant Mutual Insurance companies, began May 9. A sister of Wells married



HON. GEORGE W. ROSS, M. P. P.,  
MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO.

Harry P. Hyams subsequently to the alleged murder; and it was her husband's attempt to place a very large insurance on her life which led to investigation of the death of Wells, and the arrest of the twin Hyams brothers. The trial attracted much attention; but ended abortively, owing to disagreement of the jury. The accused, it is expected, will be tried again at the autumn assizes.

On May 4 the jury in the trial of Clara Ford, charged with the murder of Frank Westwood (p. 160), brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The report of the commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the University of Toronto (p. 156), was sub-

mitted to the government about May 1. The finding was in favor of the faculty on the various points in dispute, it being declared that the council of the university had acted clearly within their rights in the matter of enforcing discipline.

On May 24 the following birthday honors, with others, were conferred by Queen Victoria: The Earl of Aberdeen, governor-general, had his title raised to the first class (G. C. M. G.); Hon. J. C. Schultz, M. D., LL. D., late lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, and Hon. H. G. Joly, premier of Quebec, were made K. C. M. G.'s; W. H. Hings-ton, M. D., a prominent physician, of Montreal, Que., was knighted; and the title of C. M. G. was conferred upon Mr. A. R. Milne, collector of customs at Victoria, B. C., for his services in connection with the Bering sea negotiations.

On June 6 a monument in memory of the late Sir John A. Macdonald was unveiled in Dominion square, Montreal, Que., by the governor-general, Lord Aberdeen. The figure of Sir John, in bronze, is placed under a canopy, on the top of which is a female figure representing Canada.

Acting under instructions from Archbishop Duhamel, the two Roman Catholic members of the commission of three appointed to inquire into the separate schools in Ottawa, resigned early in June. It is stated that the ground for this action was the opinion that the inquiry was a state interference, menacing the prerogatives of the church, and especially affecting the Christian Brothers, many of whom teach in the schools. New men, it is announced, will be appointed by the education department to carry on the investigation.

On April 25 a fire involving a loss of \$750,000, occurred in the mammoth tobacco factory of W. C. McDonald in Hochelaga, Montreal. A great many of the employés, chiefly girls, were injured, some fatally, by jumping from the upper floors.

In Tottenham, Ont., June 18, fire destroyed about eighty houses; loss, about \$150,000; insurance, about \$75,000.

### THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

Four delegates representing the government of Newfoundland—Messrs. Robert Bond, Edward Morris, George H. Emerson, and William H. Harwood—arrived in Ottawa, Ont., April 3, to discuss with the delegates appointed by the government of the Dominion of Canada the question

of the entrance of Newfoundland into confederation. The sessions began April 4, Sir Mackenzie Bowell being chosen to preside. Details of the discussion were kept officially secret, and strong hopes were entertained in Canada that the union would be consummated. However, it was announced about the middle of May that the conference had failed to accomplish any practical result, and that negotiations for union had been broken off. It is not yet known to what extent, if to any, the French shore difficulty was considered: the delegates do not seem to have got to that point in their discussions. The disposal of the Newfoundland debt proved to be the insuperable obstacle. Neither Canada nor Newfoundland was able to offer terms which the other felt itself in a position to accept.

The debt of Newfoundland at the end of June is composed in round numbers as follows:

## NEWFOUNDLAND DEBT.

Inscribed stock.....	\$2,500,000
Government debentures.....	7,500,000
Railway liability.....	4,000,000
Savings bank account, exclusive of sums invested in government bonds.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$15,000,000

To this must be added a floating debt of about \$3,000,000, besides the loan negotiated by Colonial Secretary Bond since the close of the conference—\$2,500,000—all of which brings the total debt of the colony at the end of June up to the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. The last-mentioned item, of course, did not enter into the deliberations.

Of the funded debt of Newfoundland Canada offered to assume an amount equivalent to \$50 *per capita* of the island's population of 207,000—namely, \$10,350,000. Canada's own debt is about \$50 *per capita*. The total funded debt of Newfoundland, however, including obligations for completion of the remaining half of the railway to Port-aux-Barques—a public work of great importance to agricultural, mining, and lumbering interests—amounts to about \$75 *per capita*. The Newfoundland delegates insisted that the Dominion should assume all debts and liabilities of the colony. Thus an item of about \$5,000,000, on which Newfoundland would have had to provide interest out of the subsidies received from the Dominion for provincial expenditure, blocked the negotiations. Both Canada and Newfoundland appealed to the imperial government to assume this item of debt; but the latter refused to interfere in the financial affairs of the

colony except after report by an English royal commission, which, it was intimated, would be granted when requested. On receipt of this reply from the Marquis of Ripon, imperial colonial secretary, all hopes of union at present were at once abandoned.

The following were in detail the terms which Canada offered to Newfoundland:



HON. ROBERT BOND,  
LEADER OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATION.

"Canada will assume of the present debt of Newfoundland \$8,350,000. Canada will assume an excess of debt over the foregoing amounting to \$2,000,000; total \$10,350,000. On the excess of \$2,000,000 Canada will pay interest at five per cent *per annum* half-yearly.

"Canada will pay as yearly allowance to Newfoundland the following sums: Allowance for legislation, \$50,000; subsidy of 80 cents per head of her population up to 400,000, which at the present population of 207,000 equals \$165,600. Payments to be made on the population of each decennial census after the union. Allowance for crown lands and rights of minerals and metals and timber therein and thereon, \$150,000; interest at five per cent on \$2,000,000 excess debt, \$100,000; total \$465,600.

"Canada will maintain all that class of services in Newfoundland which fall under the head of general or Dominion services. These comprise governor's salary, customs, excise, savings banks, public works (of a Dominion character), crown lands, administration of justice, postoffice, steamship services, marine and lighthouses, fisheries, penitentiaries, weights and measures, and gas inspection, arts, agriculture, and statistics, quarantine and immigration, insurance inspection, geological survey.

"Canada is to maintain, in regard to steamship services, passenger and mail communication in at least as efficient a manner as at present as follows: Between the mainland and Newfoundland, between Newfoundland and Great Britain, the coastal steam services east and west, and between Labrador and Newfoundland.

"In lieu of expenditure in militia in Newfoundland, until such time as parliament may deem it necessary to introduce a more gen-

eral militia system, Canada will grant \$40,000 annually toward the maintenance of a police constabulary to consist of — men, and to be as to efficiency, equipment, and discipline up to the standards approved by the minister of militia. This force is to be at the disposal of the Dominion government for use anywhere in Canada in cases of general and serious emergency.

“The fishermen of Newfoundland are to participate equally with those of Canada in any bounties to fishermen which may be granted by the general government at any time.

“Canada will take at a fair valuation the SS. *Florida*, now in use by the government of Newfoundland for the fishery service.

“Newfoundland shall be represented in the senate by four senators, and in the house of commons by ten representatives.”

To sum up the leading points on which differences arose—Canada offered Newfoundland in round numbers \$500,000 a year all told, whereas the islanders asked for \$650,000 a year. Instead of the \$10,350,000 debt which Canada offered to assume, the islanders wished the Dominion to shoulder a debt of about \$17,000,000. The allowance which Canada proposed for her assumption of the crown lands of Newfoundland was insufficient by about \$75,000 to meet the islanders' demands. Newfoundland asked that \$150,000 a year be paid in bounties to its fishermen, instead of their sharing equally with Canadian fishermen, as proposed, in all bounties granted by the general government. The island colony asked for an allowance to police constabulary in lieu of a battery of artillery, and in reply Canada offered \$40,000 a year in lieu of militia.



HON. EDWARD MORRIS,  
DELEGATE TO THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

From the above it will be seen that the three main points in which there was a conflict of opinion were the debt to be assumed, the allowance for crown lands, and

the fishery bounties. The debt proposed by Newfoundland to be assumed by Canada included the construction of the island railway. Instead of agreeing to undertake this, the Canadian delegates offered a subsidy of \$6,500 a mile, and a further subsidy, when completed, of \$35,000.

The considerations which convinced the Canadian delegates that it would be impossible to assume the whole debt of Newfoundland, were the following:—The Dominion debt is already large, and the ministry are this year confronted with a deficit of \$4,500,000. Retrenchment, rather than increased obligation, is therefore the order of the day. Moreover, by just as much as the new liabilities would have exceeded those assumed for the other provinces at confederation, by so much might the Dominion be called upon to compensate the other provinces. As the assumption of provincial debts by the federal government was computed on a basis of population, and as the excess in the case of Newfoundland was about \$5,000,000 for about 200,000 people, the Dominion government, by assuming this excess, might have rendered itself liable to provincial claims amounting to \$5,000,000 for every 200,000 inhabitants in Canada. It would have been to create a dangerous precedent affecting the relation of the federal government to the debts of the provinces.

On the other hand, equally grave difficulties stood in the way of Newfoundland's acceptance of the terms proposed. She would have had to continue the maintenance of certain local services (government house, attorney-general, provincial treasurer and secretary, board of works, sheriffs, courts, road, poor, education, agricultural grants, etc.), which now cost \$738,000, to cover which only a little over \$500,000 would be available. Besides this shortage the colony would have had to grapple with the interest on the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars or so which Canada declined to assume. These accumulated shortages would probably have to be raised by direct taxation, and after five years would be augmented by another \$150,000, when the colony would have to work its transinsular railway system, which the contractor is now doing.

The confederation scheme having failed, the Newfoundland government has been forced to adopt a drastic policy of retrenchment, including the curtailment of every branch of the public service. This has evoked severe condemnation from many quarters, even from supporters of the government. The proposed reductions in the salaries



of the governor and the judges have been the object of special attack.

In order to meet obligations maturing June 30 and in the near future, recourse was had to a foreign loan. Efforts to float one in the United States failed, owing, it is said, to the refusal of the imperial authorities to give the lenders a preferential lien on the customs revenue of the colony, on the ground that it would endanger the interests of British subjects. Mr. Bond, however, finally succeeded in the latter part of May, in securing through a Montreal house a 4 per cent 40-year loan from a London (Eng.) syndicate, of \$2,676,000, the surplus of which, it is hoped, will meet all the requirements of the government until a revival of commerce sets in. As conditions of the loan, the ministry promised drastic retrenchment of expenditure and an expert inquiry into financial affairs. The interest on the debt and the sinking fund for its liquidation are to be a first charge on the revenue of the colony. Had the effort to float a loan failed, the colony must have defaulted, which would probably have involved a loss of its charter and its reversion to the rank of a crown colony to be governed by a British agent in the interest of the bondholders. Not a few of the business people and property owners in the island would prefer that method of administration.

The financial difficulty need not prove a permanent obstacle in the way of union with Canada. It is possible that the imperial government may yet be induced to assume some of the obligations of the colony; and, even without this, an improvement in the finances of Canada or of Newfoundland may in the future enable them to meet upon the common ground of smaller mutual demands.

The relief work carried on under Sir Herbert H. Murray, imperial commissioner for that purpose, has done much to alleviate distress in the island. It has, however, been merely supplementary to large private benefactions, and has been confined to cases of actual distress.

Sir Graham Bower, secretary to ex-Governor Sir Henry Loch of Cape Colony, late high commissioner for South Africa, has been appointed governor of Newfoundland, to succeed Sir Terence O'Brien.

The directors and managers of the defunct Commercial bank of St. John's are to be tried on the charge of having officially made false statements as to the condition of the bank.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

The present trend of affairs in Central America points to the formation of another Central American union at no distant date. The five republics would thus acquire, as against the outside world, an added strength which otherwise would be unattainable. In June Presidents Gutierrez of Salvador, Bonilla of Honduras, and Zelaya of Nicaragua, conferred, and are said to have reached a practical understanding, on the matter of preventing exiles from any one of their respective countries residing in any other from fomenting revolutions. Such an agreement removes one serious obstacle in the way of the federation scheme.

It is also reported that Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Salvador have negotiated treaties of close alliance.

The state department at Washington has lately taken up the case of the American Charles W. Renton, who was murdered in March, 1894, at Brewer's Lagoon, Honduras. The motive for the crime was robbery, and it is said that it was committed with collusion of the local authorities. Renton had received valuable banana concessions from the Honduras government, and his competitors wished to get rid of him. The murderers, it is said, took possession of his plantation after committing the deed. Damages to the amount of about \$30,000 are claimed in the interest of the family of the victim.

## COLOMBIA.

At the beginning of April scattered bands of rebels were reported as still holding important vantage ground between the government troops and the Atlantic seaboard. The Caro government represents the church party. The demand of the rebels, with whom the liberals were largely in sympathy, was for freedom unmixed with clerical domination (p. 165). However, official advices received April 10 announced that the rebellion had been crushed, and a normal condition of peace restored.

## VENEZUELA.

The new cabinet formed at the end of March with a view to harmonizing the discordant political interests in the republic (p. 164), is said to be giving general satisfaction, its work being facilitated by favorable harvest reports and the spread of prosperity. Many expatriated citizens, with their families, who have been living in the United States and elsewhere since the civil war of 1892,

are now returning to Venezuela under the general amnesty granted in the latter part of 1894.

A new banking law has been passed by the Venezuelan congress, the primary purpose of which is to expand the circulating medium, to increase the privilege of borrowers, to negotiate long-time loans, and to throw additional safeguards around the notes issued by the banks. The new law permits the establishment of banks of three characters—namely, banks of issue; banks of deposit, with authority to issue bills of exchange; and banks designed to lend money on mortgages. The latter are established in the interest of the agricultural classes, among whom money is scarce; and are permitted to make loans for periods of not less than ten nor more than sixty years.

### BRAZIL.

Almost continuously since the inauguration of President De Moraes in November, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 873) the friends of ex-President Peixoto have caused trouble by their efforts to restore the latter to power. Even as late as April 28 serious street fights occurred in Rio de Janeiro between the soldiers, who favored Peixoto, and the police. Toward the end of June, however, the rather sudden death of ex-President Peixoto removed at least one occasion for continued agitation. Senator Machado has succeeded to the leadership of the extreme republican party; but it is hoped that the spirit of opposition to the present *régime* will now die out.

One of the most important engagements between the government troops and the long-persistent rebels in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, was fought near Santa Ana in that state on June 24. The insurgents, under Admiral Saldanha da Gama, one of the chief leaders in the naval revolt of 1893-4, held out most bravely for five hours against a superior force, but were finally compelled to give up the struggle. Admiral Saldanha da Gama was left among the dead, slain, it is said, by his own hand when he saw the hopelessness of the situation. His body, and those of his followers, are said to have been horribly mutilated by the victors. President De Moraes, however, ordered search to be made of the battlefield, and the bodies to be given honorable burial; and congress ordered that special services be held in memory of Da Gama.

Advices at the end of June are to the effect that, in order to end the revolt in Rio Grande do Sul, the federal government is willing to make concessions, including the

retirement of Governor Castillo after the local congress chooses his successor; an assimilation of the constitution of the state to those of other states; and the restoration, with free pardon, of all members of the army and navy who have taken part in past revolts, including Admiral Mello.

### THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The general condition of affairs in the Argentine Republic during the present quarter has been tranquil, though the breaking out of an insurrection in the province of Corrientes about June 1, aiming at the deposition of the governor, may be taken as evidence that not all the causes of local discontent have been removed as a result of the election to the presidency of Señor Uruburu and the formation of a new cabinet of Rocaists and Mitrists (p. 168). The disturbance, however, proved of little moment. Its ringleaders, it is said, were aided by adventurers who had been engaged in the rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

### ECUADOR.

Another in the long list of revolutions which have been of frequent occurrence in Ecuador, has ended after a continuance of about two months. This uprising has been more serious and general than most of the revolts to which the Latin-American states are so constantly subject.

Toward the end of April the government of Ecuador was informed of an uprising in the province of Carehi; and General Sarasti, minister of war, was sent to restore peace. His efforts, however, availed little, as he found the revolution very general and almost the whole country seemed to be opposed to the government. The cause of the revolution was the dissatisfaction which grew out of President Cordero's election. The political parties in Ecuador are known as the liberal and the church parties. It was as candidate of the church party that Cordero was elected to the presidency. Because, however, he did not give to members of his own party the recognition that they desired, they were willing to join their liberal opponents in revolting against the government. Thus the rebellion was not the revolt of any single party; but by a union of the two existing and opposing parties it became at once more general and more formidable. Another event which added to the dissatisfaction with the government, was the sale to Japan of the war-ship *Esmeralda*, which

Chile effected through the agency of the government of Ecuador.

The seat of rebellion was in the provinces of Canar and Los Rios, which are situated between Quito, the capital, and Guayaquil, the chief city. The objective point of the rebels was Guayaquil. Early in May they captured the town of Esmeraldas, situated on the Esmeralda river. All attempts of the government to recapture it were unavailing. The revolution was well planned; and from the beginning its success seemed assured. The rebels had plenty of arms and ammunition and the sympathy of a large majority of the people. Soon after capturing Esmeralda they seized Quarantea, thus interrupting the mail service between Quito and Guayaquil. From the time the rebellion began in April until the capture of Guayaquil by the rebels on June 6, the government was continually being worsted. The commander of the government army, General Flores, gained great unpopularity by his stringent measures in flogging some of his political prisoners shortly before the downfall of Guayaquil. Minister of War Sarasti, being dissatisfied with the course General Flores was pursuing, sent his son to relieve him of his command. Flores refused to resign, but soon after the capture of Guayaquil escaped by flight.

General Ignacio, although in nominal command of the rebel army, really gave precedence to the popularity and inspiring genius of Señor Eloy Alfaro, a gentleman who was exiled from Ecuador six years ago for exciting a revolution, and who at the time of the present revolution was living in Panama, Colombia. After the capture of Guayaquil had sealed the fate of the government, the triumphant revolutionary party enthusiastically proclaimed General Ignacio civil and military chief, and Alfaro provisional president. On June 10 General Alfaro sailed from Leon, Nicaragua, to take charge of the provisional government which was established at Guayaquil, awaiting the capitulation of President Cordero, who was at Quito and who was expected to give up the struggle upon the arrival of the leader of the revolutionists.

General Alfaro arrived in Guayaquil on June 16 and immediately organized a government. On June 19 he sent the following dispatch to a New York paper:

"This noble and patriotic people is deserving of everlasting gratitude. My program will be one of liberty, tolerance, and justice. I rely upon the best members of the community for their hearty cooperation in establishing an honorable administration, one which will respect the people's liberties and all legitimate rights."

Toward the end of June the entire success of the rebellion seemed assured, and the capitulation of the government forces at Quito only a matter of a few days. A peace commission from General Alfaro to the government leaders returned bringing the reply that the government would not receive them. A second deputation, however, was more successful, and a favorable reply was returned to Guayaquil. But the government still stood its ground at the end of June, though apparently without hope and constantly in danger of being forced to surrender to the troops of Alfaro.

Ecuador is the only country to which the United States sends a minister, which does not have a diplomatic representative at Washington. At the beginning of the revolution our government, fearful that harm might come to some silver-mining interests in Ecuador, in which Americans are extensively interested, sent the war-ship *Ranger* to Ecuador. The Americans, however, were found to be well protected.

## CHILE.

**Gold Standard Adopted.**—A dispatch from Santiago dated June 3, signed by the Chilean minister of finance, and addressed to the representative of that country in Washington, contains the following very significant announcement:

“After seventeen years of the *régime* of paper money, Chile has returned with satisfaction and confidence to the gold standard.”

By Article 16 of the currency bill adopted by the last Chilean congress, the “monetary unit” is declared to be the gold dollar. While the coinage of silver is still to be carried on, money of that metal is not to be legal tender for sums greater than \$50; and the ratio is fixed at  $33\frac{1}{3}$  to 1, or about the present market or commercial ratio. Some light may be thrown upon Chile’s action by the consideration that her business relations with Great Britain, a single gold standard country, are very close.

On May 18 the congressional buildings in Santiago were destroyed by fire, involving loss of the government archives and the valuable congressional library. The total loss is estimated at 2,000,000 pesos (1 peso=75 cents to \$1.00). The cause of the fire is unknown.

The population of Chile is now authoritatively stated as 3,413,776, including 50,000 Indians.

**PERU.**

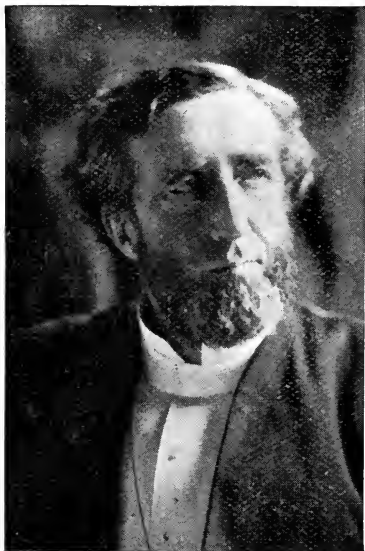
This republic is once more moving toward a state of restored tranquillity. In the middle of April, Dr. del Solar, the legal vice-president, resigned, thus recognizing the provisional government under Señor Candamo, set up as a result of the revolution which in March overthrew the government of General Caceres (p. 170). General Nicolas Pierola, who led the revolutionary forces, issued a manifesto July 1, stating that in the coming elections he only desired that men should be chosen who should maintain liberty and order, reorganize the administration on a basis of honesty and economy, and reconstruct the army and the judiciary.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

**T**HE event which all observers of British politics have for months been either foreseeing as near, or faithfully persuading themselves that they were not foreseeing, has suddenly come to pass in a way that nobody had foreseen. The Rosebery ministry has resigned; a new cabinet has been called into power; parliament has been dissolved; and the general elections in progress at the time of this writing show a great anti-liberal majority in the house of commons.

**The Unionist Alliance.**—In April, a trouble that had long been fermenting in the unionist alliance, gave the liberals much cheer. There was friction between the thorough-going tory element and the liberal-unionists led by Joseph Chamberlain. The ultra-tories were shocked both in their principles and in their taste by Chamberlain's radicalism, not without a tinge of socialism: they knew that he was with them only in opposition to the Gladstonian proposal of home rule. He seemed to be receiving more than his share of the honors and of the leadership in the unionist party. The alliance itself was disliked by them. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour met the crisis promptly, the first with a public letter, the second with a strong speech. Speaking for the conservatives, they declared that to Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues had been due the averting of home rule for the last nine years, and that it would be "unutterably mean" for the conservatives now to desert the alliance. The breach seems closed by authority, at least for the present.

**Parliamentary Proceedings.**—During the first two months of the quarter, in the parliament which has now dissolved, the ministerial program had been vigorously pushed; and by the middle of May the work laid out had been advanced under Sir William Harcourt's able leadership beyond general expectations. Before the end of April progress had been made on three important measures: the



RT. HON. ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL,  
EX-SPEAKER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Welsh Church disestablishment bill and the Irish land bill each, had passed its second reading; and the local control bill—corresponding to the American law for local option as to sale of intoxicants—had passed its first reading. The factories and workshops bill had had its second reading. These bills awaited their final contest in the committee stage.

*The Budget.*—Sir William Harcourt had succeeded in carrying the budget through before the beginning of June—a date earlier than usual. It was a thoroughly business like budget in its review and its suggestion of financial provisions, reporting the last year's revenue (which had been estimated at £94,139,000) as amounting to £94,684,000; while the expenditures had been £93,918,000. For the coming year, revenue was estimated at £95,662,000; expenditure at £95,981,000, the increase being due to necessary additions to the navy. The deficit thus shown was to be met by a tax on spirits or on beer; of these two beer was chosen to bear the burden at the rate of sixpence a barrel, a continuation of the tax imposed last year. Little protest was heard in the house from the conservatives against the budget or the local control bill—two measures bearing, one directly, the other remotely, on the drink



question; though one section of the opposition press grew mournful over the beer tax in the budget as a popular burden, and raised great outcry against local control as an outrageous invasion of the ancient and inalienable liberties of the English people; while a quite different section muttered against the budget for its "brigandage" as shown in its "death duties," which confiscated portions of inherited estates in order to reduce the general taxation. The last complaint had probably little popular effect; the liberal party has for half a generation gained rather than lost by attacks of that sort. But it is not so easy to dismiss from the long list of causes of the government's sweeping defeat at the polls a few weeks later its beer-tax law and its attempt at local control.

*Local Control Bill.*—To this liquor bill, the most stringent ever brought into parliament, Sir William Harcourt had given much thought and labor.

The bill proposes that, on a requisition signed by one-tenth of the parochial electors in any ward of a town or other determined local area, a poll shall be taken on the question of abolishing all licenses to sell. If the vote be two-thirds in the affirmative, the practical result is prohibition, inasmuch as all licenses in the district are to come to an end at the expiration of a period of about three years—giving to the publicans a sort of time compensation to be used in arranging for a new business. But the wording of the bill gives only about one year if the vote be taken three years or more after the passing of the bill; and this was inveighed against as allowing the population of to day to decide what public houses should be permitted to the population of four years hence, whereas in some London districts the population is said to be renewed every five years. Limitation in the number of licenses can be carried by a majority vote, but such discretion is given to the magistrates that the limitation may be made to amount to prohibition. No pecuniary compensation is provided for the publicans.

The bill, viewed with much distrust by the cabinet as to its party bearings, was strenuously urged by Sir William Harcourt.

*Plural Voting.*—The bill against plural voting was introduced April 30 by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who declared its principle of "one man, one vote" to be a principle essential to fairness. Conservative critics point out that not "one man, one vote," but "one vote, one value." would be the fair principle. In a constituency which comprises but 1,000 voters, one man elects the one-thousandth part of a member in parliament, and thus has twice the voting power of his neighbor in another constituency whose votes number 2,000. By such arguments one of the great principles of the liberal party is considered to be relegated to a class of theories which deal with words rather than

facts, and which spend their strength in warring against one anomaly while authorizing another equally unjust. This argument is very good for election uses. Plural voting, however, has in England some abuses besides this anomaly.

*Election of a Speaker.*—The resignation of Mr. Peel, the honored speaker of the house, noticed in the last quarter's issue (p. 175), took effect on April 9 amid universal laudations and expressions of regret. The queen has elevated him to the peerage, with the title of viscount. The choice of his successor became unfortunately a party question. On April 10 William Court Gully, liberal member for Carlisle, a lawyer of good standing at the bar, but little known in parliament, was chosen by a vote of 285 to 274 over the conservative candidate. The opposition to him was earnest and almost bitter. It is not known whether the conservatives intend to elect a new speaker at the next session.

One of the minor proceedings in parliament had reference to the right of peers to sit as members of the house of commons. The Earl of Selborne, and two other members of the house who have recently succeeded to the peerage, desired to retain their seats in the lower house instead of entering the house of lords, and sought to do so on a technicality by refraining from applying for the writ summoning them to sit with the peers. The question was decided by the action of the house in the case of the Earl of Selborne. The decision was that the mere fact of succession to the peerage was sufficient to make membership in the commons impossible under the constitution.

*Full of the Rosebery Ministry.*—Early in the session the radicals were urging the government to hasten legislation by applying the closure and other drastic parliamentary procedures. The government deemed the time not yet fit. The conservative and unionist gains in by-elections during April and May—gains either in members or in number of votes—together with symptoms in Lord Rosebery's case that he had not recovered from some of the effects of his recent illness, gradually spread despondency in the liberal ranks; all thought of closure was given up; after the early days of June, debate grew languid; and though the ministry still kept a brave front and claimed that on an appeal the country would stand by them, it was evident that proceedings in parliament no longer excited interest either within or outside its halls. The legislature was merely marking time till action could be

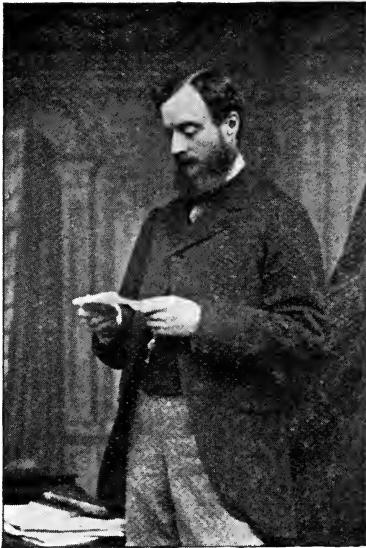
taken on the liquor bill—the stumbling-stone of the party—and on the bill dealing with the house of lords—two bills whose relations were such that they must be the closing acts of the session. The ministry were in no haste to close the session before the Newcastle program had been acted out and their appeal to the people thus made complete. They hoped indeed to prolong the session till autumn, recognizing in regard to more than sixty of the constituencies their unpreparedness to make the usual contests. The opposition, except Mr. Chamberlain, were in no haste, as they now saw the tide turning in their favor and gaining with every week: they had no desire to take the responsibilities of office, as the liberals had been forced to do, with a majority so small as to make a modification of policy compulsory at the threat of the secession of a few of its members, or as to be liable to overthrow on some side issue on any day when any one of the factions that might be its component elements should choose to assert its power or wreak its vindictiveness. So the session dragged on.

The liberal majority stood at a varying figure in the early days of the session; but, after the defection of the Parnellites, it could not be relied on to exceed sixteen. On April 1 the majority for Welsh disestablishment rose to forty-four (or forty-five), but this was known to be specially increased by various causes. In the last week of the session it stood practically at eight, though with possible occasional increase to twenty-six by the Parnellite vote; but on account of absences and for other causes it could not be counted on beyond five. In that last week the liberals were defeated in one of their strong districts in the Scotch Highlands. Another dismal incident of the week for the liberals was Mr. Gladstone's announcing his disagreement with the Welsh disestablishment bill on some of its proposed dealings with the property of the church after disestablishment, and his "wishes to be regarded as having an open mind upon the bill." The opposition made haste to proclaim it as the withdrawal of his moral support from the ministry: this, however, is not proved;



HON. GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, M. P.,  
FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH  
ADMIRALTY.

though it is unquestionable that he has been dissatisfied with the policy of the cabinet in loading the party with such various issues instead of first pressing the question of Irish home rule to its final settlement. Dispiriting also was Lord Rosebery's speech at Clerkenwell, confessing his wish to retire from the premiership, and his expectation that parliament would soon be dissolved. His attitude, however, was



SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.  
CHANCELLOR OF THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER.

that of trusting to an appeal to the country in a general election to rehabilitate the liberal government. Meanwhile, the unionists were already discussing the membership of the next cabinet. Evidently the condition had become such that a touch might bring the administration down in ruins.

The touch came, not a threatening nor a violent one. It has been spoken of as an accident, and it has fully that appearance; but as some have charged that it was deeply plotted, it may be called an incident. On the night of June 21 Mr. Brodrick, a conservative member, quietly asked of the war secretary an important question as to the reserved supply of ammunition and small arms. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied that the estimate was ample for immediate supply of three army corps of 110,000 men. Mr. Brodrick, deeming the answer insufficient, consulted with Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, and moved the reduction of the salary of the war secretary by £100 to make up for the deficiency in supply. A debate, not very animated, followed, Mr. Chamberlain (with perhaps a sudden scent of victory) showing the most interest; a division was had, and the motion, in effect a vote of censure on

the government, passed by a majority of seven. By this vote (132 to 125), though on a petty matter of mere detail, the ministers were shown to have lost the support of parliament; though afterward it was computed that if all absentees had been present, the majority against the motion of censure would have been sixteen. Their resignation, though not necessary, was, on consultation, judged the only proper course. Lord Rosebery on June 22 communicated their decision to the queen, who immediately summoned Lord Salisbury and requested him to form a cabinet. At first reluctant, he accepted the premiership on June 25, and it was arranged that on July 8 the call should issue for the election of a fresh parliament. Thus ended the ministry formed by Mr. Gladstone in August, 1892, and Lord Rosebery's premiership of fourteen months. The outgoing ministers wore an aspect of cheerfulness and even of gayety at their relief from a situation in which they had been at once burdened and hampered. Two earldoms and four baronies, besides minor honors, were conferred by the queen on members of the retiring government.

**The New Cabinet.**—Lord Salisbury assumed a difficult task in forming a coalition cabinet. There was an almost embarrassing surplus of available material: also the claims and the prejudices of conservatives and liberal unionists alike were to be regarded, together with the effect of the various cabinet appointments on the general elections so soon to follow—the extent of the impending political revolution not being at all foreseen. The new ministry, which on June 29 received the seals of office from the queen, is constituted as follows:

Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord President of the Council, Duke of Devonshire.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury.

Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Cross.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry James.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Secretary of State, Home Department, Sir Matthew White Ridley.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Secretary of State for War, Marquis of Lansdowne.

Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. G. J. Goschen.

First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour.

President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie.

President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Chaplin

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne.

Secretary for Scotland, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Akers-Douglas.

President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Long.

The following are important appointments (not of the cabinet):

Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hanbury.  
 Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. G. N. Curzon.  
 Under-Secretary for War, Mr. St. John Brodrick.  
 Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour.  
 Postmaster-General, Duke of Norfolk.  
 Vice-President of the Council for Education, Sir J. E. Gorst.  
 Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Sir W. H. Walrond.  
 Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. W. E. Macartney.  
 Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Austen Chamberlain.  
 Under-Secretary, Home Office, Mr. Jesse Collings.  
 Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, Earl of Selborne.  
 Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board, Mr. T. W.

Russell.

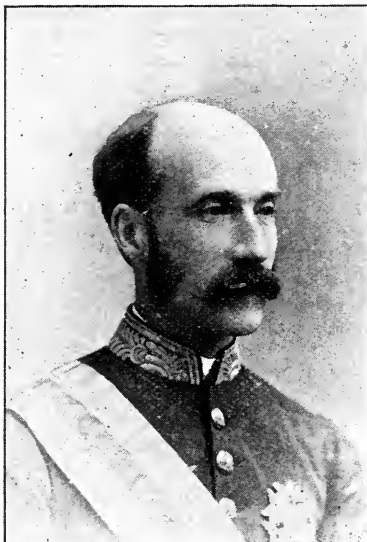
Financial Secretary, War Office, Mr. Powell Williams.

This cabinet is undeniably one of unusual strength, comprising a number of men of signal ability and of long experience in public affairs. It has unusual size; but facility of action can be secured by committing the initiative on important questions to an inner circle consisting of the premier, with the Duke of Devonshire and Messrs. Balfour, Goschen, and Chamberlain. For the first time liberal unionists appear with conservatives on a cabinet list: the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Henry James were Mr. Gladstone's colleagues in a former ministry. This cannot be taken as a consolidation, but as a closer partnership for the present purpose. The only uniting element that pervades the body is the purpose to conserve the integrity of the empire against all schemes of home rule in the British islands. It may however be expected to be a unit also in a vigorous foreign policy of the old-fashioned English style—a policy which, as taking its spirit and form from Lord Salisbury, will be far from dramatic or intrusive, but will be watchful and strenuously persistent; inspired by no romantic ideals for rectifying wrongs in all quarters of the globe; standing on British rights promptly and to the last inch; and while not consciously intending any injustice, little likely to disturb itself regarding national interests or claims other than its own.

The Marquis of Salisbury, now for the third time premier, is an embodiment of the English traditions of ten generations. He has an experience of more than forty years in public life. His knowledge of the vast diplomatic and commercial relations of the British empire is scarcely equalled; he has wide scholarship and great variety of resources; an intellect gifted rather for acquirement

than for original power; an energy of character which makes him forcible in affairs and capable of being overbearing and even insolent in debate; and he has shown a kind of conservatism which is not averse to making use of opportunism, and which, for a special purpose, can make temporary use even of radicalism. His nature is not sensitive, nor imaginative; it is of a fibre that crowds its way where it wishes to go.

As a speaker he is practical, resourceful, strong, using a biting wit, having a precise and finished diction, but without the lofty eloquence of John Bright or of Gladstone. The Duke of Devonshire's thoughtful and measured liberalism, and Mr. Chamberlain's aggressive and radical liberalism, are strange elements in a conservative cabinet; yet so changed are the parties of to-day from what they were even a decade since, that no definite ground exists for predicting early disharmony in the present coalition.



THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,  
BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

**The General Election.**—The parliamentary elections are in progress at the time of this writing, and their full report pertains to the subsequent quarter. Still, as showing the state of public opinion and the position of parties, some consideration of them may be given here.

There seems to have been of late scarcely any anticipation of liberal success. The liberals probably expected, with some sense of relief, to hand over the burden of government by a precarious majority to their opponents under a similar disadvantage: a powerful opposition was to confront the new ministry, and with its war cries of various reform was gradually to arouse the nation to reverse its verdict. A sanguine liberal estimate is reported

to have conceded a unionist majority of from 20 to 30. A non-partisan estimate predicted a unionist majority of 80. A sanguine conservative estimate claimed a majority of 120. From the first the returns showed a strong tide against the administration; the cities and boroughs (284 districts) showed surprising opposition gains. The liberals comforted themselves with hope as to the 377 county districts with their agricultural vote. But as the elections proceeded, day after day, from boroughs and counties alike, the tide still rose against them; districts were lost which had been counted as secure; several cabinet members and other high officials were defeated; within a week it was evident not only that the party of reforms and of advanced ideas had been disapproved by the people, but also that the most decisive political revolution of the century in the British isles had occurred. The most sanguine conservative expectations were surpassed. At this time of writing (July 25), it is reported that of 670 members of the house of commons 624 have been chosen; of which the unionists (327 conservatives, 67 liberal unionists) number 394; while the opposition (158 liberals, 62 nationalists, 10 Parnellites) number 230; conservative-unionist majority 164. The majority is dangerously large, but has at least one element of safety lacking in recent years—it is far too large to allow the slightest weight to any threat from the Irish parliamentary contingent.

The sweeping character of this liberal defeat—for it is that more than it is a conservative victory—can be plausibly assigned to more causes at once than can any other great political event of recent times. Some of these causes were contradictory of others and affected opposite classes of voters; some were petty, others of much moment; some influenced small sets of voters, others a multitude. The causes now referred to were special in this defeat, aside from the general fact that the party in power is always held responsible for any widespread tribulations or misfortunes:

1. The administration presented too many issues at once, confusing the average voter and arousing minor antagonisms from various quarters; an overload of reforms discourages enthusiasm for any one reform.

2. The country had become gradually dissatisfied with the waste of time in prolonged debates ending only in the passing of bill after bill which it was known could never be enacted into laws, because the house of lords stood like a wall in their path; if the proposed laws were not of high importance it seemed a waste of time to pass them fruitlessly; if they were judged of grand importance, then the house



of lords should have been dealt with courageously at the outset. This course, understood to have been urged by Mr. Gladstone, might indeed have brought defeat to the party, but not a demoralizing overthrow.

3. The English and Scotch people do not like to see their supreme legislature remaining year after year under the control, often through political threat, of eighty or ninety Irishmen who are themselves unable to agree as to what they want, and whose factiousness and self-will work hindrance and discredit to legislation; as a temporary disturbance this might be endured for the sake of a grand end in view; but if the liberal party can govern the country year after year only on the permission of a faction, the British people prefer some other party.

4. The country, months ago, grew tired of hearing about home rule and holding everything in waiting for home rule; the Gladstonian enthusiasm for righting the wrongs of Ireland had cooled sufficiently to allow consideration of other possible ways for doing justice, and to admit the question whether Ireland was now showing enough capacity for self-rule to make it desirable to abolish or transform the house of lords to that end.

5. The bill for local control of the liquor traffic, and the beer tax in the budget, especially the former, amounting to possible prohibition, were a huge grievance to multitudes of the liberal party in England. Many hold a theory that such bills invade personal liberty; many more, not troubled about theories, object to the effects. The brewing interest has enormous pecuniary strength and can exert influence through myriad channels.

6. There was a spirit savoring of mutiny in the liberal ranks. Sir William Harcourt always stood loyally by his chief, but not so did all his friends, who felt that his great services and rare abilities should have given him first place in the ministry, and deemed it an anomaly and a weakness that a peer prohibited from membership in the commons (Lord Rosebery) should administer the government as the representative of the party of the people.

7. Mr. Gladstone's attitude was not helpful to the party; his withdrawal of support from the bill for Welsh Church disestablishment was perhaps misrepresented.

8. The labor leaders, by factious desertion of the liberals, were expected to weaken it to some extent; but it is not as yet made evident that their action was of much effect; the achievements of the labor party in their own behalf make diminished show in the election.

9. The time had evidently come for a generally conservative and reactionary movement of the British public mind against radicalism and all that was supposed to savor of, consort with, or tend to, socialism—not that the six millions of voters have any particular knowledge of what socialism really is; what they knew was, that whatever socialism might be, they wanted to vote against it. Out of six million voters there are a few hundreds of thousands with whom a prejudice answers for reason. The old fast-anchored conservative party seemed more remote than the reformatory liberal party from socialist tendencies; meanwhile, little can they, or any of us, see what reformatory expedients may be developed under the joint action of Mr. Chamberlain's radicalism and Lord Salisbury's opportunism.

10. The non-conformist element, which is known to have been one of Mr. Gladstone's chief supports and a large part of the liberal party's inheritance from that great leader, has within a year lost

much of its old political enthusiasm. It excused Lord Rosebery's first winning of the Derby. When the premier won the second time, the "non-conformist conscience" awoke, and reflected that Mr. Gladstone gave his thought and time to governing the empire, and was no associate of horse-jockeys nor in any way an auxiliary to betting rings. It is said that this was merely an awaking of prejudice; but if so, prejudice costs many votes. And when these people with the inconvenient conscience further saw the government compelled by the Irish members to withdraw its own proposal of a statue at Westminster to the greatest ruler of England, Oliver Cromwell, they, with a multitude not of their company, saw or thought that they saw either a blundering government—bringing forward a measure that they might have foreseen could not be passed, or a weak and timid government ready to yield when menaced by a faction. *The Times*, certainly far from sympathetic with non-conformists, makes this comment:

"Undoubtedly, if the house of commons as a whole were free to decide the question, the proposal to do honor to one of the greatest of English rulers, a statesman and a soldier of commanding genius, who has left his mark on the history of his country, the very embodiment of that militant Puritanism which gave its character to a large part of our polity, our literature, and our morals, would have been voted by a great majority. But the government were compelled to obey their Irish masters."

11. The foreign policy of the government was the subject of censure by many leading men versed in foreign affairs. It is not at all in our province to criticize it: for aught that we know, or have a right to say, Lord Rosebery, from whom in this department especially a brilliant policy was expected, may have done surpassingly well. It is not known here what effect this question had in the elections—probably only a minor effect. But it was urged on the public mind that the foreign office was no longer acting in the line of British traditions; that its diplomacy had been surpassed by that of Russia and France in relation to Armenia and to Japanese affairs, by that of Russia in the Pamirs, and by that of France in Siam; that it had failed to keep in with the Triple Alliance, and had set England aloof from European interests. These charges, whatever may have been the facts, are said to have had weight in the canvass.

In regard to Lord Rosebery, however, it is to be said that his task was at the outset impossible. He courageously undertook what was put in his hands on Mr. Gladstone's discouraging withdrawal—to hold together a party of half-a-dozen distrustful factions. Instead of failing in a few weeks as was generally anticipated, he held his party in power fourteen months. This is even more surprising than his defeat at last.

**The Political Outlook.**—It is too early for any forecast other than one shadowy and indefinite. The situation has no exact historical precedent. A few conjectures as to the present outlook may be hazarded. It is not to be expected that the liberal party will come again to power till after several years. Not even its long continuance as a prominent political organization is assured. Its vital force—its main tendencies—will not fail to find assertion, though they may be re-embodied in some new alliance. In this event its history may in some degree repeat the recent history of its opponent, the old tory party, whose

process of change, already quite noticeable, seems likely now to be entering on a new and more startling phase as the result of its sweeping victory. As to the present conservative-unionist coalition, it was formed only for an emergency, to fight home rule. The emergency having passed, it might now dissolve. Yet it may easily merge into a consolidation if its liberal-unionist element, numerically small but intellectually active and quick-sighted, can be allowed to supply the general spirit and aims of the composite body. There are careful observers who for months past have been pointing out the signs of this liberalizing process among the old tory elements, and who declare that the leaders of the alliance are meditating practicable plans of relief for Ireland which will substitute for the bauble of home rule some generous and speedy solution of the grievous problem that has held British politics to nine fruitless years of controversy. Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of ten years ago, for Irish local home government, is remembered. Moreover, it is said—not indeed by authority, yet neither in whispers—that large groups in the victorious coalition are now prepared to favor, or at least to allow, experiments in governmental dealing with social reforms on principles more directly practical, and with an application more extended, than were ever proposed by the liberal party so hampered by its Irish members and its "labor" voters. Perhaps there is some significance in the fact that the alliance went into the present campaign without a formal platform of principles and promises. They have thus a free hand for reforms, and may bid for the artisan and farmer vote. All the circumstances are such, however, as to make the political outlook little else than a glimpse into a mist.

**The Opium Question.**—The relations of the imperial government to the opium traffic in India have long troubled many conscientious people. In April, 1891, a motion was carried in the house of commons to the effect "that the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible." The net opium revenue to the India exchequer, 1892-3, is stated at £2,775,000 in gold—about one-seventh of the total revenues of the country. On motion of Mr. Gladstone, for the government, a royal commission of nine was appointed to investigate fully and report on the question. Evidence was taken in London and in India, and the final voluminous report, which has recently appeared, signed by eight of the nine commissioners, is a surprise to many persons.

The substance of the report is:

1. That the mild India opium, used in moderation as it generally is, is only slightly, if at all, injurious to the vegetarian natives—certainly less injurious to them than alcohol, which would be its certain substitute.

2. That public opinion strongly favors its continued use, as it is the "universal household remedy" in a land where physicians are very rare.

3. That prohibition of it is not practicable. Of the 161 medical witnesses examined, nearly all opposed its prohibition; and the commission saw no evidence of extensive moral or physical degeneration from its use in that country.

Of course this report has no reference to the strong Turkish opium used in Europe and in the United States; and the *smoking* of opium, as in China, is a habit undeniably destructive. The common charge that the British forced the import of opium into China, and introduced its use there, is now authoritatively declared untrue. The British conscience generally is relieved by the report, but the anti-opiumists doubt its fairness.

**The Shahzada's Visit.**—Nasrulla Khan, second son of Abdurrahman Khan, ameer of Afghanistan, landed, with his large suite of attendants, at Portsmouth, May 23, and was welcomed with imposing military and naval demonstrations. He was received by the queen at Windsor castle. His trip was entirely provided for by the British and Indian governments with the purpose of strengthening the British alliance with Afghanistan, a martial and powerful state which remains the only barrier between the British and the Russian dominions in Asia, and whose imperial master, the ameer, is regarded as one of the ablest and most astute of the world's rulers. The visit is significant of a purpose to strengthen the British position in India against Russian rivalry.

**The Temperance Conventions.**—The organizations of women for the various social reforms which have clustered around the original nucleus of total abstinence from strong drink, have been astonishing Great Britain with an immense international convention. The National British Women's Temperance Association held its nineteenth annual session in London on June 17; and immediately following it was the third biennial convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, an international organization of a quarter of a million women. The purpose of these societies is the promotion of moral and social reform through the systematic co-operation of women throughout the world; and to the international association delegates came from almost all nations of the earth. Its principal meeting was on June 20 in the Royal Albert

hall, which was crowded with 10,000 people besides a choir of 900. The chief orators were Lady Henry Somerset, president of the British society, and Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the World's Union, with whom were a strong corps of women speakers. Two hundred pulpits and platforms in London were open to them on Sunday, June 16. The enthusiasm of the great convention was unbounded, though the press seems to have been singularly restricted in its notice of the meetings. From the United States came the greatest number of delegates, bringing with them the wonderful polyglot petition, miles in length, with 2,000,000 signatures in fifty languages, for presentation to all national governments, urging abolition of traffic in strong drinks and opium, and establishment of equal legal rights for all human beings.

**The Wilde-Queensberry Scandal.**—In the trial early in April of the notorious Marquis of Queensberry for libel of Oscar Wilde in charging him with abominably indecent crime, Wilde's counsel soon saw it necessary to accept a verdict of acquittal for Queensberry. Wilde, thus by implication pronounced guilty, was soon arrested; and on trial was found guilty on May 25, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor. On May 21, Queensberry and his son Lord Alfred Douglas (upholder and companion of Wilde) had met in Piccadilly and fought in the street with fists and sticks. Wilde's conviction is regarded as the excision of a putrid cancer. His downfall, notwithstanding its unprecedentedly demoralizing revelations, is the downfall of the vile theory of art for art's sake utterly regardless of moral considerations; art requiring æsthetics to take rank above ethics; art avoiding truth as necessarily inartistic, as he writes: "To be natural is to be obvious, and to be obvious is to be inartistic;" "there is no sin except stupidity;" "a color sense is more important in the development of the individual than a sense of right and wrong." Some recent writers, men and women of repute for literary polish, who are playing like silly children with theories that carry the virus of this loathsome pestilence, may take heed from the lamentable fate of this exquisite æsthetic outcast. Even if charity, which "never faileth," might be strained to charge his course to folly rather than to intended wickedness, yet why should art follow a fool?

**A Gigantic Cruiser.**—One of the most gigantic and powerful war-ships in the world, and the largest of the class known as cruisers, is the *Terrible*, launched at Clydebank, Glasgow, May 27.

Her length is 538 feet over all (500 feet between perpendiculars); breadth 71 feet 6 inches; displacement tonnage 14,200; load draught 27 feet; horse-power 25,000; propellers, twin-screw; speed maximum 24 knots (with natural draught 22 knots). The corresponding figures for the *Columbia*, a noted United States cruiser (though not quite the largest cruiser) are: Length 412 feet; breadth 58 feet 2 inches; displacement tonnage 7,475; load draught 22 feet 6 inches; horse-power 21,500; propellers, triple-screw; speed maximum 22.8 knots. The *Terrible* has 48 water-tube Belleville boilers, with heating surface 67,800 square feet, working pressure 260 lbs. to square inch; and the separate engines on board for various uses number 87. The vessel has no belt of side armor, but the machinery and all vital parts are protected by an arched steel protective deck whose crown is 3 feet 6 inches above water line, and whose edges are 7 feet below water line; also 3,000 tons of coal form side walls 19 feet thick. Her armament is two 9.2-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing and twelve 12-pounder quick-firing, 19 small and Maxim quick-firing guns, and 4 submerged torpedo tubes.

**Personal and Miscellaneous.**—The Duke of Cambridge, long commander-in-chief of the army, is announced to have resigned, to retire October 1. General Lord Roberts has been promoted field marshal.

The envoys from the king of Ashantee in West Africa, who reached London early in May, were not officially received by the queen—their ruler's title being dubious, and the country not of sufficient importance to be accorded such recognition; and moreover, some of its customs—as that of human sacrifices—being of such a character as to preclude the thought of official recognition. Their object was to secure a British resident at Coomassie.

The young Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, nearly fifteen years of age, is a visitor at London, where she was received on April 27. She is a charming, unaffected girl; has worn the crown of the Netherlands five years, and is finely educated, speaking fluently English, French, and German, besides her native Dutch.

Jabez S. Balfour, regarded as one of the greatest of modern defrauders, who absconded from England in 1892, has at last been brought to London, having been extradited from the Argentine Republic. On May 16 he was committed for trial. It is charged that his swindling operations caused losses amounting to £7,000,000, and that his victims in Great Britain were more than a hundred thousand. His accusers say that having, by his activity in religious and philanthropic enterprises, gained universal confidence, he formed and wrecked building, loan, and savings societies successively, passing the old liabilities from one to another as new assets, gaining new subscribers, and paying dividends out of the fresh deposits.

His assertion is that the charges are all based on erroneous assumptions.

William O'Brien on June 5 announced his retirement from parliament as member for Cork, the retirement to take effect June 12, on which date he was to be judicially declared a bankrupt for lack of payment of law costs incurred in contesting Lord Salisbury's suit against him for libel a few years ago—costs which he declared should be paid out of the Irish fund deposited in Paris.

At a meeting of the board of the Grand Trunk railway, on May 10, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson was unanimously elected president, and Joseph Price was made vice-president.

The queen completed her 76th year on May 24, and her birthday was celebrated by military parades and numerous official receptions and banquets in London and in the chief cities throughout the empire.

The Princess Hélène d'Orléans, second daughter of the late Comte de Paris, was married to Prince Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, in St. Raphael's Roman Catholic church, Kingston-on-Thames, June 25. The bride is sister of the Duc d'Orléans, head of the Bourbon branch of the house of Orléans. The assemblage of members of royal families at the wedding was one of the most brilliant of recent years.

The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Hamersley of New York, was married to Lord William Beresford, in St. George's church, Hanover square, London, April 30.

A statement by the Tichborne claimant, confessing the fraudulency of his claims, and declaring himself to be Arthur Orton, son of a butcher in Wapping, appeared in a London paper, *The People*, May 17. It is attested by the claimant's sworn affidavit.

The Prince of Wales, early in May, accepted the chancellorship of the new Welsh University.

The Very Rev. Archibald Farrar, D. D., F. R. S. E., archdeacon of Westminster, was, in April, appointed dean of Canterbury.

Various titles and decorations were conferred by the queen on her birthday, May 24, pursuant to Lord Rosebery's request. The list includes knighthoods conferred upon the following: Walter Besant, novelist; Henry Irving, actor; Lewis Morris, poet; and Dr. William H. Russell, war correspondent. The honor to Mr. Irving is warmly approved by his host of admirers, and is especially wel-

comed by them as the first honorable public recognition of the kind that has ever been bestowed on an actor in Great Britain.

Emperor William of Germany, in May, conferred knighthood on Herbert Spencer and on two scientists on the continent. Mr. Spencer declined the honor, on the ground that by his opinions repeatedly published in his writings, he was debarred from acceptance.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

**May Day Demonstrations.**—The anniversary of May day passed this year with little disturbance in the leading labor centres of Europe. The recently published manifesto of the "National Federation" of French workingmen undoubtedly contributed much to this result. Its concluding paragraph reads:

"Let us not forget that it is only through the conquest of the political power by the working class that our demands can be obtained."

In France, Belgium, Germany, and even Austria-Hungary and Italy, the tendency among socialists seems growing, to seek results, not through violence, but through the more peaceful means of political and parliamentary agitation.

A quite serious disturbance occurred at Miskolcz in Hungary, where about 1,000 workingmen tried to organize a May day procession in defiance of the prohibition of the authorities. A stubborn fight took place, and many were hurt, the leaders being arrested. There was some slight disorder also in Buda-Pesth and Vienna; but elsewhere throughout Europe the day passed quietly. The customary police precautions were taken. The celebration in London (held May 5) took the form of a trades-union demonstration in Hyde Park in favor of an eight-hour day, at which Mr. John Burns, M. P., the labor leader, was the chief speaker. On May 1 the socialists of London had held an unsuccessful demonstration in the same place.

**International Miners' Congress.**—The sixth annual international congress of miners, held in Paris, France, June 3-7, was attended by about fifty delegates, about half of whom were English, representing altogether nearly 1,000,000 miners. A resolution declaring over-production to be the chief cause of the misery among miners, and advocating an international agreement to restrict the output, was rejected by the votes of the British and German delegates, representing 756,300 men, against those of the French and Belgians, representing 212,000.



The congress adopted a resolution to the effect that employers in any industry should be compelled to indemnify workmen injured in their employ, whatever the circumstances of the accident, except where it could be shown that the workman had committed suicide.

**English Shoe Trade Strike.**—This great struggle, which began in March (p. 179), came to an end April 19,

as the result of conferences which had for some time been in progress between the Manufacturers' Federation and the Operatives' Union—conferences begun April 4 on the invitation of Sir Courtenay Boyle and the Board of Trade. The victory rests substantially with the masters, as they obtained nearly all their proposals which had been formerly rejected by the men.

One of the most serious points of difference concerned the "statements" prescribing the rates of pay for the manual labor which supplements the work of machines. The rapid introduction of new machinery had altered the existing conditions; but the unions insisted on maintaining the old "statements." The employers claimed that the union, under socialistic influence, had tried to control the whole industry, even doing all that it could to restrict the output of machinery.

In some respects the agreement reached is unique. For the first time in the history of labor, unions are made pecuniarily responsible for the fulfilment of conditions imposed by boards of arbitration, and the latter are provided with powerful means for enforcing their decisions:

A joint committee is to arrange financial agreements, under which



JOHN BURNS, M. P.,  
LABOR MEMBER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

the federation and the union will lodge sums of money in the hands of trustees, to be employed for the enforcement of the decisions of the boards of arbitration. It is provided that no strike or lockout shall be entered into on the part of any body of workmen or masters represented upon any local board of arbitration, so that its authority shall not be evaded by individual or collective caprice. Boards of arbitration which are to be appointed are to settle all questions of wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment, but they shall not require an employer to employ any particular workman, or interfere with the right of an employer to make reasonable regulations for timekeeping and the preservation of order in his factory, or put restrictions upon the introduction of machinery, or on the output therefrom. The men gain the recognition of piecework; but the manufacturer may have the option of adopting piecework or continuing day work, the system not to be changed oftener than once in six months. Sums of money are to be deposited in the hands of trustees by both sides as a guarantee of good faith. Sir Courtenay Boyle is to be the final arbiter of the interpretation of the terms of this settlement, and Sir Henry James is to be asked to act as umpire on any other disputed points arising out of this agreement.

**Other Strikes.**—A strike of the omnibus drivers in Paris, involving over 5,000 men, began April 22, the drivers demanding higher pay and shorter hours. A settlement was reached April 25, the company conceding several of the points at issue, and taking back the men. Some disorders attended the strike, leading to numerous arrests by the police.

A strike of the brickmakers in Vienna ended about May 1 in the concession of an all-round increase of wages, ranging from 15 to 20 per cent, and the abolition of a system of deductions by which the laborers were bound to remain in the employment of the same company during the whole season on pain of forfeiting a sum of money equivalent to \$15 or \$20.

## GERMANY.

**The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.**—By the opening of this waterway connecting the Baltic and North seas, Germany has taken a great step toward securing a foremost place among the commercial nations of the world. Hamburg, her greatest trading centre, was therefore the scene of the earliest festivities of the occasion. On June 19 the emperor arrived there. A grand banquet was given in the evening by the senate of Hamburg, at which William II. delivered one of his characteristic speeches.

The emperor referred to the canal as a great work of peace. There are, he said, seas that divide and seas that unite. This canal unites two great seas for commercial and defensive purposes. He concluded with the words: "The hearts of all nations uplift them-

selves to us here with a questioning look. They need and desire peace. In peace alone can the world's commerce expand; in peace alone thrive. Peace we shall uphold. The ironclad power of united Europe lying in Kiel harbor is the best self-evident proof of guaranteed peace."

On the following day, amid indescribable popular enthusiasm, the passage of the canal was accomplished by twenty-three vessels following the emperor's yacht *Hohenzollern* from Brunsbüttel at the North sea end to the harbor of Holtenau at the Baltic end. The utmost good feeling prevailed; the officers of the different squadrons exchanged visits and banquets; and in the evening a grand banquet was given on board the *Hohenzollern*. Early that morning all the vessels in the harbor of Kiel had been decked with flags in honor of the anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation. The French cruiser *Surcouf*, during her passage of the canal, was greeted by bands on shore playing the "Marseillaise." Nothing occurred to mar the festivities, though the demeanor of the French fleet and officers is said to have been rather reserved.

On the 21st the emperor laid the keystone of the canal at Kiel. This keystone will form the pedestal of a statue of the Emperor William I., in whose reign the construction was begun. As the emperor reached the culminating point in the ceremony, giving the stone three strokes with a mallet, he uttered the following words:

"In memory of Emperor William the Great, I christen this canal the Kaiser Wilhelm canal in the name of God, in honor of the Emperor William I., for the weal of Germany and the welfare of nations."

The squadrons in the harbor thundered out a salute of thirty-three guns. In the afternoon the emperor, on board the *Hohenzollern*, steamed slowly through the lines of the assembled war-ships, each of which, dressed and manned for the occasion, saluted as he passed. This done, he paid a visit to the *Royal Sovereign*, the British flagship. In the evening a banquet was given at Holtenau in a remarkable hall constructed in the form of a full-rigged sailing vessel of the seventeenth century. The following morning (June 22) the emperor put to sea to witness the manœuvres of the German fleet in Kiel bay.

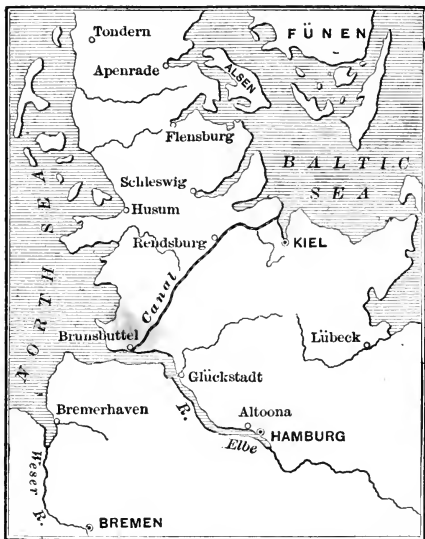
Over eighty war-ships of different nations took part in the celebrations—the assembled squadrons constituting a gathering about three times as large as that which participated in the Columbian naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 296). The following were

the nations represented, the number of vessels sent by each, and some facts concerning the equipments:

Germany, twenty men-of-war, eight torpedo boats, two imperial yachts, the larger part of the effective German navy, with a total tonnage of 132,210 tons, 364 officers, and 9,407 men;

Great Britain, eleven vessels, including the royal yacht *Osborne*; total 80,510 tons, about 175 officers and 4,500 men;

Italy, nine vessels; 38,317 tons, 180 officers, 3,309 men;



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MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF THE KAISER WILHELM CANAL.

The United States, four vessels under Rear-Admiral Kirkland, the armored cruiser *New York* (flag), the deck-protected cruisers *Columbia* and *San Francisco*, and the cruiser *Marblehead*; total 21,747 tons; seventy-five officers; 1,479 men;

Russia, three vessels; 20,872 tons, seventy officers, 1,305 men;

France, three vessels; 18,770 tons, sixty officers, 1,360 men;

Spain, three vessels; 17,866 tons, fifty-six officers, 1,232 men;

Austria-Hungary, four vessels; 13,894 tons, fifty-two officers, 1,212

men;

Sweden and Norway, eleven vessels, including six torpedo boats; 8,594 tons, fifty-five officers, 675 men;

The Netherlands, two vessels; 4,575 tons, twenty-five officers, 413 men;

Denmark, six vessels, including four torpedo boats; 2,960 tons, thirty-two officers, 370 men;

Portugal, one cruiser; 2,420 tons;

Turkey, one cruiser corvette; 1,960 tons, fifteen officers, 300 men;

Roumania, two vessels; 1,650 tons, twenty-three officers, 400 men.

Besides these the harbor was crowded with steamers with sightseers from different countries, among which was Sir Donald Currie's *Tantallon Castle* with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on board. The American vessels, notably the *Columbia*, attracted much attention. At the close of the

festivities the Emperor William II. was entertained at a banquet on board the flagship *New York*, the incident giving great satisfaction in the United States.

*History and Description of the Canal.*—The idea of a short cut across the peninsula formed by Jutland and Schleswig-Holstein, curtailing the voyage between the North and Baltic seas and decreasing the dangers of an exceptionally dangerous passage, has been cherished since the fourteenth century. In 1398 the Stecknitz canal was completed, between Lübeck, on the Trave, and the Elbe. Though shallow and tortuous, it was a great thoroughfare of commerce between the Baltic and the North seas in the time of the Hanseatic League, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, and is still in use. Numerous other projects at various times were set on foot, and in 1784 the Eider canal was opened. Starting from Holtenuau, three miles north of Kiel, it was cut as far as Rendsburg (twenty-two miles distant), joining there the Eider river, giving passage, for vessels of small dimensions, to Tönning on the North sea. About 4,000 vessels annually used this passage; but its narrowness, numerous locks, and tortuous windings made it wholly inadequate for modern requirements. Moreover, the bar at the mouth of the Eider river precluded the thought of enlarging the canal to the dimensions requisite, not only for modern ocean-going merchantmen, but for men-of-war.

It was mainly the interests of the German navy which led to the project of a canal along the Holtenuau-Rendsburg-Brunsbüttel route, strenuously advocated by Herr H. Dahlström of Hamburg, being finally accepted in 1886 as an imperial measure. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1, a strong French fleet, anchored off Heligoland opposite the mouth of the Elbe, was able to prevent a union of the Baltic and North sea squadrons of the German navy, with the result that during the war the victorious Germans added nothing at sea to the triumphs which they won on shore. The completion of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, taken in conjunction with the acquisition of Heligoland in 1890 (Vol. 1, p. 26), is thus of sufficient strategic importance to be looked upon as introducing into European politics a new factor. Without entering foreign or neutral waters, the whole of the German navy can now be brought to bear at any point along the coast of the empire, its efficiency being thereby at least doubled. Such considerations, combined with the further prospects of greatly improving Germany's commercial situation, led to the hearty adoption of the proposal that the work should be carried out at the cost of the state (previous attempts to float a company for the purpose having proved a failure); and toward the total cost—£7,800,000 (about \$39,000,000)—Prussia readily agreed to contribute £2,500,000 (about \$12,500,000), the remainder being paid out of the imperial exchequer.

The first stone of the canal was laid with great ceremony on June 3, 1887, by the Emperor William I.\* The new canal follows the track of the old Eider canal from Holtenuau as far as Rendsburg. The detours of the old channel, however, have been cut through, and the distance shortened by over two miles. From Rendsburg to the North sea terminus at Brunsbüttel on the Elbe, the canal curves round to the southwest through a country singularly level: in no place was a cutting of over ninety-five feet necessary.

\*NOTE.—There is a conflict of authorities as to the date of laying the foundation stone; but the preponderance favors the one here given.—Ed.

The canal is a little over sixty-one miles in length, and is throughout on the same level as the Baltic, where tides are unknown. Hence only two sets of locks have been necessary, one at each end. The Holtenua locks will have to be closed only on occasion of storms on the Baltic affecting the height of the waters there—say on twenty or twenty-five days in the year. Thus for vessels proceeding westward there will be an absolutely clear and unobstructed course as far as Brunsbüttel; and here, except for three hours each day at ebb tide, the lock gates will have to be kept closed on account of the tidal changes in the Elbe, though vessels will be able to pass through at any time, subject to the ordinary delays. The breadth of the canal at the water level is 197 feet, and at the bottom 72 feet  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches, thus allowing of a man-of-war and any ordinary merchantman passing each other wherever they may happen to meet; while at six different points along the line of route there are "bays," where the increase of superficial breadth from bank to bank to 328 feet and of the bottom breadth to 197 feet for a distance of 820 feet, will allow of the passing of two men-of-war without fear of collision. The depth of the canal is 29 feet 6 inches. The old Eider canal had, besides its series of six locks, a depth of only 10 feet and a breadth of a little over 100 feet. The number of workmen employed on the new canal ranged from 3,000 to 15,000 during eight years, the average being 6,000, a large percentage of whom were Poles and Italians.

The bridges have formed a specially interesting feature of the work, from an engineering point of view. The canal is crossed by four lines of railway; and for two of these, the Neumünster-Heide line at Grünthal, and the Kiel-Eckernförde line at Levensau, near to Kiel, fixed bridges, with the help of embankments, have been constructed at such a height above the level of the water that full-masted vessels can pass underneath without obstruction or delay, and with only the lowering of the royal mast, the clear space between canal and bridge being 137 feet  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. These two bridges have the widest span of any in Germany, the arch being 511 feet in length. The two other railways, the Neumünster-Rendsburg line at Rendsburg, and the Itzehoe-Heide line, near to Brunsbüttel, are carried across the canal by means of swing bridges, the pivots of which are on the embankment of the canal, while each line has two separate bridges, carrying a single set of rails, so that in case of the one bridge becoming unworkable for a time the traffic could still be carried on by means of the other. There is, too, at Rendsburg still a third swing bridge for the purposes of ordinary traffic.

To avoid damage to the stone lining of the bed and side-walls of the channel, the duration of the passage through the canal has been fixed at from ten to twelve hours, corresponding to a speed of about six miles an hour. By this route steamers from Hamburg will save about forty-five hours, from London about twenty-two hours, in the run to the Baltic. It is not thought that the canal will attract much British shipping from points north of Hull, England. Moreover, the gain in safety is another important commercial consideration, for the dangers of the old voyage around the Danish peninsula are proverbial. The number of marine disasters in those waters rose from 160 in 1873 to 321 in 1887; and, taking the three successive periods of five years, the totals were: 1873-77, 672 cases; 1878-82, 1,104 cases; 1883-87, 1,339 cases. The traffic between the North sea and the Baltic is steadily increasing. Between 1871 and 1880 it represented an annual registered tonnage of 12,240,000; between 1887 and 1889,

16,515,504 tons; and, for the present year, is estimated at 18,521,212 tons. The saving per ton, for vessels taking the new route, is estimated at an average of twenty-five cents. About two-thirds of the total traffic between the two seas will, in time, it is thought, pass through the canal. The toll rates have been fixed so low as to pay but a small interest on the money expended in construction.

It is interesting to note, finally, that the great strategist, Count von Moltke, opposed the canal project, claiming that the German fleet could be attacked in both seas at the same time: an alliance of Denmark and France would compel Germany to keep part of her fleet in the Baltic. And so Von Moltke thought that money would be better spent in building men-of-war. Bismarck, however, favored the construction of the canal, and for many years is said to have urged its completion.

### The Reichstag.

—*Anti-Revolutionary Bill Defeated.*—

The session of the Reichstag which ended May 24 is unique in the history of modern Germany. As our readers know, the government, backed by the emperor, had entered upon a campaign in alleged defense of "religion, morality,



BARON BUOL VON BERENBERG,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG.

and social order," aimed ostensibly against anarchy and extreme socialism. The principal measure, to the passage of which the emperor lent all his energy, was the anti-revolutionary bill (p. 180). It was unpopular with all parties; and probably nothing but the prestige of the emperor and the traditional spirit of loyalty and conservatism which has heretofore made the chancellery and the emperor's palace the main centres of power, enabled the bitter debate over the measure to be kept up so long. The bill was felt to be dangerous in the prerogatives it conferred upon the executive—imperilling freedom of speech and public criticism, even freedom of thought and scientific investigation. That public feeling throughout the

empire ran dangerously strong against the bill, is seen in the fact that 22,000 petitions against its passage were presented. Despotism was felt to be more dangerous than socialism.

On May 10 clause No. 111, including provisions for the punishment of resistance to state officials in the discharge of their duty, was finally rejected. Amendments proposed



HERR VON LEVETZOW,  
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG.

by Herren Barth and Von Levetzow had previously been voted down, and only the conservatives and national liberals supported the government version. On May 11 the great division occurred on clause No. 112, aimed against the propagation of subversive tendencies in the army. Here again the original version was supported only by the conservatives and national liberals; and the amendments of the committee only by the clericals. These essential clauses having been rejected, the house,

on motion of Eugene Richter, leader of the extreme radicals, seconded by Von Manteuffel, conservative, threw out each successive paragraph, and ended by finally rejecting the bill as a whole. Two days later the tobacco tax bill, another government measure, was rejected on its second reading by a large majority, the centrists, socialists, and freethinkers opposing it. Some of the ministers, by their lack of tact—notably Minister von Köller—contributed to this summary action on the part of the house. Speaking a few days previously, Von Köller had declared the office of the Reichstag inferior as compared with that of the executive.

The defeat of these bills is a serious blow to the pres-



tige of the emperor, and a proof that in Germany men are having the courage to say, as they have long known, that the people themselves, and not any divinely ordained individual or family, are the ultimate source and depository of all political power and authority. The government took its defeat calmly; and in view of the approaching international *fêtes* at Kiel, all parties for the time being laid their differences aside.

**Von Kotze Acquitted.**—On April 10 the emperor confirmed the finding of the court-martial acquitting Von Kotze, the court chamberlain, of implication in the anonymous letter scandal (Vol. 4, pp. 417 and 661). On April 13 Von Kotze was wounded in a duel with one of his accusers, Baron von Reischach, court marshal to the Empress Frederick. Other duels are said to be impending.

### FRANCE.

**Criminal Law Reform.**—An important reform has been inaugurated in France in the bill brought forward by M. Constans in the senate, in May, with the approval of the government, providing for the speedy and public trial of accused persons. Within twenty-four hours after arrest all defendants are to be examined by the magistrate in open court and in the presence of the counsel of the accused, between whom and their clients communication is to be free at all times. In this way arbitrary arrests and unjust detentions of innocent persons on charges based on mere motives of revenge or hatred, will be to a great degree prevented.

**Population and the Birth Rate.**—The exceptionally low birth rate in France has again called attention to the problem of dealing with the foreign element of the population. There are said to be over 1,300,000 foreigners in the republic, chiefly Italians and Belgians, with a good many Germans, Spaniards, and Swiss, of whom only about 175,000 are naturalized. In many lines of occupation they are crowding out native-born Frenchmen. Opinion among the deputies is divided on the question of the necessity of stringent laws taxing or even excluding foreigners. The following statistics bearing on this matter are interesting:

In 1881 the excess of births over deaths was only a little over 108,000. But even those figures were pretty steadily diminished, year by year, until in 1888 the excess was less than 45,000. In 1889 it rose to nearly 86,000; but in 1890 it fell to the vanishing point and below it, so that the deaths outnumbered the births by more than 38,000. The same state of affairs continued in 1891, when the excess

of deaths was more than 10,000; and in 1892, when it was more than 20,000. The cause is found in the abnormally low birth rate during the period referred to. The number of marriages declined from 289,000 in 1884 to 269,000 in 1890, while the number of divorces increased from 1,657 in the former, the first year of the divorce law, to 5,457 in the latter. The number of births was 937,000 in 1881, but sank, with slight fluctuations, to 794,900 in 1889.

Some improvement has been noticeable since 1892. In 1893 the number of births again exceeded that of deaths by 7,143, and the showing for 1894 gives promise of being still more favorable—a result which may be attributed in part to recovery from the disastrous effects upon the population, of the war of a generation ago with Germany.

**The French Academy.**—On June 12 M. Paul Bourget, the noted critic and novelist, was formally received into membership among the forty “immortals” of the French Academy. He is well known to the American public, having visited the United States during the Columbian Exposition of 1893, and having since written a work, *Outre Mer*, recording for the benefit of Europeans a Frenchman’s impressions of America and Americans.

On June 20 M. Jules Lemâitre, poet and literary and dramatic critic, was elected a member of the academy, to succeed Victor Duruy, the historian. M. Zola received one vote.

**The Budget.**—In submitting the budget to the chamber on its opening, May 14, M. Ribot estimated the revenue at 3,392,000,000 francs, and the expenditures at 3,448,000,000—giving a deficit of 56,000,000 francs. This it was proposed to cover by a reform of succession duties; an increase of stamp duties on bonds of foreign companies; a tax on servants, except on farms and in factories; an assimilation of Algerian customs to the French; a new tax on playing cards; and an increased horse and carriage tax. These taxes have met with much opposition from the deputies, many of whom are in favor of retrenchment, especially in the army and navy.

## ITALY.

**The General Election.**—On the ground of the restlessness displayed by the chamber, and in view of the fact that the electoral lists had just been revised, King Humbert on May 8 dissolved parliament, and ordered a new election for May 26. The result of the polling was the triumphant return to power of the government of Signor Crispi, who was himself elected at nine places, six of which were in Sicily. All the other ministers and under-secretaries were re-elected, except Signor Serra, under-secretary for the navy, in whose constituency, Viareggio,

there was a riot, during which the urn containing the voting papers was broken. In many districts the socialists sentenced by military tribunals in Sicily received votes by way of protest against their condemnation. A number of second ballots were necessary; final results showing the total return of about 300 supporters of the Crispi ministry, against an opposition of about 200 members, including constitutionalists, radicals, and socialists. The representation of the radicals was reduced, but the socialists increased their representation so as to rank as the only group of the opposition which was not practically routed in the election.

**New Parliament Opened.**—The nineteenth Italian parliament was opened June 10 by King Humbert, who, in the speech from the throne, told the senators and deputies that the reorganization of the finances would once more be the principal matter laid before them. A statement to the effect that social peace would be secured rather by benevolent than by repressive legislation, was loudly applauded.

It is noteworthy that under the administration of Signor Sonnino, a distinct amelioration in the financial situation has been effected. The budget has been reduced 80,000,000 *lire* (about \$16,000,000); receipts have increased over 100,000,000 *lire*; emigration has decreased; credit has improved; and savings banks deposits have increased 60,000,000 *lire*. Receipts for the new year are estimated at 1,618,208,696 *lire*; expenditures, at 1,615,630,773 *lire*; leaving a surplus of 2,577,923 *lire*. The proposals of the government include a modification of the customs duties, a tax on insurance policies, and a revision of the probate duties.

On June 19 a stormy scene occurred in the chamber, necessitating a suspension of the sitting. It was precipitated by the radicals on the declaration, by Signor Crispi, that executive clemency would be extended to peasants and others who had been misled, but not to the leaders of revolt. The premier's chief opponent is Signor Cavalotti, who has made repeated charges of corruption against Signor Crispi. That the latter's hold, however, upon the reins of power has not been weakened thereby, is evident from the vote of June 25 on a radical motion declaring want of confidence in the government. The motion was rejected by a majority of about 230.

In the latter part of April the court of cassation at Rome gave its decision sustaining the appeals lodged by

ex-Premier Giolitti, contesting the competence of the ordinary tribunals to try the cases brought against him in connection with the Banca Romana scandals (p. 188). The court quashed the previous decision of the chamber of indictments both as regards the alleged abstraction of documents and as regards the libel actions instituted against the ex-premier by members of Signor Crispi's family and others.



SEÑOR SAGASTA,  
EX-PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN.

It ruled that a minister or ex-minister could be tried only by his peers for acts or words done or spoken in the exercise of his functions; hence it remains for the chamber to decide whether Signor Giolitti shall be tried by the high court of the senate, or the whole proceedings against him be dropped.

### SPAIN.

On June 3 an attempt was made to assassinate General Primo-Rivera, captain-general of Madrid. An infantry officer, Major Clavijo, entered the office of the captain-general and fired two shots with a revolver, seriously wounding him. Clavijo was promptly arrested, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution June 5. He pleaded that he was prompted to do the deed by the persecutions of the captain-general, which were instigated by a woman who bore a grudge against him.

Late in April the Spanish frigate *Isla de Luzon* discovered the lost cruiser *Reina Regente* lying in 109 fathoms of water about midway between Capes Tarifa and Trafalgar (p. 230).

Although in a minority in the chamber, the government have had the support of the opposition under Señor Sagasta in passing the budget.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**Retirement of Count Kalnoky.**—A series of most important crises has occurred in Austria-Hungary, the net result of which is a serious blow to clerical aspirations in the Magyar portion of the dual empire. For some time politics in Hungary have centred in the agitation for the passage of a series of bills of a politico-ecclesiastical nature. In spite of clerical opposition the bills relating to mixed marriages, the baptism of children born from them, and the keeping by magistrates of the civil registers, had been forced through the diet. Two bills—one giving absolute freedom of thought, the other providing for official recognition of Judaism—still remained. In April Archbishop Agliardi, the papal nuncio to Austria, took an active part in the agitation against these bills; and on May 1 his act of interference in the domestic politics of Hungary was denounced in the lower house of the diet by Baron Banffy, the premier, who stated that a protest had been sent to the Vatican. It seems, however, that the protest had only been sent to the foreign office for transmission to Rome, and that it was being considered by Count Kalnoky. On May 2 a semi-official statement appeared in a Vienna paper to the effect that "Count Kalnoky does not sanction Baron Banffy's attack on Archbishop Agliardi;" and at the same time Count Kalnoky tendered his resignation. The emperor, however, declined to accept it; and the difference was temporarily arranged, Baron Banffy subsequently reading in the lower house the correspondence bearing on the incident, including a letter of April 25 from the foreign minister expressing his willingness to make complaints to the Vatican regarding the conduct of the papal nuncio.

The crisis, however, was only postponed. At a private meeting of the liberal party it was decided to oppose all imperial measures, including votes for the foreign office, unless Count Kalnoky virtually apologized to Baron Banffy and exacted reparation from the Vatican for the action of its representative in Austria. These terms Count Kalnoky would not accept; and he again tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

KALNOKY, GUSTAV SIGMUND, COUNT, ex-minister of foreign affairs for Austria-Hungary, was born in Lettowitz, Moravia, in 1832, a descendant of an old Bohemian family. Entering the diplomatic service in 1850, he became *attaché* first at the Austrian embassy in Munich, then in Berlin, and later in London, Eng., where he remained from 1860 to 1870. In 1874 he was minister at Copenhagen,

and in 1880 ambassador at St. Petersburg. In November, 1881, he succeeded Baron Haymerle as Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, in which post for nearly fourteen years he has proved himself a diplomatist of the first order. His policy included strong support of the Triple Alliance and of Austrian influence in Bulgaria. He is a devout Roman Catholic, and in 1891 caused some excitement in Italy by declaring that the "Roman question" of the Papacy was still open. His success in the direction of foreign affairs was unanimously recognized in both halves of the empire, and on that account his retirement was regretted in most of the European capitals.

Count Goluchowski, formerly Austrian envoy at Bucharest, was appointed, May 16, to succeed Count Kalnoky as foreign minister.

GOLUCHOWSKI, AGENOR, COUNT, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, is about forty years of age, a Pole—the first of his race to become foreign minister since the partition of Poland. His father, formerly governor of Austrian Galicia, was a trusted counselor of the Emperor Francis Joseph in the early part of his reign, being called to office in 1860, when the nationality questions were acute, and taking a prominent part in the inauguration of a new, liberal era. The present minister's first appointment was in 1872, as *attaché* of the Austrian embassy at Berlin. He was transferred thence to Paris. His wife is a daughter of Prince Joachim Murat, and through her he became very wealthy. From Paris he was sent to Bucharest; but was recalled thence and retired, it is said, because the government at Buda-Pesth charged him with lack of energy in dealing with the Roumanian irridentists. His present appointment involves no immediate change in the foreign policy of the empire, his announced intention being to maintain "unalterable adherence to those principles founded by the league of peace of the three central European powers, which not only do not exclude the cultivation of the most friendly relations with all other powers, but which make it an essential condition."

Archbishop Agliardi, papal nuncio at Vienna, whose utterances precipitated the crisis, has been recalled by the Vatican. On May 14 the house of magnates rejected for the third time the section of the ecclesiastical bill giving equal rights to persons who do not profess religion; and on May 16 they passed the bill removing the disabilities attaching to persons of the Hebrew faith.

**Charter of Vienna Suspended.**—Another most remarkable incident was the suspension, at the end of May, of the municipal charter granted to Vienna in 1278 by Rudolph of Hapsburg. This was due to riotous demonstrations, ostensibly anti-Semitic in character, but largely based upon socialistic aspirations and the discontent of the lower classes, at the delay of the government to grant them the long-looked-for extension of the franchise.

It appears that the municipal elections in May had resulted in the return of sixty-four anti-Semites, sixty-two liberals, and twelve independents, the last usually voting

with the liberals. This gave the anti-Semites the right to the vice-presidency of the council, which carries with it the office of deputy mayor. Dr. Lüger, the anti-Semitic leader in the Reichsrath, was chosen. However, the mayor, or burgomaster, Dr. Gruebl, who is opposed to anti-Semitism, declined to be associated with Dr. Lüger and resigned, whereupon the latter was elected burgomaster. But so narrow was his majority—not a working one—that Dr. Lüger refused to accept office; whereupon the masses in Vienna, on the idea that he was hindered from assuming the post by Jewish machinations, broke out into riot. On May 29 a mob attacked and took possession of the city hall, and fierce fighting ensued between them and the police. Another vote for burgomaster was taken; but no one had the requisite majority. On May 30 the government decided to dissolve the Vienna council, and to appoint an imperial commissary to administer the municipal affairs of the city. This officer is assisted by fifteen of the councillors—seven liberals, seven anti-Semites, and one neutral—Dr. Lüger being excluded from taking part in the administration.

**Austrian Cabinet Crisis.**—On June 17 the government of Prince von Windischgrätz, formed in November, 1893, resigned. It had lost all cohesion, owing to dissensions over the numerous problems of the extremely complicated political situation. The Hungarian ecclesiastical bills had already caused the resignation of Count Kalnoky; the proposed extension of the suffrage displeased the German liberals; the ministerial policy which permitted the anti-Semitic successes in the recent Vienna elections displeased the Poles and conservatives; and some members of the cabinet did not approve of suspending the municipal charter of the capital. The electoral reform proposals of the government included the creation of two more electoral groups, one of qualified artisans, the other of all males of voting age paying the smallest direct tax. These disappointed the working classes, who on May 30, to the number of 20,000, had made a demonstration in Vienna in favor of universal suffrage. By the new scheme agricultural laborers and the lower classes of artisans would be excluded from the suffrage.

Toward the end of June a new cabinet for Austria, of no distinct party color, was formed under Count Kielmansegg as president of the council and minister of the interior. Only four of its members hold the rank of minister—the president already mentioned; the Chevalier

Böhm de Bawerk, finance minister; Count Welsersheimb, minister of national defense; and the Chevalier de Jaworski, minister for Polish affairs. The others are officials appointed *ad interim* to take charge of their departments.

KIELMANSEGG, COUNT, new Austrian premier, is in his 49th year. He is of Hanoverian origin, his family having left their native country after the events of 1866. His father was master of the horse to the late King George. As stadtholder of lower Austria, which province includes the capital, Count Kielmansegg has achieved brilliant results. The scheme known as "Greater Vienna," consisting of the incorporation of the suburbs with the capital, was his work. The great public enterprises now being carried out, such as the Metropolitan railway and the regulation of the River Wien, were begun by him. He is an opponent of the anti-Semitic movement. He is the first Protestant minister of the interior who has ever held office in Austria. Singularly enough, the present prime minister of Hungary, Baron Banffy, is also a Protestant.

### THE ANTI-SEMITIC MOVEMENT.

The anti-Semitic movement is everywhere an anti-capitalist movement, and is based largely on the discontent of small tradespeople or officials who believe that the interests of their class will be furthered by certain restrictive measures directed against large capitalists. As significant of the extreme to which this race hatred may be carried, we may cite the platform adopted in June by the anti-Semitic party in Germany at its first congress. This party was formed a few months ago by Dr. Böckel, Herr Ahlwardt, and others; and it opposes not only the Jews, but the German reform party as well. The congress was attended by over 100 delegates from all parts of the empire.

In the platform a Jew is defined as any person in whose family during the last three generations there has been one person of Jewish blood. Even a purely Gentile family, one of whose members has married a Jew, is included in the proscription. All such persons are to be excluded from the legal, medical, and educational professions, from the army and the press, and from all public schools. They are to be forbidden to have anything to do with public contracts. They are not to be suffered to acquire landed property nor to carry on business under German names. Finally, no more Jews, or persons related to Jews, are to be permitted to enter Germany from other countries. For the rest, the platform is chiefly socialistic, demanding legislation by the *referendum*, nationalization of industry and trade, and the abolition of all taxes save a "progressive" income tax, so graded as to confiscate all incomes above a certain figure.

### DENMARK.

The general elections held recently for members of the folksting or lower house of the Danish parliament, resulted in the return of a majority of radical socialists,



showing the sentiment of the voters to be one of disapproval of the course of the ministry in the matter of the long-standing constitutional dispute which it was thought was ended last year (Vol. 4, p. 669).

### NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Early in April a report gained currency in Berlin that the German emperor had given to King Oscar assurance of military aid, if that should become necessary, in asserting the rights of the king of Sweden in Norway. The report had of course no official sanction, but it afterward got confirmation when it transpired that Russia was inclined to favor the Norwegian nationalists, expecting to obtain from independent Norway a concession of a small area in the extreme north of that country—the region of the Varanger Fjörd, which would afford to Russia a port, open the year around, in the North sea. The poet and patriot Björnstjerne Björnson publicly expressed his approval of the cession, but the people of Norway received the proposal with indignation. They could not shut their eyes to the dangers of an alliance with Russia.

“An *entente cordiale* between 120,000,000 and 2,000,000 would surely lapse by degrees into a protectorate,” writes an eminent Norwegian man of letters; “and it would depend upon a complication of international relations, which is continually shifting, whether Norway might not some day find herself in the position of Finland, absorbed by the vast barbarous empire that, like Saturn, remorselessly devours its own children.”

In the meantime the Russian press manifested a warm interest in the fortunes of the Scandinavian peninsula. A St. Petersburg journal declared the dissolution of the tie between Sweden and Norway to be highly probable. These utterances were not of a kind to give pleasure to the court of Prussia, jealous as it is and must be of any aggrandizement of Russia; westward and accordingly the report of an understanding between the German emperor and the Swedish king for military aid in certain contingencies gained credence.

But soon the sympathies of Germany and Russia toward Norway and Sweden respectively were plainly confessed. The Berlin newspapers were in the beginning of May discussing the possibility of Germany's having to send a squadron into the bay of Christiania, while the press of St. Petersburg and of Moscow was meditating on contingencies that might necessitate the dispatch of a Russian fleet to Stockholm. The semi-official *Moscow News* held that King Oscar's recently manifested indisposition to compro-

mise is due "to the influence of Germany, which has every interest in having the whole of the Scandinavian peninsula, as well as the Norwegian frontier of Russia, under the firm control of a devoted ally."

The Norwegian storting having refused to vote the money required to support the diplomatic and consular system of the kingdom, there was a deficit on that account, and the machinery of the department of foreign affairs was threatened with stoppage or at least with serious embarrassment. But on May 13 both houses of the Swedish parliament almost unanimously voted to grant to the government funds equal to the sum withheld by the Norwegian legislature. The possibility of war between the two countries began to be seriously discussed at Stockholm; and on May 17 the Swedish chambers voted \$4,000,000 to the government to supply its immediate wants in the event of war. Björnson, writing in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, holds that there will be no war. No reason for a war exists, he says, except that Norway refuses to pay her share of the expenses of diplomatic and consular representation.

A step toward compromise and conciliation was taken in the Norwegian storting June 7. By a vote of 90 to 24 a resolution was adopted declaring that the existing political situation calls for the removal of the discord in the Union, and affirming Norway's right to equality with Sweden, including a separate consular service and a separate minister of foreign affairs. This resolution was drafted by five members of the left (or radical) party, three of the right, and two of the moderate party. The king thereupon commissioned ex-Minister James Bonnevie to form a compromise ministry for Norway. But after two days' efforts to obtain from the radicals any terms of compromise, Bonnevie informed the king that he found it impossible to form a cabinet. The king now appears to have abandoned all thought of compromising the difficulty. A telegram from Berlin on the last day of June, reported, on the authority of "a high official personage closely and intimately associated with the king," that "if the king, through the obstinacy of the radicals, should be unable to obtain the construction of a ministry, he will refuse to recognize any ministry the storting may appoint, and himself seize the reins of government. \* \* \* Rather than surrender the union between Sweden and Norway he will fight to maintain it, even if he should stand alone."

**SERVIA.**

A general election was held in April. Under strong government pressure a large majority of progressists was returned. On May 6 a pension of £14,400 (about \$70,000) a year was voted by the skupshtina to ex-King Milan.

After an absence of four years, ex-Queen Natalie returned to Belgrade on May 10. It was on May 19, 1891, that she was expelled from Serbia (Vol. I, p. 259). She was received on her return by King Alexander I., her son, and with elaborate demonstrations of popular enthusiasm. The exact political significance of her return, if it had any, is not known. It has, however, been followed by the resignation of the ministry of M. Christitch, and the formation, early in July, of a new progressist cabinet under M. Novakovitch.



EX KING MILAN I OF SERVIA.

**GREECE.**

Elections were held April 29 for members of the Greek chamber of deputies, resulting in a complete victory for the party of M. Theodor Delyannis, who has now a following of about 160 members. Only ten or twelve of the supporters of ex-Premier Tricoupis were elected. The *ad interim* ministry of M. Nickolaos Delyannis (p. 195) tendered their resignations June 10, at the first sitting of the new parliament; and M. Theodor Delyannis was summoned to form a cabinet, which he promptly succeeded in doing as follows:

M. Delyannis, minister of finance; M. Skouzes, minister for foreign affairs; M. Mavromichalis, minister of the interior; M. Smolentz,

minister of war; M. Levidis, minister of marine; M. Varvoglis, minister of justice; and M. Petridis, minister of public instruction.

The financial proposals of the new government include a departure from the loan policy of its predecessors, a complete separation of the public debt from the ordinary financial administration, and its surrender to a commission with absolute right of supervision over collection of the revenues to be devoted to the service of the public debt, the first duty of the government being to restore its credit abroad. Other features of the ministerial program include repair and completion of railways, and reform of the police and of the primary school system. M. Tricoupis has announced his retirement from public life.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. C. LOW,  
IN COMMAND OF THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

at the town of Chitral the British resident, Dr. Robertson, with the garrison of some 500 native troops (Sikhs and Kashmiri) commanded by British officers, was still besieged in the fort by a strong and well-armed force of the followers of Sher Afzul and Umra Khan. The besieged, while awaiting the coming of the relief expedition under Sir Robert Low (p. 201), had to exercise the utmost vigilance day and night to counteract the stratagems of the enemy. Three times the towers of the fort were on fire; scaling ladders of great size were made ready; a mine was worked up to within ten feet of the fort; no defender of the fort could look through a loophole for a moment without being shot. On April 17 the garrison made a sortie and surprised a party of the enemy at work on a mine.

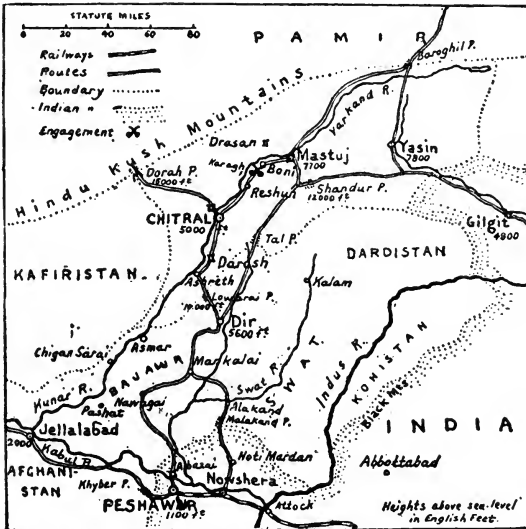
Meanwhile, the expedition from Peshawur was on the march, also another but smaller expedition from Gilgit, commanded by Colonel Kelly. On April 3 the army commanded by Sir R. Low, 14,000 men in three brigades, crossed the Indian frontier and made a rapid march to the Malakand pass, the chief route across the mountains into

## INDIA.

### The Relief of Chitral.

—The 1st of April arrived, but no word of surrender had come from Sher Afzul, and

the Swat valley. A feint was made on the Shahkot pass by the first brigade, while the main force advanced through the Malakand pass. But the Swatis were not deceived by the ruse, and held every point of vantage on the mountain sides, sheltered by "sangars" or stone breastworks which they had erected at every suitable corner. But the British worked their way up steadily, the moun-



MAP OF CHITRAL AND OTHER FRONTIER REGIONS OF BRITISH INDIA.

tain and machine guns shelling the Swatis out of their rude works. The crisis of the struggle was reached at a sharp bend in the pass, where the natives had constructed their strongest defenses. The first brigade had by this time rejoined the main army, bringing more artillery; but the Swatis were not to be dislodged by artillery. Then two British regiments and one regiment of Indian troops charged up the hill, and there was a hand to hand fight with the bayonet. The Swatis after a while were routed. Descending into the valley, the first brigade had a sharp engagement with 5,000 tribesmen. The crossing of the Swat river near Alakand was impeded by a heavy fire; but a bridge was thrown across, and the enemy's force quickly routed. Chakrana was now occupied, and Umra Khan's fort at Thana seized.

The exploit of Colonel Kelly's command in getting over the Shandur pass is regarded as unexampled in the history of hill campaigns. The pass is some 12,000 to 14,000 feet high—nearly as high as the summit of Mont Blanc. It was covered with deep snow when the small force of pioneers and Kashmiri and Hunza troops set out from Gilgit to attempt its passage. Heavy snowstorms caused the little army to retreat at first, but as soon as the skies cleared they were ascending the pass again; and as the route was impracticable for mules, the men themselves carried the small mountain goods up the ravines and through the deep snow. Advancing toward Mastuj, for the relief of the beleaguered small English garrison there, Colonel Kelly had an obstinate fight near Gasht with a strongly posted force of the enemy. Arriving at Mastuj, he relieved the garrison there, and then marched for Chitral. Once more, at Nisagal, he found a strong force of the enemy advantageously posted on the precipitous sides of a deep gorge through which his route lay. The enemy were armed with Martini and Snider rifles, and offered a stout resistance; but an attack in flank by a small party drove them out of their works. The way to Chitral was now open.

While Sir Robert Low's army and the small force from Gilgit were pressing Sher Afzul and Umra Khan on all sides, the khan of Dir was vigorously co-operating with the British. With 2,000 troops the khan of Dir pushed forward to relieve the garrison of Chitral. On learning of his approach, Sher Afzul bolted with a following of only 200 men. The khan then started in pursuit. His troops closed all the passes and drove the fugitives into the snow, where they were compelled to surrender or starve. When he returned to Dir he brought in Sher Afzul and 400 of his followers as prisoners, among them many notables. Umra Khan escaped into Afghan territory, and there was arrested by the Afghan commander-in-chief and held to await a request from the Indian government for his surrender.

Regarding the future of Chitral, the London *Times* says:

"Unless we retain Chitral and retain the Dir road to it we shall have thrown away many lives and spent over a million of money without obtaining any commensurate advantage. If we do retain Chitral and the Dir road we shall have added materially to the defenses of our Indian empire."

**Reform in Kashmir.**—To put a stop to the oppres-

sion of the Mussulman population of Kashmir by the dominant Hindoo minority, the government of India a few years ago introduced a system of land reform by which the customary rights of each cultivator of the soil are definitely ascertained, and he acquires an authoritative title to his fields as long as he pays a moderate tax. The unlimited extortions of the past being now impossible, villages are again peopled, lands are again cultivated, and the peasantry are both able and willing to pay a larger aggregate revenue in advance than could formerly be squeezed out of them in dribbles of arrears.

The report of the commission appointed by the British government to investigate the uses and effects of opium in India is treated elsewhere in this number (p. 423).

### AUSTRALASIA.

The free-trade idea seems to be making progress in Australia. The report of the commission appointed in Victoria to consider the question of the tariff, declares that evidence shows the feeling of the colony to be in favor of moderate protection, but to be opposed to high prohibitive duties. And in New South Wales on May 9, Premier Reid submitted a budget announcing a return to the policy of free trade. The specific duties imposed by the late government of Sir George Dibbs are to be at once repealed. Others will be retained for longer or shorter periods; but gradually all are to be abolished except the permanent duties on a limited list of articles, including beer, wine, spirits, tobacco, and opium. It is estimated that £500,000 of specific duties will be remitted during the year, which amount is to be made up by economies in administration, and by direct taxation, including a land tax of a penny in the pound, with an additional 20 per cent in the case of absentee landlords, and an income tax of sixpence in the pound, with exemption for incomes of £300 or under.

Mr. Reid's proposals also include sweeping reforms in the civil service, which has been far from standing above the suspicion of corrupt mismanagement. It is proposed to vest control of the department in a non-political board outside the influence of party votes.

The intercolonial temperance conference, which began its sittings at Hobart, Tasmania, on January 31, has decided to petition the federal council of the Australian colonies for equal suffrage; prohibition of the export of alcohol or opium from a colony into prohibitory colonies; and

for a *referendum* vote of the whole adult population of Australia on the question of prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcohol except for mechanical and medicinal purposes. The conference refused by an overwhelming vote to indorse the Gothenburg system.

### THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

Although dated February 21, the letter of Secretary of State Gresham to United States Minister Willis requesting the latter to intimate to the Hawaiian government that Mr. Thurston was *persona non grata* as Hawaiian minister at Washington, did not reach Honolulu until April 30, having been carried to Japan in the mail by mistake. The ground was taken that Mr. Thurston had allowed a press representative to read and copy at his legation in Washington private letters from Honolulu (not official) concerning the conditions and state of feeling there, and containing criticisms on the policy of the Cleveland administration toward Hawaii, parts of which letters were published. It was reported in the middle of May that the Hawaiian foreign office had replied to the letter of Secretary Gresham, upholding Mr. Thurston's act.

Mr. William R. Castle of Honolulu has been appointed to succeed Mr. Thurston in the post at Washington. He was a colleague of the late minister on the commission which in February, 1893, negotiated the abortive treaty of annexation with President Harrison's administration (Vol. 3, p. 18).

The Hawaiian legislature assembled in special session June 12. It is mainly concerned with the enactment of a land and homestead law, with especial reference to the disposal of the crown lands. Annexation to the United States is still the avowed policy of the government of President Dole.





**AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.**

**Russian Mission to Abyssinia.**—The Russian mission to Abyssinia, which set out in January (p. 207), returned home in June. Its head, Lieutenant Leontieff, has stated that the object of the mission was a religious one—namely, to bring the Russian and Abyssinian churches into friendly relations. He was kindly received by the Abyssinian king, Menelek. The latter addressed an autograph letter to the czar, thanking him for having sent the mission to Abyssinia, and soliciting his aid against the Italians. It is stated that already several ex-officers of the Russian army have gone to Abyssinia to enter the military service there.

**The Suez Canal.**—The net tonnage passing through the canal in 1894 showed an increase of nearly 400,000 tons as compared with 1893, and almost as large compared with 1892. The dues rose from 70,667,361 francs in 1893 to 73,776,827 in 1894. In 1870, 26,758 passengers were carried through the canal; in 1880, 98,900; in 1890, 161,352; in 1894, 166,603.

**Case of Ex-Consul Waller.**—Mr. John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, who was convicted by a French court-martial on a charge of conspiracy (p. 87), reached Marseilles a prisoner April 21, and was confined in a fortress. On May 21 the French government, on the demand of the United States ambassador, transferred the case of Mr. Waller to the jurisdiction of the civil courts. This action was interpreted to mean either his trial by the civil judiciary or his ultimate release from prison. The correspondence sent to the department of state at Washington shows that after the French authorities had refused to confirm the Malagasy government's concession of rubber forests to Mr. Waller, great quantities of the product were shipped to the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon. There appears to be ground for a claim to be enforced by the United States against the French government, on behalf of Mr. Waller, for indemnity on account of his property losses and the hardships and indignities which he has suffered.



## SCIENCE.

**Photography in Colors.**—In a previous issue of this review (Vol. 3, p. 843) were noted the advances made by Professor Lippmann and the Messrs. Lumière of Paris, in the direct photographic reproduction of colors. Their researches have, however, up to the present time, failed to make their discovery applicable to ordinary purposes and of commercial value; but other processes effecting a reproduction of colors, not however directly on the photograph itself, but only indirectly, have been developed almost to the commercial stage. The latest of these, the discovery of Dr. Joly, F. R. S. E., was exhibited before the Royal Society of England in June, and its principles are described as follows:

“The method adopted by Dr. Joly is a modification of that known as composite heliochromy, and is briefly as follows: To the sensitive surface of a specially prepared photographic plate a glass screen is placed, on which have been ruled parallel lines in tints orange, green-yellow, and blue-violet; these tints follow in regular sequence, and the lines meet in close contact. The ruled surface of the ‘taking screen’ is in contact with the photographic plate during exposure. The developed negative is colorless, but shows a ribbed or linear appearance, which is due to the fact that the colored lines through which the sensitive plate has been affected have exercised a selective influence in a similar way as the nerve ends exercise a selective influence on the retina in producing a color impression, and thus there is in the negative a perfect and permanent record of the colors of the object photographed. The negative is then printed on glass and a ‘transparency’ is produced. To make visible the invisible color record in the negative, all that is necessary is to place over the positive a glass screen called the ‘viewing screen;’ on this are ruled parallel lines of the same dimensions as those in the ‘taking screen,’ but which are alternately deep red, bright green, and blue-violet. On accurate juxtaposition, line over line of the positive and the ‘viewing screen,’ the colored picture flashes into view. The same ‘taking screen’ can be used to take photographs repeatedly, and also the same ‘viewing screen’ to materialize the invisible color record; but if it is desired to keep a permanent color photograph, the ‘viewing screen’ must be attached to the positive. The expensive nature of the ruled colored screen must be an insuperable bar to Dr. Joly’s method of color photography becoming popular; but if, pursuing the same line of research, he can discover how to print on sensitive paper in colors, an immense advance will have been made in the art of photography, and not only a new pleasure given to life, but a means of accurate color records given to science.”

**The Electro-Artograph.**—Last year we noted the fact that Mr. N. S. Amstutz, a mechanical and electrical engineer of Cleveland, O., had succeeded in transmitting photographs to distant points by electricity (Vol. 4, p. 235). The details of his discovery are now more fully known. The instrument by which the result is effected is called the “electro-

artograph"—a combination of the phonograph and telephone. By its means copies of photographs may be transmitted to any distance and reproduced at the other end of the wire, in line engraving, ready for press printing. The undulatory or wave current is used, as in the telephone, while the reproduction is made upon a synchronously revolving waxed cylinder, as in the phonograph. The invention is thus described:

"An ordinary photographic negative is made of the subject to be transmitted; an exposure is made under this negative of a film of gelatine, sensitized with bichromate of potash, by which the effect is produced of rendering insoluble in water the parts exposed to the light passing through the thin portions of the negative, while those portions protected from the action of the light can be dissolved away, the capabilities of dissolving away varying with the intensity of shade or light upon the negative. After dissolving away the soluble portions from the film, there will remain the same picture as appeared on the negative, but it will be entirely in relief.

"This film is now attached to the surface of a cylinder, and caused to revolve; a tracer or point, adjustably connected to a lever, rests upon the film, and, as the film revolves, rises and falls with the undulating surface of the film and communicates an up-and-down movement of the end of the lever in a multiplied degree. A number of tappets or levers are centrally fulcrumed at a certain point, arranged so that one end presses upward on the lower end of terminals; the opposite ends of the tappets varying in distance from a horizontal line over the end of the lever attached to the tracer. When the lever is at its lowest point, as influenced by a depression in the gelatine film, all the tappets press up against the terminals; with a further revolution of the cylinder, and an elevation in the film forcing the lever upward, all of the tappets' contact with the terminals, except one, is broken. The height of the hill and depth of valley of the film's surface measure the number of tappets in contact with the terminals.

"One terminal of a battery is grounded and the other is connected to the fulcrum of the tappets, and the current passes through the tappets, terminals, and resistance, to the main line wire, and thence on to the distant solenoid at the receiving end, and to the ground. When all of the tappets touch the terminals, all the resistances are in parallel, and the total resistance is least and the current greatest; and *vice versa*, resistance greatest and current least as the number of tappets' contacts are broken. By this arrangement of the resistances, there are hills and valleys in the current corresponding to those on the film's surface. This variable current, circulating around the solenoid, produces a varying pull on the core attached to the end of a lever corresponding to the tracing lever in the transmitting machine. A diamond or V-shaped cutter is attached to the lever, beneath which is a plain gelatine or wax film attached to the cylinder.

"With this arrangement in mind, it will readily be seen that with one revolution of the cylinder in the transmitting machine, as the tracer follows the elevations and depressions upon the film, the free end of the tracing lever is made to contact with the ends of one or more of the tappets, permitting more or less of a current to pass through the resistance, and exerting thereby more or less of a down-

ward pull on the end of the lever in the receiving machine. One revolution would cause the V tool to cut a line around the film, irregular in its depths and widths, caused by the varying pull on the lever's end by the core of the solenoid. A picture is not made, however, by one line; but one line is, however, an element of a whole picture; so, as the cylinder revolves, the tracer and the V tool are moved along and spirally, another line is produced by the side of the first one, with varying depths and widths of cut, corresponding to the neighboring waves of surface on the film. The lines are thus continued over the film from end to end; and when the film on the cylinder is electrotyped it is ready to be printed from.

"It is not difficult to believe that in the future events which may take place in London or Paris may be sent from photos taken in Europe, and the reproduction of the same, in an artistic picture, appear in the next morning's New York or Chicago papers; and this without disturbing the existing conditions of telegraphic communication further than supplying the two offices each with machines for transmitting and receiving."

**The Telephoto.**—Mr. Elmendorf, head instructor at the New York School for Deaf Mutes, has recently invented a telescopic attachment for a camera, by means of which photographs can be taken which give accurate details of distant objects. The instrument is called the "telephoto." It seems destined to have important practical uses, as, for example, in the picturing of the movements of distant armies and the details of distant fortifications in times of war, etc. The chief practical use to which it has thus far been put, is in photographing architectural details which are too high up to be reached by an ordinary camera.

**Rapid Printing Telegraphy.**—For fifty years or so the system known as the Morse alphabet has been used in direct telegraphic communication between various parts of the world. The output of a single Morse circuit (commercial) averages twenty or twenty-five words per minute. Mr. J. H. Rogers of Washington, D. C., as the result of fifteen years' experimentation, claims to have invented a system which will probably supersede or outclass the Morse. By its means messages can be telegraphed and received, printed in Roman letters, in page form, similar to typewriting, at the enormous speed of 200 words per minute. A company has been formed—the United States Postal Printing Telegraph Company—to put the system on a commercial basis; and a line from Washington to Boston, Mass., is projected, one stage of which, from Washington to Baltimore, is already completed and in operation. The invention is described as follows:

The communication is first dictated, and written upon an ordinary typewriter. By a device attached to the typewriter a paper rib-

bon about an inch wide is perforated by a series of holes varying in position and number according to the character represented. The operator has nothing to do with perforating the tape; if the right letter is struck on the keyboard the machine automatically does the rest. The ribbon is then fed into a Rogers machine. It passes over a small metal roller; above are small metallic fingers which press on the ribbon; as different holes in the ribbon come under the fingers electrical connection is made with the roller, which, in synchronism with a similar machine at the other end, produces letters for which these characters stand.

The machine the message is received on is exactly like the one upon which it is sent. It comprises a disk with the same number of divisions in its rim and brush sliding against it. In this case each of these divisions is connected with a separate magnet, eight of them being placed in a circle, each magnet having an arm pointing toward the centre of the circle, so that all the arms end within the space of a Roman letter. Upon each of these arms is a character, of which the letters are formed. Thus, if you desire to make the letter I, only one hole is perforated, only one electric current is sent, and only one upright mark is produced. But in making the letter T, it takes two perforations, they being the one with which you make a letter I and a horizontal character above. Just so are all the letters formed. The same upright character used in making an I is used in making all the letters requiring an upright mark in their construction. All the Roman letters can be made by means of the eight straight characters, by placing them in different positions.

The perforations are in lines across the ribbon, but at different distances from the centre. The centre of the ribbon is marked by a series of holes extending from one end of the ribbon to the other. This perforation does not represent any character, but is merely to guide the ribbon through the machine at a rapid rate. The perforations are on either side of the centre line and extend across the ribbon in straight lines. Above the inner ends of the levers is an inking ribbon, above which the magnet arms are so fastened that they make their prescribed marks upon the paper before it has time to move out of place.

The new system operates over the same circuit as the Morse, requiring about 10 per cent more battery.

If successful commercially the invention bids fair to usher in the day when all business correspondence will be carried on by wire.

**Mr. Tesla's Oscillator.**—Mr. Nikola Tesla rightfully ranks as one of the greatest of living geniuses in the field of electrical research. Among his achievements he has shown that alternating currents of very high potentials may be handled with practical impunity in certain circumstances; and he has almost, if not quite, solved the problem of producing electric light without heat. His latest achievement, which bids fair to revolutionize the art of generating electricity, is a simplification of the mechanism required. By causing what is called the "magnetic field" to revolve and drag the armature along with it, he has introduced an entirely new system into the

operation of dynamos and motors. The following description of his "oscillator" recently appeared in the *New York Tribune*:

"The fundamental idea of this machine is that the coils of wire in which a current is excited are moved to and fro horizontally instead of being whirled around by a rotating shaft. What electricians call 'the field' is the area in front of the poles or pole pieces of a magnet. Out into that space there extend invisible 'lines of force.' If a piece of soft iron be moved transversely past these poles, and near them, cutting the lines of force, it is momentarily magnetized by induction; and in any coil of insulated copper wire surrounding it there is induced, for the same brief instant, an electric impulse. In the ordinary dynamo a ring of soft iron is used instead of a bar, a number of connected coils are wound on it, and the whole armature is revolved between and in very close proximity to the field magnets; but Mr. Tesla winds his coils on a straight bar, and oscillates the latter between his magnets. By this change of method he is able to accomplish several things not secured by the ordinary dynamo. He reduces the size of the apparatus greatly. The steam engine is said to weigh from one-thirtieth to one-fortieth as much as any standard type of stationary engine having the same steam pressure and piston speed; he gets rid of governor, fly wheel, eccentrics, cut-offs, packing, etc.; and with the same amount of steam he generates about twice the current obtained from the old, cumbrous, complicated, and more costly machinery. \* \* \*

"One of the most exquisitely beautiful, as well as essential, features of the oscillator is yet to be mentioned. It is desirable that the frequency of the alternations in a current—its 'period,' as the experts call it—shall remain constant in the face of all variations of 'load,' or work demanded of it. This can be regulated with a spring of the proper stiffness attached to the oscillating rod. An 'air spring,' consisting of a piston inside an air-tight cylinder, may be made to perform this office, and the supplementary cylinder may be situated either close to the working cylinder or at some distance away, both pistons, however, being secured to the same rod. Again, proper air chambers at the end of the working cylinder may be made to serve as springs. By proportioning the size of the chamber of the air spring to the weight of the moving parts, the desired period is produced. Greater or less pressure of steam and any fluctuation in load may affect the length of the stroke, but not the frequency. There is still another mode of regulating the vibrations. It has been shown that electrical currents exhibit certain phenomena resembling those of sound. A circuit of a given 'capacity' and 'potential' is more favorable to vibrations of one frequency than any other. An instrument known as the 'condenser' can be introduced into an electrical circuit to 'tune' the latter to the desired frequency of oscillation—thirty, fifty, eighty, or any other number per second. Mr. Tesla has applied this principle of 'resonance' to some of his experimental oscillators, and thus imparted to his apparatus a 'selective affinity' for whatever rate of vibration he wants. This is an automatic governor which corrects any tendency to fall below or exceed the required speed. With such precision will this period be maintained that a clock may be driven with an oscillator and keep good time."

**The Rings of Saturn.**—By means of spectro-photography Professor James E. Keeler of the Allegheny Ob-

servatory, Pittsburg, Penn., has recently given a scientific demonstration of the so-called "meteoric" theory of the constitution of the rings of the planet Saturn. This theory has been generally held since the investigations by Bond, Peirce, and Maxwell, between 1850 and 1860. It accords with accepted hypotheses regarding the origin of planets, and has been supported by deductions from observed changes in the brightness of the rings and the behavior of satellites when eclipsed by passing through their shadows. Professor Keeler's photographs, however, give direct confirmation of the theory that the rings consist of countless satellites revolving about the planet at different rates of speed, those at the inner edge moving faster than those at the outer edge of the rings, and all moving in the same or parallel planes and in nearly circular orbits.

**Liquefaction of Hydrogen.**—Professor K. Olszewski of the University of Cracow has recently supplemented the researches of Professor James Dewar, who last year announced that he had succeeded in liquefying hydrogen (Vol. 4, p. 688), by obtaining the gas in liquid form in tolerably large quantities. Careful measurements have determined the critical point of hydrogen—the temperature at which it passes from a liquid to a gas—as  $-233^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , and its boiling point at normal pressure as  $-243^{\circ}\text{C}.$

**New Cure for Consumption.**—The discovery of still another "cure" for consumption and cancer is announced. It was made by Dr. Louis Waldstein of New York, a brother of Dr. Charles Waldstein, the eminent archaeologist; but its practical value awaits the tests of further experience. The basis of the cure is the drug pilocarpine, an extract from a Brazilian plant (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*), a well-known alkaloid, which acts powerfully on the salivary and the sweat glands. Its use is indicated as of special value in the early stages of consumption and indeed in all diseases where the lymphatic system is involved, because of its stimulating action upon the organs in that system and the consequent production of white corpuscles. Minute doses of pilocarpine are injected into the veins. The lymphatic system is stimulated, and the white corpuscles increased. These corpuscles, in some way not generally agreed upon, overcome and render harmless those poisonous particles in the blood which produce disease.

**New Process of Gold Extraction.**—A new method of extracting gold from its ores has been invented in Australia, and is described as follows:

"The ore is passed through a fine crusher and conveyed to an iron pan having a capacity of one ton ore. Beneath the pan is a furnace. Water is mixed with the ore to bring it to the consistency of thick pea soup. A vertical shaft, having revolving arms attached to keep the contents of the pan constantly stirred, works in the caldron. The arms are fitted with carbon shoes, which form the anode through which the electric current passes through the saline liquor to the bottom of the pan, which, with a dish of quicksilver in the middle, forms the cathode. \* \* \* A small percentage of common salt or other chloride is added to the water; the salt being decomposed by the electric current, the sodium passes to the mercury, and the chlorine rising through the mass of pulp dissolves the fine gold it meets with and forms a chloride of gold. As the pulp circulates in the pan this chloride comes under the operation of the electric current and is decomposed in turn, the chlorine being liberated to seek more gold, while the gold passes to the mercury cathode, thus producing amalgam. In the meantime any coarser particles of gold that are too large to be dissolved by the chlorine gravitate to the bottom and are also taken hold of by the mercury. After the contents of the pan have been kept for an hour at the boiling point, they are drawn to an iron trough, except the mercury amalgam. From this they are washed into a shallow trough or 'shaking table,' having a horizontal longitudinal movement, its object being to recover any small quantity of mercury that may be mixed with the pulp and any pyrites worth subsequent treatment. The water finally flows out into settling pans, and can be used over again. \* \* \* It is estimated that the first trial resulted in saving 92 per cent of the gold out of a total content of 2 oz. 4 dwt. 13 gr. per ton."

**New Type Metal.**—After eight years of experimenting, John West, an expert mechanic and metallurgist, of Chicago, Ill., has, it is announced, succeeded in perfecting a new metal for type, which promises to revolutionize type-making and stereotyping. Though much lighter than type of the ordinary metal, that made of the new composition is said to be so hard that it can be driven through the ordinary type metal without injury to the fine lines on the face of the type. Its melting point is 1,000° Fahrenheit, while the ordinary metal melts at 600°. It is claimed the type can be manufactured as cheaply as the ordinary type; but as its durability is estimated as 100 to 1, it will command a higher price. A claim made in its favor is that it can be successfully used with typesetting machines. The trouble with these machines heretofore has been that they broke the types. The new type will be of special value in bookbinding printing, where brass type is now used at great expense over ordinary type.

The Indestructible Type Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, has been formed to put the new product upon the market.

**Synthesis of Caffein.**—Messrs. E. Fischer and L. Ach, German chemists, have, by purely chemical means,



succeeded in artificially producing caffenin, the active principle of coffee, tea, kola, and other natural food-stuffs. At present the artificial product costs more than the natural; but a method of manufacturing it at low cost may yet be discovered.



### ART.

BY the will of James Renwick of New York city, who died June 23, a collection of eighty-eight valuable paintings—about two-thirds of his private collection—was bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be placed on permanent public exhibition and known as the “James Renwick Collection.” It includes works by Rubens, Murillo, Correggio, Vandyck, Paul Veronese, Titian, Poussin, Velasquez, Guido, Snyders, Wyatt, Tintorello, Lippi, and other masters. Supposing all the pictures authentic, the total value of the gift would be at least \$880,000. Some of the paintings are extremely valuable. For instance, the three pictures, the *Duke of Parma* by Velasquez, the *Virgin and Child and Two Angels* by Filippo Lippi, and the *Knight of Malta* by Velasquez, would suffice by themselves to make the collection a notable one.

The annual *salon* in the *Champ de Mars*, Paris, was opened in the latter part of April. Many notable pictures are exhibited by Americans, among them R. W. Lockwood of Connecticut, Alexander Harrison of Philadelphia, J. W. Alexander of New York, W. T. Dannat of New York, A. P. Lucas of New York, Howard Cushing of Boston, Miss Lucy Lee Robbins of New York, Julius Rolshoven of Detroit, Mich., Katherine G. Abbot of Zanesville, O., Everett Bryant of Ohio, Kate Carl of Louisiana, Eustace Lee Florance of Philadelphia, Florence Kirke Keller of St. Louis, Mrs. Mary MacMonnies of New Haven, Conn., Miss Elizabeth Nourse of Cincinnati, O., Lilla Cabot Perry of Boston, Miss Neville Sprang of Reading, Penn., Alden Weir of West Point, N. Y., and Julius Stewart of Philadelphia.

Other New York artists exhibiting include William Howard Hart, Frank Hermann, Albert Herter, Adele Herter, Edward Rook, Princess Polignac (*née* Singer), Phœbe Bunker, Thomas Dewing, Mary Franklin, Charles Hopkinson, Hermann Murphy, Addison Miller, and J. J. Shannon.

The annual industrial art exhibition in Berlin was opened May 1. French and Dutch art are fairly represented, the former including fully 300 contributions from leading Gallic painters and sculptors, which is more notable from the fact that in other years French paintings have been almost altogether absent. English and American artists are well represented, and the exhibition gives a good average oversight of international art. The list of American painters, whose works are enthusiastically applauded by the German press, includes Melchers, Walter McEwen, C. S. Pearce, C. R. Peters, Alexander Harrison, Bridgman, Weeks, Thériat, A. Humphreys, Julius Rolshoven, Humphreys Johnston, Elizabeth Nourse, W. Dodge, Cabot Perry, Henry Bisbing, Mac Cameron, Walter Gay, Vail, Julius Stewart, Wilton Lockwood, John Alexander, Frank Scott, F. W. and F. H. Richardson, Julian Story, W. T. Dannat, Lucy Lee Robbins, and John S. Sargent.

The second annual exhibition of the National Sculpture Society was successfully opened in New York city in May.

The dissolution sale of the property of the American Art Association was held in New York city beginning April 25. The collection of paintings included works by Gérôme, Dupré, Daubigny, Corot, Cazin, Monet, and others. Gérôme's *Before the Audience* was sold for \$4,400; but prices paid were generally low.

A sale of paintings exhibited by the Society of Polish Artists at the World's Fair in Chicago, was held in New York city beginning April 25. Malczewski's *An Exiled Polish Woman's Death in Siberia*, a realistic depiction of the horrors of the great Russian penal settlement, was sold for \$700; and prices in general were low.

A noteworthy event abroad was the sale in London, Eng., in the latter part of June, of the James Price collection of "early English" landscapes and portraits. The collection consisted of ninety-one pictures, including two masterpieces by Gainsborough; six or eight works of Sir Joshua Reynolds; three good examples by Turner, the *Mortlake*, the *Helvoetsluys*, and the *Val d'Aosta*; also works by Romney, Hoppner, Beechey, and others. The sale realized the enormous sum of £87,000, or nearly \$435,000, almost equalling that brought in 1892 by the sale of the collection of the Earl of Dudley. Turner's *Helvoetsluys*, which in 1863 brought 1,600 guineas, was sold for 6,400 guineas. The *Mortlake* brought 5,200, and the *Val d'Aosta* 4,000 guineas. The Reynoldses all realized 30

to 40 per cent above their estimated value: Gainsborough's portrait of Lady Mulgrave, bought in 1880 for 1,000 guineas, was sold for 10,000 guineas.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

**A**NTONIN DVORAK has composed another masterpiece relating to American themes—*The American Flag*. His symphony, *From the New World*, produced in December, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 863), reflected his impressions of native American folk song. It was, however, purely orchestral. The present work, on the other hand, is in cantata form, and expresses the composer's sympathies with American liberty and patriotism. The words selected are the well-known poem in eulogy of the flag, by Joseph Rodman Drake, written in 1815, containing the lines—

“When Freedom, from her mountain height,  
Unfurled the standard to the air,  
She tore the azure robe of night  
And set the stars of glory there.  
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes  
The milky baldric of the skies,  
And striped its pure celestial white  
With streakings of the morning light.”

On April 8 Mr. Frank Mayo's dramatization of Mark Twain's novel *Puddin'head Wilson* was publicly presented for the first time in Proctor's opera house, Hartford, Conn. The story is based on the theory that the imprint of the ball of the thumb is identical throughout life, and that as no two imprints are quite the same a perfect means of identification is afforded.

*The Tzigane* (Russian for “Gypsy”), a new operatic work by Reginald de Koven and Harry B. Smith, was presented for the first time at Abbey's theatre, New York city, May 16, with Miss Lillian Russell in the title rôle, that of a gypsy fortune teller who becomes a great singer.

*The Red Queen*, a melodrama in four acts, by James R. McGarey, presenting, as the author claims, a solution of the labor problem, was put upon the stage for the first time on May 27 in Pittsburg, Penn.

*For Fair Virginia*, a romantic play in four acts, by Russ Whytal, was presented at the Fifth Avenue theatre, New York city, June 3.

The scene is laid in the South. The action hinges around a Virginia plantation. There is a contumacious villain (Loughlin), a precocious child (Julian), an absent hero (Edward Esmond), a much per-

secuted heroine (Mrs. Esmond), a chivalrous friend of the family (Dunbar), a vivacious and heroic ingenue (Nell Esmond), and the usual personnel of a romantic war drama. Esmond is a "Yankee," who has married a Southern girl and invested his money in a Virginia plantation. His Northern blood is fired with patriotic zeal at the outbreak of hostilities. He goes North to enlist and returns a full-fledged general. His sister Nell, with strong Yankee proclivities, remains behind and falls in love with "Colonel" Dunbar, of the Confederacy. Loughlin, who is a "Southerner by adoption," joins the Confederate ranks as a colonel, and occupies his time in loafing around the Esmond mansion and persecuting Esmond's wife, with whom he is in love. He is promoted to the rank of general meanwhile. He has a hard time of it. Before the curtain falls virtue has triumphed, the villain is shot, and the heroic Yankee sister is clasped in the arms of her Confederate lover.

Other noteworthy productions have been: *Aladdin, Jr.*, a spectacular extravaganza by J. Cheever-Goodwin, with music by Messrs. W. H. Batchelor, W. F. Glover, and Jesse Williams, at the Broadway theatre, New York city, April 8; *A Daughter of the Revolution*, a comic opera in three acts by Ludwig Engländer (a new version of *1776*, which was presented at the old Thalia theatre in New York years ago), at the Broadway theatre May 27; and *Hamlet II.*, an operatic burlesque in three acts, upon Shakespeare's great work, by H. Grattan Donnelly, music by Homer Tourgee, at the Herald Square theatre, New York city, May 27.

In Europe, musical circles have been deeply interested in the production, in June, at the Stadt theatre, Bremen, of the sacred opera *Christus*, a work of the late composer Rubinstein. The author of the libretto is Dr. Bulthaupt; and it was owing to his exertions and those of a committee of devoted friends of Rubinstein, that what the composer longed to see during his lifetime was finally realized. The part of *Christus* was taken by the great tenor, Herr Raimund von Zur Mühlen, whose performance is very highly spoken of. The opera is laid out in a prologue, epilogue, and seven episodes; and the setting of the scene of the Last Supper is spoken of as the most beautiful passage in a work which created a very deep impression on the audience.

On May 4 at the Lyceum theatre, London, Eng., Mr. (now Sir) Henry Irving presented a dramatization, by W. G. Wills, of *Don Quixote*, the great work of Cervantes, himself appearing in the title rôle.

The play is modest in its proportions, a one-act piece, in two scenes. The adventures of Don Quixote have at all times served the purpose of the caricaturist and the pantomimist better than that of the dramatist proper. The most famous of these adventures, the tilt

at the windmill, Mr. Irving does not attempt. Nor, indeed, is the sketch anything but an attempt to crowd into as brief a compass as possible some of the more salient characteristics of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. In the first scene we are shown Don Quixote poring over his books of chivalry, to the disgust of his friend Father Perez, and of his worthy housekeeper Maria; and then, aided by Sancho Panza, arming himself with helm, breastplate, shield, and lance for the duties of knight-errantry. The second scene is the courtyard of the inn which Don Quixote mistakes for a castle; and hither Father Perez and Don Quixote's niece Antonia have come in anticipation, so that, by arrangement with the innkeeper, the old gentleman may be harmlessly fooled to the top of his beat. Much to the astonishment of the rustics, who are not in the secret, Don Quixote arrives on his steed Rosinante; mistakes the geese in the courtyard for swans into which certain fair damsels have been transformed by enchantment, and then proceeds to keep his vigil. A practical joker hangs his armor upon the pump, at the foot of which, as at some holy shrine, Don Quixote has deposited it; and the pugnacious knight, mistaking the pump for an enemy, attacks that with his broadsword, thereby arousing the whole inn and bringing the adventure to a ludicrous and picturesque termination.

The first performance of the opera *Fortunio*, composed by Westerhout, was given in Milan, Italy, May 10, scoring a great success.

*The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith*, Mr. Pinero's latest play, first produced at the Garrick theatre, London, Eng., in March, has caused even a greater sensation than his *Second Mrs. Tanqueray*.

The heroine is a socialist. She is a widow, and the memory of her married life is not pleasant. As a nurse she has met and saved the life of a young English aristocrat. With him she has formed a "compact," and when the play opens they are living together in Venice. His family soon discover his whereabouts, and try to win him back to his wife—for he is a married man. Finding her hold slipping, Mrs. Ebbsmith throws Platonic affection to the winds and strives, as a woman, to retain her lover. She triumphs, but in the end decides to give him up to his wife and family, and herself seeks an asylum with a friendly clergyman and his sisters in a distant part of the country.

At Covent Garden theatre, London, Eng., June 8, Sir Augustus Harris produced Mr. F. H. Cowen's opera *Harold*, libretto by Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador at Berlin. It was the first instance of the use of English in grand opera since Italian opera became fashionable in London. The story of the opera is that of Harold and the Norman conquest.

On June 10 at Daly's theatre, London, Madame Sarah Bernhardt—followed shortly after by Signora Duse at Drury Lane theatre—presented to an English audience *Magda*, a work of the German dramatist Hermann Suder-mann. In Germany the play is known as *Heimath*.

Magda is the daughter of an old soldier, Colonel Schwartz. In the exercise of his parental authority, he had turned Magda out of his house twelve years before the opening of the play, because she refused to marry the village pastor her father had chosen for her husband. The peace of the quiet little family circle is disturbed by the news that Magda has returned; but it is as the honored guest of the town that she has come to sing for a local charity, for in the years that have passed Magda has become a famous singer. Her father is induced to relax his parental authority just a little; and in the second act Magda, in all her finery, enters her father's house. There is no trace of humility in her demeanor; and when her father peremptorily orders her to leave her hotel and to make her home with them, the spirit of rebellion asserts itself in the daughter, who is ultimately persuaded to yield to the humors of the determined old gentleman. But Schwartz means to take up his authority where he had abandoned it twelve years ago; and when he discovers the secret—to which the audience, of course, is already admitted—that she is the mother of a child, and that the father is Councillor von Keller, who has made the acquaintance of the family many years after he has ended his relations with the daughter, then Schwartz insists that the wrong shall be redressed by a marriage of the parents of the child. To this arrangement Von Keller assents, even anticipating the angry father's request; but when it is suggested that the child should be sent away for a time, Magda refuses to have her heart wrung in this fashion. When she attempts for the last time to justify herself to her father, by an argument which not unnaturally incenses him the more, as it leaves his daughter's honor beyond retrieval, he raises his pistol to shoot her, and is struck down at that instant by paralysis, from which he dies without uttering another word.

Another noteworthy dramatic incident abroad has been the successful production in Paris, on May 9, of a play by Mr. Victor Mapes of New York. It is called *La Comtesse de Lisne*, a comedy in three acts, written in French.

A young countess, divorced from her husband, is betrothed to Claude Lejeune, a musician, who, as soon as the law permits, intends to make her his wife. But the countess makes the acquaintance of André Guillot, a friend of Claude, and invites him to accompany them to Switzerland. André falls in love with the countess; and she, in her desire to keep the matter from Claude, entangles herself in her own web, and ends by losing both her friend and her lover.

*The Triumph of the Philistines*, by Mr. H. A. Jones, a satire upon the narrowmindedness of society in English country towns, especially in matters of art, was produced at the St. James's theatre, London, Eng., about the middle of May.



## ARCHÆOLOGY.

**PROFESSOR FLINDERS PETRIE**, the Egyptologist, on April 17, announced the discovery of traces of a new race of men in Egypt, entirely unrelated to anything previously known in that country. In the highlands about thirty miles north of Thebes, between Ballas and Negadeh, about 1,400 feet above the Nile, excavations revealed a large town, with remains of bodies, buildings, and arts all complete, dating back to about 3,000 B. C., or the very obscure period of the seventh and eighth dynasties. The period between the fourth and twelfth dynasties is one of the Egyptian "dark ages;" and it was toward the close of this period that Thebes grew up, rapidly extending its power over all the country. From the old flint implements found, Mr. Petrie regards the region of the discovery as "the home of palæolithic man." The following is in substance a summary of Professor Petrie's report as published in the London *Times*:

Coming down to historical times, Mr. Petrie first found a small temple and a town which he had no difficulty in identifying with the Ombi of Juvenal's fifteenth Satire, thus clearing up an old obscurity. Another Ombi was known, but it was far from Tentyra, whereas this is close to that city; and the fact that one worshipped Horus and the other Set—brothers and rival deities—is quite enough to account for the fierce feud which the Roman satirist describes with such horrified amazement. Juvenal mentions with anger and disgust that the combatants ate human flesh. Is it possible that this cannibalism was a survival of that "ceremonial cannibalism" of which Mr. Petrie found such strong traces among his new people, only a quarter of a mile from Ombi? This, however, is a detail. What is important is to follow Mr. Petrie and his friends, Messrs. Grenfell, Price, Duncan, and Quibell, in their actual discoveries. They opened and thoroughly examined nearly 2,000 tombs, and in them, strange to say, "not a single Egyptian object was found; not one scarab or cartouche, not one hieroglyph, not one piece of the usual funereal furniture, not one Egyptian bead, not one god, not one amulet, not one single piece of Egyptian pottery such as was found abundantly in the neighboring Egyptian town." Still more curious, the dead were not mummified or buried at full length; they were buried with their knees bent up to the arms—"in the manner of primitive man." Moreover, although this town and sepulchre appear to have been the centre of the new race, traces of them have been found over a region extending to a distance of fully a hundred miles. From all the data Mr. Petrie comes to the conclusion that this interesting people represent a conquering invasion; and that they resemble "the Libyan and Amorite type." They were unquestionably cannibalistic, at least in a ceremonial sense; but they were not without some highly-developed arts. They could not write or draw, but they could work in metals, they evidently carved wood, and they had a marvellous skill for making flint implements. Their beads, of hard stone, are beautiful; and their red pottery is all the more wonderful since they show no signs of having known the potter's wheel. From this fact Mr. Petrie infers

that they must have destroyed the neighboring Egyptians pretty completely; for the potter's wheel was well known to them much earlier, and if they had survived even as slaves they must have taught their conquerors the use of it.

As to their race, he inclines to think it Libyan—of the same stock as that which furnished forth the "Amorite conquest" of Syria at some very early date. But even this is not certain.

All that at present it is safe to say is, that this discovery of a cemetery of unknown, powerful, and evidently warlike people affords striking evidence of the dangers among which Egyptian civilization grew up and existed, in perpetual danger of extinction at the hand of barbarous tribes. Probably enough, it was practically extinguished in the Thebaid for a few centuries; but, if so, it revived, and came on to its perfection with strength renewed in adversity. Egypt fell again at the period of the invasion of the Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings, in the time of the thirteenth dynasty; and Mr. Petrie's people may claim a position not as yet given to any—that of having been the Shepherd Kings' definite forerunners. But much more than this one fact will be in the end established out of this most interesting and skilfully developed discovery. It will transform much of what passes for Egyptian history. And it will encourage the workers in other regions—in Egypt, in Cyprus, in Greece—to redouble their energies, in the consciousness of the great rewards that await the skilled and scientific explorer. We trust also that it will incite wealthy people who care for knowledge and for scholarship to do more by way of helping the struggling societies which are charged with the work, not only in Egypt, but throughout the Levant.



## RELIGION.

**Church Unity.**—*The Pope's Encyclical to the English People.*—In a letter addressed "to the English people," His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has given official expression of his desire for a reunion of the now divided sects of Christendom. An authorized translation appeared in the *London Times*, April 20; and the document at once attracted attention as the most significant of recent contributions to the problem of church unity. The Pope refrains from any attempt to outline the conditions upon which the desired object may be effected; he does not state in direct terms that any concessions in doctrine, or even in discipline, would be granted by the Roman Church; he goes into no argument to refute the views of those who regard church unity as not only undesirable but impossible. The letter, which breathes a spirit of true and deep personal piety, is in substance an exhortation to all Christians in England, "to whatever community or institution they may belong," to seek for guidance and enlightenment in prayer; and it is an earnest expression of His Holiness's



personal desire to see healed the schisms which have so long divided the common children of the one Father who is over all. That the Pope himself takes or suggests no practical steps to the desired end, is perhaps evidence that in his opinion, as in that of most thinkers, the time is not yet ripe.

The Pope begins by stating that he has greatly desired to give to the illustrious English race a token of his sincere affection. Among the causes moving him to address them in a special letter, have been "not infrequent conversations" with Englishmen, "who testified to the kindly feeling of the English toward him personally, and above all to their anxiety for peace and eternal salvation through unity of faith." He is keenly wishful that some effort of his might tend to further the great work of obtaining the reunion of Christendom. After citing evidences of the love and care of the Roman pontiffs for England from the time of Gregory the Great, and alluding to the exertions made in that country for the solution of the social question, for religious education, and charitable objects, the strict observance of Sunday, the general spirit of respect for the Holy Scriptures, and the various manifestations of the power and resources of the British nation, His Holiness urges that the labors of men, whether public or private, will not attain to their full efficacy without appeal to God in prayer, and without the Divine blessing. He dwells on the increasing need for unity among those holding the Christian faith as a means of defense against the inroad of modern errors, and greets with satisfaction the increase in the number of "those religious and discreet men who sincerely labor much for reunion with the Catholic Church." With loving heart he turns to all in England, to whatever community or institution they may belong, desiring to recall them to this unity; and in this cause he first calls to his assistance the Catholics of England, whose faith and piety he knows by experience, and invokes St. Gregory, St. Augustine, his disciple and messenger, St. Peter and St. George, the special patrons of England, and above all, Mary, the Mother of God, to be his pleaders before the throne of God that He may renew the glory of ancient days. His Holiness finally grants to all who piously recite a prayer to the Virgin appended to his letter an indulgence of 300 days.

The letter "to the English people" was supplemented shortly afterward by an encyclical addressed to all Catholics, also on the subject of Christian unity.

Other incidents of similar bearing have since occurred: a pastoral letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury requesting prayers on Whitsunday for unity of faith; a circular letter from the Grindelwald conference making a similar request; the action of the Presbyterian general assembly at Pittsburg, Penn., in continuing the committee charged with the duty of promoting the movement for unity among the evangelical denominations; and the formation of a "League of Catholic Unity," composed of prominent clergymen representing the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and

German Reformed denominations. In a letter to the churches the members of this league propose a more general consideration of the four principles of church unity suggested by the Episcopal bishops at Chicago in 1886, and amended by the Lambeth conference of 1888, as follows:

1. The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as "containing all things necessary to salvation," and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

2. The Apostles' creed, as the baptismal symbol, and the Nicene creed, as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.

3. The two sacraments ordained by Christ Himself,—baptism and the Supper of the Lord, ministered with unflinching use of Christ's words of institution, and of the elements ordained by him.

4. The Historic Episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the Unity of His Church.

Altogether, a greater stimulus than ever before has been given to discussion of this momentous question.

**The Presbyterian Assemblies.**—The 107th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North) met in Pittsburg, Penn., May 16. Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, pastor of the Rutgers Riverside church of New York, was elected moderator, to succeed Rev. Dr. S. A. Mutchmore. Dr. Booth was born in New York in 1830; graduated from Williams College in 1849, and later from Auburn Theological Seminary, of which his brother, Dr. Henry M. Booth, is president.

Interest centred chiefly in the action to be taken by the assembly regarding control of theological seminaries—an issue prominent since the late trials of Professors Briggs and Smith gave rise to the question as to how the teaching in the seminaries could be insured against heresy. The report of the special committee on this subject was debated for about three days, and was finally adopted May 20 by a vote of 432 to 98. The avowed purpose of the committee was, without interfering with the autonomy of the seminaries, to obtain for the general assembly a veto power in the election of trustees and directors and of professors. To this end it proposed in substance that the seminaries should declare their property to be held in trust for the church "against perversion or misuse," thus so tying the property and administration of the seminaries to the assembly that in case of heresy the latter would have legal power to secure the dismissal of unsound professors.

In regard to Union Seminary, whose controlling authorities have stood by Dr. Briggs, the assembly decided

to adopt a plan partaking somewhat of the nature of a boycott. The following overture was received from the New York presbytery:

"The presbytery of New York overtures the general assembly to instruct in relation to its duty toward students applying to be taken under its care who are pursuing or purpose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teaching the general assembly disavows responsibility."

The following was the answer given:

"We recognize the general principle that a young man should stand on his merits, as revealed by examination, for entrance into the Presbyterian ministry, yet:

"1. It is the genius of the whole Presbyterian system to educate its ministers through careful training and Presbyterian supervision, and to make effectual provision that all who are admitted as teachers be sound in the faith.

"2. Our book requires that, 'except in extraordinary cases' before licensure, the candidate 'shall have studied divinity' at least two years under some approved divine or professor of theology.

"3. The general assembly of 1806 recommended every presbytery under their care 'to inspect the education of those youth (those preparing for the ministry) during the course of both their academic and theological studies, choosing for them such schools, seminaries, and teachers as they may judge most proper and advantageous, so as eventually to bring them into the ministry well furnished for their work.'

"4. The general assembly of 1894 affirmed that it is the privilege of the presbytery to direct 'the education of their students within reasonable limits in schools approved by the general assembly and to prohibit their attendance at institutions disapproved by the same.'

"THEREFORE, inasmuch as obedience to the constitution of the church is obligatory on all presbyteries, we recommend that, in accordance with the provisions of the form of government above cited, the presbytery of New York be instructed and enjoined not to receive under its care for licensure students who are pursuing or propose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teaching the general assembly disavows responsibility."

In a word, no student of Union Seminary is to be allowed to enter the Presbyterian ministry. It is not yet known what action Union Seminary will take. There are rumors of its becoming an undenominational theological university.

In regard to temperance, the church for the first time on record committed itself as a body to the cause of prohibition, the resolutions adopted including one which reads:

"The time has come to make our influence felt directly and with power, and voters are urged to vote against the granting of licenses."

The kind of wine (fermented or unfermented) to be used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, was left

optional with the churches. A declaration was made against the use of individual communion cups. On May 27 the assembly adjourned to meet next year at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Simultaneously with the assembly of the Northern church, the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South) held its sessions in Dallas, Texas. Rev. Dr. Charles R. Hemphill, professor of New Testament exegesis in the Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., was chosen moderator to succeed Rev. Dr. J. R. Graham of Virginia. In the field of colored evangelization the assembly decided to take practical and immediate steps for the organization of an independent colored synod. Such an organization has always been the goal toward which the efforts of the church have been directed; and in the judgment of the assembly the time has come to carry this policy into practical realization. All of the great evangelical denominations in the South have found this policy necessary. The Northern Presbyterian Church practically adopts it. The colored brethren themselves desire it; and in all likelihood the coming year will see an independent colored church organized.

The 21st general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met in St. Andrew's church, London, Ont., June 12. Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of home missions in the Northwest, was unanimously chosen moderator to succeed Rev. Dr. Mackay, formerly missionary in Formosa. On the burning question of schools in Manitoba, a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring for state schools, public education based upon the principles of Christianity, against separate schools, and in favor of freedom to Manitoba to regulate its educational affairs, and an equitable adjustment of the differences between the Dominion and the province.



## SOCIOLOGY.

**A**N important contribution to the solution of the problem of the unemployed in cities, was furnished by the experiment tried last year in Detroit, Mich., in the way of allowing the poor to cultivate vacant city property. The example is followed this year in New York and other cities. The following, from the pen of Captain C. Gardener, U. S. A., chairman of the Detroit citizen's committee ap-

pointed to conduct the experiment, recently appeared in the *Charities Review*, and is of permanent interest:

"Lands for cultivation were offered, free of cost, by charitable persons, in single lots or blocks, containing in some cases over one hundred acres. The committee generally accepted the larger blocks and those lying in proximity to the 'poor quarters' of the city; in all about four hundred and fifty acres, in over twenty-five different pieces. Subscriptions of money and donations of seed for the project were also received.

"The committee announced, through the daily papers, that applications for land could be made either at its headquarters, or at the office of the city poor commission. Some three thousand applications were received, out of which number the committee was able, for want of funds, to provide for but nine hundred and seventy-five, these being deserving persons and heads of families, either out of work or very poor; among them thirty widows, who, having half-grown boys, were able to properly attend to the cultivation of land.

"As it was late, nearly the middle of June, before the project was begun, prompt action was required. The land was plowed, harrowed, rolled, and then staked off into portions of about a half acre each. Assignments of parcels of land were made so as to be as near as possible to the home of the applicant. The applicant was given a ticket bearing his name and residence. This ticket, when presented to the committee's foreman, at a designated time, upon the ground, entitled him to a lot. His name and address were then written upon a stake and he was told to be there at a certain hour, two or three days thereafter, in order to plant, under direction of the foreman, such seed potatoes, beans, and other seeds as the committee would supply. As fast as pieces of ground were plowed, harrowed, and rolled, they were assigned in this manner. A printed sheet in three languages, directing how each seed supplied should be planted, was given to each applicant. Several acres, plowed but unsuitable for potatoes and hence not assigned, were afterward seeded with turnips at the committee's expense; the product, some 2,000 bushels, was given to the poor people and to the city poor commission.

"Nearly all the land was unfenced, and at first there was some trouble because of trespass of stock running at large. Two persons, one a mounted policeman, kept daily watch over all the lands during the summer months, and, after impounding a few cattle and making a few arrests for trespass, no further difficulties of this nature occurred. These persons were paid by the city. Later in the season, when the potatoes were ready to dig, the occupants themselves and the people living in the vicinity, also kept watch over the parcels.

"The pieces of land yielded from 8 to 35 bushels of potatoes each during the season, the average for the whole being  $15\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. Large quantities of green corn, squash, tomatoes, turnips, and other vegetables were raised and consumed. It is safe to say that from 18,000 to 20,000 bushels of potatoes alone were raised, and probably no less than 800 bushels of white beans were harvested.

"A conservative estimate of the value of articles raised is about \$14,000. The cost of the entire experiment was \$3,600; deducting from this the cost of plows and harrows purchased and now on hand, the cost per piece of ground, including seeds, was \$3.45. Although this experiment was of the nature of a charity, yet each person obtained the results of his own labor; and it is certain that no expendi-

ture of a like amount of relief money in any other way would have accomplished as good results."



## IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

**ELSEWHERE** in this number the reader will find fully reviewed the decision of the United States supreme court declaring unconstitutional the income-tax features of the revenue law of 1894 (p. 271), and the decisions regarding the liquor-dispensary and the registration and election laws of South Carolina (p. 378). Some other decisions rendered during the quarter are also of great importance.

**Freedom of the Press.**—Perhaps the most important of these, as it involved the upholding of the freedom of the press and the equality of all citizens before the law, was the decision rendered in the United States district court at New York, June 24, by Judge Addison Brown, in the libel suit instituted by F. B. Noyes of the *Washington Star*, against Charles A. Dana, editor of the *New York Sun*. Under an indictment found by the grand jury of the District of Columbia on March 7, based on a published statement appearing in the issue of the *Sun* for February 22, application was made to have Mr. Dana removed to Washington to stand trial under the libel law in force in the District of Columbia, the allegation being that Mr. Noyes had been libelled in Washington. The court denied the application, deciding in favor of Mr. Dana on every count. Perhaps the most important point of the decision was that there are no statutes in existence (nor any evidence of the intent of congress in that direction) conferring exceptional privileges upon the District of Columbia in the matter of removals from other jurisdictions. In this respect the district stands upon precisely the same footing as all other parts of the Union, the federal constitution requiring the trial of offenders in the state and district where the offense has been committed. To have granted Mr. Dana's removal would have been to subject him to the penalties of laws such as probably exist nowhere else in the English-speaking world—for the libel law of the District of Columbia, adopted February 27, 1801, is that of the old common law of

Maryland, adopted bodily from the common law of England in 1776. Moreover, it would have been to discriminate against the press, inasmuch as citizens of other callings are entitled to trial where the act complained of was committed.

**Are Trusts Illegal?**—One of the strongest arraignments ever judicially delivered against trusts and other combinations of capital designed to monopolize traffic and control prices, is found in the decision of the Illinois supreme court of June 13 affirming the decision of the Cook county court, declaring the Whisky Trust illegal. The essence of the decision is contained in the following paragraphs:

“But it was urged that the defendant by its charter is authorized to purchase and own distillery property, and that there is no limit placed upon the amount of property which it may thus acquire. By its certificate of organization it is authorized to engage in a general distilling business in Illinois and elsewhere, and to own the property necessary for that purpose. It should be remembered that grants of powers in corporate charters are to be construed strictly, and what is not given is by implication denied. The defendant is authorized to own such property as is necessary for its business, and no more. Its power to acquire and hold property is limited to that purpose.

“In accumulating distillery properties in the manner and for the purpose shown, the defendant has not only misused and abused the powers granted by its charter, but has usurped and exercised powers not conferred by, but which are wholly foreign to, that instrument. It has thus rendered itself liable to prosecution by the state by *quo warranto*, and we are of the opinion that upon the facts shown by the information the judgment of ouster is clearly warranted.”

There seems to be inevitable some clashing of federal and state authorities in this case. Receivers for the trust were appointed by a judge of the federal court after the decision of the lower court (now affirmed) was uttered; and under these receivers, with the sanction of the federal courts, the business of the trust was developed along its usual lines.

**Other Decisions.**—By the United States circuit court of appeals, sitting in Boston, Mass., May 18, the decision of Judge Carpenter, uttered in December last (Vol. 4, p. 848), regarding the Berliner microphone patent, was reversed. The patent was declared valid, the decision being a great victory for the American Bell Telephone Company, whose monopoly is thus extended to 1908.

On May 27 the Geary Chinese exclusion law was again upheld by the United States supreme court, on appeal by

a Chinaman who had for years been a resident in California, but who was absent in China on a visit at the time of the passage of the law. Returning to this country, he was treated as a newcomer and arrested. The lower court decided for his deportation; and now the supreme court has affirmed that decision, declaring the law to be constitutional, and thus incidentally affirming the right of the government to exclude aliens of all kinds.

On April 6, by a decision of the supreme court of Kansas, hypnotism was recognized both as a defense and as a ground for conviction of crime. A man who had committed murder, pleaded that he was under the hypnotic influence of another, and was acquitted. The other man was found guilty of murder in the first degree, though absent when the crime was committed.

In the pension case of Judge C. D. Long of the supreme court of Michigan, which attracted much attention last year (Vol. 4, p. 131), the court of appeals of the District of Columbia on June 5 reversed the decision of the lower court which denied the right of the commissioner of pensions to reduce Judge Long's pension. According to the court's decision, the executive authorities of the pension bureau may reverse, suspend, or alter in any way a pension granted by their predecessors, and each commissioner has the power to examine and change a pension. The decision permits the commissioner of pensions to pay Judge Long only at the rate to which his pension was reduced. An appeal will probably be taken to the United States supreme court.



## IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

**Gold and Silver Production.**—According to the report of R. E. Preston, director of the United States mint, the total gold product of the world for the calendar year 1894 was 8,780,518 fine ounces, valued at \$181,510,100, as against \$158,836,000 for 1893, an increase of \$22,674,100.

The estimate for the silver output is 165,918,338 fine ounces, with a coining value of \$214,481,000, and a bullion



value of \$105,348,135, the average price during 1894 being 63½ cents. The increase in 1894 amounted to 722,000 ounces. The following is a detailed statement of the coining value of the world's output of gold and silver for 1894:

WORLD'S GOLD OUTPUT, 1894.

United States.....	\$39,500,000	Chile.....	\$464,400
Australasia.....	41,760,800	Brazil.....	2,219,500
Mexico.....	4,500,000	Venezuela.....	806,100
Russia.....	27,646,000	Guiana (British).....	2,310,100
Germany.....	2,203,100	Guiana (Dutch).....	579,500
Austria-Hungary.....	1,684,800	Guiana (French).....	1,329,200
Sweden.....	62,500	Peru.....	74,400
Italy.....	117,000	Uruguay.....	141,600
Turkey.....	8,000	Central American States.....	470,500
France.....	185,300	Japan.....	489,800
Great Britain.....	65,800	China.....	6,014,000
Canada.....	954,400	Africa.....	40,346,000
Argentine Republic.....	95,000	India (British).....	3,986,900
Colombia.....	2,892,800	Korea.....	467,200
Bolivia.....	67,000		
Ecuador.....	68,400	Total.....	\$181,510,100

WORLD'S SILVER OUTPUT, 1894.

United States.....	\$64,000,000	Great Britain.....	\$329,700
Australasia.....	23,367,700	Canada.....	321,400
Mexico.....	60,817,300	Argentine Republic.....	1,551,600
Russia.....	420,500	Colombia.....	2,182,400
Germany.....	8,027,300	Bolivia.....	28,444,400
Austria-Hungary.....	2,548,400	Ecuador.....	10,000
Sweden.....	119,200	Chile.....	3,685,500
Norway.....	195,500	Peru.....	4,474,800
Italy.....	1,200,500	Central American States.....	2,000,000
Spain.....	2,643,400	Japan.....	2,529,700
Greece.....	1,472,700		
Turkey.....	63,000	Total.....	\$214,481,100
France.....	4,076,100		

The greatest increase in the production of gold in the year was:

Africa.....	\$11,400,000	United States.....	\$3,500,000
Australia.....	6,073,000	Mexico.....	3,195,000

The greatest increase in the production of silver was:

Bolivia.....	\$10,800,000	Chile.....	\$1,400,000
Mexico.....	3,500,000	Greece.....	1,400,000
Peru.....	2,000,000		

The production of both metals was greater than in any previous year.

The production of gold by states and territories is estimated as follows:

## GOLD OUTPUT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1894.

States and Territories.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Alaska.....	53,888	\$1,113,330
Arizona.....	86,324	1,784,475
California.....	656,468	13,570,397
Colorado.....	459,152	9,491,514
Georgia.....	4,726	97,756
Idaho.....	100,682	2,081,281
Michigan.....	2,150	44,444
Montana.....	176,637	3,651,410
Nevada.....	55,042	1,137,819
New Mexico.....	27,465	567,751
North Carolina.....	2,254	46,504
Oregon.....	60,792	1,422,056
South Carolina.....	4,735	97,830
South Dakota.....	159,594	3,290,100
Utah.....	41,991	868,031
Washington.....	9,438	195,100
Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Wyoming.....	1,495	30,903
Totals.....	1,910,815	\$39,500,000

The estimate of silver produced by the same states and territories during the calendar year is as follows:

## SILVER OUTPUT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1894

States and Territories.	Fine ounces.	Coining value. (Measured in gold.)
Alaska.....	22,261	\$28,782
Arizona.....	1,147,204	1,483,254
California.....	717,368	927,506
Colorado.....	23,281,399	30,101,203
Georgia.....	325	420
Idaho.....	3,288,548	4,251,860
Michigan.....	35,122	45,410
Montana.....	12,830,081	16,575,458
Nevada.....	1,035,151	1,338,377
New Mexico.....	632,183	817,368
North Carolina.....	352	455
Oregon.....	26,171	33,837
South Carolina.....	305	394
South Dakota.....	58,973	76,248
Texas.....	429,314	555,073
Utah.....	5,891,901	7,617,812
Washington.....	113,160	146,308
Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Wyoming.....	182	235
Totals.....	49,500,000	\$64,000,000

**Iron and Steel Industry.**—The following is a summary of the annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association, a document of great statistical value.

The two most striking features of the industry in the United States have been a fall in prices which is almost without a parallel, and in spite of it a production exceeding that of any year prior to 1889. The two facts go together, and constitute evidence of extraordinary progress. A growth which is mainly in answer to temporary scarcity and extreme high prices is apt to be followed by severe and prolonged depression. But it is clear that the very conditions of iron production in this country have radically changed when, after a decline since 1888 of 36 per cent in the price of Anthracite No. 1 at

Philadelphia, 43 per cent in Bessemer and 44 per cent in Gray Forge at Pittsburgh, the production is even now larger than in 1888 or in any previous year in the history of the country.

It is true that only a part of the furnace capacity is now employed. The association states that the production was 9,202,703 tons in 1890, and the capacity of completed furnaces became in that year about 14,000,000 tons. The maximum output yet attained in any month was 193,902 tons weekly, March 1, 1892, which would be at the rate of 10,082,904 tons if maintained a full year, so that the actual production in 1894 was about two-thirds of the maximum. But the output now depends largely upon the demand for consumption rather than the price, and could apparently be maintained at the rate of nearly seven-eighths of the maximum without much rise in prices if consumption were sufficient. The actual consumption last year is placed at 6,718,960 tons in all forms of the manufacture, against 9,318,748 tons in 1892; and it is well known that since this year began the consumption has been larger than in 1894, although production has been diminishing to meet it since last December.

The surprising change in the character and capacity of furnaces is placed in a strong light by the statement in the report that "the number of furnaces in blast at the close of 1894 was the smallest at the close of any year except 1893 during the whole period covered by the table," namely, twenty-one years. The substitution of powerful and economical furnaces for others of inferior construction was the secret of the enormous increase in production up to 1893, and of the surprising decrease in cost exhibited since the depression came. Great improvements have also been made in the methods and cost of turning pig iron into forms for final use, so that prices of such forms have in many cases been reduced more than prices of pig iron, and these changes were to a great extent effected before the depression came, though it did not appear until after that depression how great were the economies effected by the use of new and improved machinery. It is not to be forgotten that extreme low prices were attained only with the lowest prices for fuel and ore, which could not long be maintained, and with the lowest possible wages for labor, which were beginning to produce strikes in many quarters when the recent advance was conceded. But it is something to know that the industry has progressed so far that prices higher than ruled at the close of 1894 are due, not to other elements of cost, but to wages paid in mines, coke works, and furnaces.

Exports of iron and steel products were in quantity probably larger last year than in any previous year. Although prices have remarkably declined, the value of such exports was close to \$30,000,000, and has remained close to that figure each year since 1890. It is not the foreign but the domestic demand upon which this great industry must always depend; and the most important development of that demand in recent years has been in the use of steel in buildings. Of structural forms 505,901 gross tons were produced last year, about nine-tenths in Pennsylvania, which goes far to take the place of the decrease of 863,000 tons in the quantity of rails produced since 1890.

**Cotton Manufacture.**—The South is rapidly advancing in the development of cotton manufactures, having nearly doubled the interest in the past five years. The whole number of mills now in the states is as follows: Alabama, twenty-one; Arkansas, two; Florida, one; Georgia,

sixty-six; Kentucky, six; Louisiana, five; Maryland, eighteen; Mississippi, eight; North Carolina, 140; South Carolina, sixty-two; Tennessee, twenty-four; Texas, nine; Virginia, nine; and West Virginia, one. Total completed mills and in course of erection, 372. Additional mills projected number thirty-six.

**Population of the Earth.**—According to the most recent estimates as compiled by J. Holt Schooling, fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of England, the population of the earth is distributed as follows:

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

Continental Division.	Population.
Asia.....	825,954,000
Europe.....	357,379,000
Africa.....	163,953,000
America.....	121,713,000
Oceania and Polar regions.....	7,500,400
Australia.....	3,230,000
Total.....	1,479,729,400

The regular increase in the world's population is estimated at 5 per 1,000 persons *per annum*.

**Negro Population.**—Interesting figures have recently been compiled by Dr. De Sausine of Charleston, S. C., relating to the death rate among the colored people.

The figures go to show that the negro population cannot be maintained in the cities. The statistician shows that in the fourteen years between 1880 and 1894, in Charleston, deaths among the negroes exceeded births by 5,426. The Charleston negroes are decreasing at the rate of 388 a year, and the city population in blacks would disappear altogether if they did not draw from the country, where the death rate of the negroes is only 20 per cent greater than that of the whites. What is true of Charleston is also true of New Orleans, and of other Southern cities. In New Orleans, for instance, the negro population makes a draft on the country population of 15,540 every decade. Among the children of the negroes the greatest mortality is found. Out of every 1,000 white children born in Charleston 297 die before they are one year old. Out of every 1,000 negro children 564 die; and in Savannah the mortality among the negro children is nearly three times as great as among the whites. From this it may be seen that the negro urban population does not maintain itself, and, according to the doctor's theory, which he backs up by a very convincing array of figures, the growth of our Southern cities and the increasing inclination of the negro to move to town means a very considerably decreased population in the next decade.

**Navies of the World.**—Secretary Herbert has recently compiled statistics regarding the number and types of war vessels of the leading navies of the world.

The tables show that England has, at the present time, some forty-three battle-ships, twelve coast defenders, and eighteen armored cruisers, and ten battle-ships building. The French navy contains forty-three armored vessels built and twenty authorized and building.

Russia has forty such vessels, Germany thirty-two, and Italy eighteen. These navies have, in addition, many unarmored vessels. The number of war vessels in the service of England, including protected cruisers, ordinary cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo vessels, exclusive of torpedo boats, is 238, and some forty-eight additional ones authorized and building. The French navy contains in all 147 vessels, with twenty-four building. Germany has altogether thirty-nine, Russia thirty-two, and Italy seventy-two. Torpedo boats have come to take a very important part in naval warfare. France has 217 torpedo boats in service, and forty-two authorized and building; England has 165 and sixty-four respectively; Italy 178 and eleven; Russia 163 and fourteen; and Germany 119. At present the United States has three torpedo boats and three building.



## DISASTERS.

### American:—

*Wreck of the "Colima."*—On May 27 the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Colima* (J. F. Taylor, commander), bound from San Francisco, Cal., May 18, for Panama and way ports in Mexico and Central America, with forty-one cabin and eighty-two steerage passengers, and a crew of eighty persons, and 1,950 tons of cargo, foundered in a gale about forty miles south of Manzanillo, Mexico, taking down with her all on board excepting, so far as known, twenty-seven passengers and twelve of the crew. Some of these were picked up by the company's steamer *San Juan*; others drifted to land. The storm, which began on the evening of May 26, increased suddenly to a hurricane at about 10:30 the following morning, when the steamer was knocked down on her beam ends, filled, and sank. The third officer was the only officer saved. The official report of the local inspectors at San Francisco states that without the testimony of the captain, the first officer, and the chief engineer, the true cause of the disaster cannot be determined. The *Colima* was an iron vessel built in Chester, Penn., gross tonnage 2,905.64 tons, valued at \$225,000. She was considered staunch and seaworthy. No danger was apprehended until about ten minutes before the vessel went down. So far as ascertainable at the end of June, the returns of the way passengers being still incomplete, the total loss of life was eighty-five passengers and sixty-eight of the crew. It is said that the deck was heavily loaded with lumber, and that the cargo and deck-load shifted. Professor Harold Whiting of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University,

a graduate of Harvard, with his wife and four children, was among the lost.

On May 16 fire destroyed \$300,000 worth of property at Coney Island, N. Y.

On May 19 a large portion of the business section of St. Alban's, Vt., was burned; estimated loss \$500,000, including fifty business buildings and seventy-five dwellings. The fire is said to have been due to the explosion of a kerosene lamp, over which a woman was heating a curling iron.

On June 27 four blocks were destroyed in the heart of the manufacturing district of San Francisco, Cal.; loss about \$1,500,000, and one life. The burned area is bounded by Townsend, Bryant, Third, and Fifth streets. A succession of wooden buildings fed the flames, which raged for four hours. A change in the wind finally enabled the firemen to check the spread of the conflagration.

On April 9 the collapse of two five-story business buildings in Wheeling, W. Va., caused the loss of six lives. Four other persons were injured.

By an explosion of powder in a grocery store in New Orleans, La., April 5, fifteen persons were killed, and several others injured.

On May 3 a tornado wrought great destruction to life and property in Sioux county, northwestern Iowa. The path of the storm was about a mile wide and thirty-five miles long. Six schoolhouses near Sioux Centre were demolished, three teachers and many children being killed. The following fatalities were reported: From Sioux Centre, fifty dead; Perkins, forty dead; Doon, ten dead; Sibley, five dead.

### **European:—**

On April 14 violent shocks of earthquake were experienced throughout southern Austria, the disturbances extending even to Vienna and to Venice and Verona. Their direction was from southeast to northwest. The greatest damage was wrought at Laibach, thirty-five miles northeast of Trieste.

On April 27 a dam holding in check an immense reservoir of the Eastern canal at Bousey, near Epinal, in the Vosges district of eastern France, broke down for a distance of about 300 feet. The Epinal region is hilly, and the water tore down the valley carrying away buildings, bridges, etc., finally emptying into the Moselle at Nomexy and Châtel. Several villages in the valley of the

Avièrè were destroyed, the total number of victims being about 120, and the damage to property being roughly estimated at 50,000,000 francs. Relief works were instituted by government and municipal officials.

On May 18 a violent earthquake damaged 3,000 houses in Florence, Italy, fortunately with little loss of life. The shock was general throughout Tuscany, but the centre of the disturbance was at Florence. About the same time seven villages were destroyed and fifty persons killed by an earthquake in southwest Epirus.

On May 27 the Spanish steamer *Dom Pedro*, bound from Havre, France, for South America, struck a rock off the northwest coast of Spain, and went down with the loss of eighty-seven lives. The captain and thirty-eight of the passengers and crew were saved.

On June 6 at least seventy persons were drowned by a flood following a storm in the Roberndorf valley in western Hungary.

On June 17 the chamber of deputies at Lisbon was destroyed. The chamber of peers and other adjoining structures were saved. The Portuguese archives were consumed. The fire was caused by a burning brazier left on the roof during the dinner hour by a plumber who was doing some soldering for the repair of the glass dome over the chamber.

The inquest held at Lowestoft, England, into the loss of the steamer *Elbe* (p. 229), resulted May 1 in a verdict to the following effect:

The collision was due to gross negligence on the part of the mate and lookout of the *Crathie*. Owing to the absence of evidence from any of the crew of the *Elbe* the jurors were of the opinion that there was not sufficient proof that the *Crathie* was solely to blame for the disaster to justify a verdict to that effect. The captain of the *Crathie* was entirely exonerated.

The Board of Trade, the court of final judgment in the matter, confirmed the finding of the Lowestoft jury. The *Crathie*, the board found, was primarily to blame in not keeping a proper lookout; but the catastrophe might have been averted if the officer on duty on the *Elbe* had stopped his vessel as soon as the danger of collision became imminent. The *Crathie* was not navigated with care; but the board found that her captain was not to blame, as he was justified under the circumstances in being in the cabin instead of on deck. The mate's commission was cancelled.



## LITERATURE.

## Science:—

*Health and Condition in the Active and the Sedentary.* By Nathaniel Yorke-Davies, author of *Foods for the Fat*, *Medical Maxims*, etc. 250 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: F. A. Stokes Co.

“Long life,” Dr. Yorke-Davies insists, “and, still more so, healthy life, is not attained by constantly taking medicine, but it is attained by regulating the daily routine so as not to require medicine at all; and this can certainly be done by proper diet, fresh air, and exercise, and by carrying out the simple laws of hygiene, as indicated in these pages.”

*Manual of Home-Made Apparatus.* With reference to chemistry, physics, and physiology. By John F. Woodhull, author of *First Course in Science*, etc. Illustrated. 72 pp. 12mo. 45c. New York: E. L. Kellogg & Co.

Directions for making at a small expense apparatus for experiments in chemistry, physics, and physiology; directions are also given for the experiments.

*John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry.* By Sir Henry E. Roscoe, D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. S. E. With a portrait. The Century Science series. 216 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Dalton was the founder of modern chemistry and of the atomic theory, and the discoverer of the laws of chemical combining proportions. “Before his discovery of the laws of chemical combination and without his atomic theory to explain those laws, chemistry as an exact science did not exist. \* \* \* The biographer of a great scientist very often has little more to do than to chronicle those quiet researches for which his name stands. In many respects Dalton’s life was no exception to this rule. The greater portion of his laborious life was passed in working and teaching in a more or less humble way in a provincial town. Yet the story is a fascinating one, for Dalton’s character was an unusually interesting one, original, lovable, and pervaded by that constant earnestness which results from the consciousness of a special mission to mankind.”

*Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America.* With keys to the species and description of their plumage, nests, and eggs, etc. By Frank M. Chapman. With full-page plates in colors and black and white, and upward of 150 cuts in the text. 421 pp. Indexed. 12mo. Flexible cloth, \$3.00; flexible morocco, \$3.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

“This book is designed to furnish the encouragement and instruction of which young bird-lovers stand in need. It is an admirable book to take into the field for reference as one goes about studying the birds with a view to acquiring scientific knowledge of them.”

*Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden.* Described and



illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. With over 200 drawings. 308 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.75. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"The author has adopted a chronological arrangement; that is, she has begun with the first flowers of early spring, which are the trailing arbutus and the snowdrop, and then, month by month, carries forward the royal procession. To almost every page there are illustrations; and while these are without colors, they are much more successful than such representations commonly are."

*A Manual for the Study of Insects.* By John Henry Comstock, professor of entomology in Cornell University and in Leland Stanford Junior University, and Anna Botsford Comstock, member of the Society of American Wood-Engravers. 701 pp. 8vo. Illustrated. \$3.75. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Publishing Co.

"The publication of this volume is the completion of a work which has been in preparation for at least a decade of years—a portion of it having appeared in 1888, under the title of 'An Introduction to Entomology.' \* \* \* There has long been a demand for an elementary work that should present the study of insects in a systematic manner, with so much classification as would permit the habits and names of the more important groups, if not of individual species, to be readily ascertained, and the study successfully prosecuted, both in its scientific aspect and in its practical application. Such has been the aim in the preparation of the present manual."

### Philosophy:—

*Æsthetic Principles.* By Henry Rutgers Marshall, M. A., author of *Pain, Pleasure, and Æsthetics*. 201 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Mr. Marshall's book, it may be said, is a condensation of his more voluminous effort, *Pain, Pleasure, and Æsthetics*, a metaphysical work of a high order, which has given its author no little fame, and which of its kind has enjoyed much distinction. The present volume, however, will serve the purpose of conveying in more concise form and in a briefer manner many of the deductions that the author has arrived at in the earlier volume.

*Philosophy of Mind.* An essay in the metaphysics of psychology. By George Trumbull Ladd, professor of philosophy in Yale University. 425 pp. 8vo. \$3.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"This book is, above all, a defense of the philosophical method in psychology as perfectly consistent with experimental investigation. It insists on the reality of that with which psychology is supposed to busy itself, namely, the mind—on its unity, on its permanence, and on the reality of its acts and its knowledge. Prof. Ladd is a strenuous opponent of those who seek a psychology without soul. He is equally stern with those who pretend to abjure metaphysics in the pursuit of science. As he says, they only turn one kind of metaphysics out of the door, while they let another kind, usually more licentious, in at the window or by some back way. This is true of all

science the moment it abandons the narrow field of experiment and turns to conjecture and speculation. But it is especially true of psychology because the experimental processes never deal with the actual object of investigation, but only with the instrumentalities which it controls. If one seeks to study the mental acts of another, one is obliged to interpret all observations by consulting one's own mental acts. All the results of modern experiment in reaction, time, association, and the like, as soon as they come to be stated, are subject first to the mental inspection of the experimenter and then to a similar scrutiny by others, these secondary processes being beyond the range of test for any contrivances yet invented. It is easy to say that investigation shall be confined to experiment and to the baldest statement of results, but it is not confined within these limits, and it cannot be. Introspection steps in to tell what the results imply; and the terms that it uses, however they may be disguised, are found to be metaphysical. In view of this condition of things, Prof. Ladd urges that where philosophical methods are necessary they should be used frankly and not surreptitiously. But he does not demand that the particular form of metaphysics which he prefers shall be used by others. He does not ask that others shall agree with him in saying that mind is known in its acts and that no unknowable mind-stuff exists behind this mind in action. But he exhorts those who have any system to adhere to it; and those who deny the use of any system, to review their processes and to see if they are not mistaken. He intimates that they will find subtle metaphysics lurking under their pet hypotheses and doing all the guesswork that patches their interpretation of facts together."

From his own metaphysical point of view he apparently contemplates a multiplex monism in which "the Being of the World, of which all particular beings are parts, must be so conceived of as that in it can be found the One Ground of all interrelated existences and activities." He holds that this unifying principle is an Absolute Mind.

*An Introduction to Comparative Psychology.* By C. Lloyd Morgan. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

The chief purpose of this book is "to discuss the relation of the psychology of man to that of the higher animals, as an introduction to comparative psychology." At the same time the author proposes to state the theory of consciousness upon which his investigation is conducted, and to consider the relation of psychical evolution to physical and biological evolution; and in so doing outlines a metaphysical system which, while professedly "monistic," savors much of pure materialism.

### Political Economy, Civics, and Sociology:—

*Trusts: Or, Industrial Combinations and Coalitions in the United States.* By Ernst von Hallé. 350 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"The author aims to furnish a complete account of those great combinations and to set forth in due order and with sufficient detail their nature, their evolution, the advantages implied in them, the liabilities of evil in them, the legislation concerning them, and the judicial action and decisions which up to the present time have transpired. The book is written in a candid and scientific spirit. The author takes no extreme partisan position."

*A Sound Currency and Banking System. How it May be Secured.* By Allen Ripley Foote. 110 pp. 12mo. 75c. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A most timely contribution to the literature of one of the most momentous issues in the United States. "It opens with a plea for a monetary commission, taking the ground that the currency problem is a financial and patriotic one—not a political question to be decided by appeals to passion and prejudice. The *sine qua non* of a sound currency, Mr. Foote insists, is that the United States treasury must cease doing a banking business; and his claim that a sufficient gold reserve cannot be maintained by the sale of bonds to protect the credit of the government under the existing laws is worthy of careful examination."

*The Saloon-keeper's Ledger. A Series of Temperance Revival Discourses.* By Louis Albert Banks, D. D., pastor Hanson Place M. E. church, Brooklyn, N. Y. 129 pp. 12mo. Cloth, 75c. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"The aim is to help educate the public mind and conscience afresh in regard to the drink question. In the ledger of those participating in the drink traffic heavy balances are proven on the side of disease, private and social immorality, ruined homes, pauperized labor, lawlessness and crime, and political corruption. The conclusion is that the way to stop the evil is to stop the traffic. The book bristles with anecdotal illustrations, all of which are to the point, concise, and hard to forget, a feature of great value. Theodore Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, writes the introduction."

*Degeneration.* By Max Nordau. Translated from the second edition of the German work. 560 pp. 8vo. \$3.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"The governing thought is, that this generation having done much, is so tired that it needs sleep, and has lost for the moment some control of its nerves and will." Herr Nordau finds the causes for this *fin de siècle* movement, this mental disease, in the intellectual excitement of the last fifty years. "The world, he says, within that time, or from a period just before it, has become, chiefly through scientific and physical progress, a more exhausting world; and though the mass of the people have borne it well enough, the intellectual class had been taken by surprise, had not grown up to it, and had not sufficient strength to perform the amazing increase of work required of it by circumstances. \* \* \* The consequence of this is exhaustion, or, to use language which is not strictly scientific, but will be fully intelligible to our readers, a form of insanity described by specialists as 'degeneration,' in which the control of the will is partially lost, and the patient exhibits erotomania or megalomania, or a maudlin and usually sterile liability to emotion, especially the emotion of pity. All these symptoms Herr Nordau finds in the cultivated of the present generation considered as a whole; and he proceeds to prove, by a savage criticism of recent art, literature, and social politics, that they exist in their highest degree in Russia, Germany, France, England, and America, in the literary class, which is of course the most prominent of all.

"Few readers of *Degeneration* will close its pages without a

melancholy doubt as to the future of the thinking world, a doubt not relieved by Herr Nordau's conclusion that the degenerates must perish, or the world, sick with excitement, must extinguish 'the steamship and the railway and the thoughts that shake mankind,' and fall back in self-defense upon the older and healthier life of the peasant and the squire. Those few, however, will, we think, detect in Herr Nordau himself one of those signs of disease which he so eloquently depicts, — a tendency to baseless exaggeration. We do not mean that the evils he describes are not there, and well deserve exposure, but that they will not have the terrible consequences he predicts. \* \* \* All Europe may be said to be tainted with skepticism, with impurity, and with maudlin sentiment; but all Europe at the same indivisible point of time is recoiling towards deeper religious feeling, a loftier 'Puritanism,' and a social mercifulness which is not yet sufficiently strained of its impetuosities, but which will certainly not be sterile, and we think not maudlin. We will not speak for Germany, or Russia, where the child-like nature of the Slav, so evil and so good, is still an undeveloped force; but in England Yellow-Bookness is dying already from the contempt of the fully sane. Experts tell us that even now in France a healthier literature is arising; that there is a strong reaction against salaciousness; that history never was so studied; that there never was a time when there was more genuine learning. There is a recoil even from disbelief; and this is visible also both in Germany and in England."

*If Jesus Came to Boston.* By Edward E. Hale. 45 pp. 12mo. 50c. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co.

"The writer thinks that Mr. Stead's book, *If Christ Came to Chicago*, gave too dark a picture of the failure of the religion of love to one's fellow-man. He describes a meeting between Dr. Primrose and a stranger arriving in Boston, and points out the various charities, kindnesses, and marks of good will among neighbors, by which the latter was surprised in the city of Boston."

*The Female Offender.* By Prof. Cæsar Lombroso and William Ferrero. With an introduction by W. Douglas Morrison. Illustrated. The first number of the Criminology series. 313 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

On the special subject of the *Female Offender* the author's conclusions are as follows: "The woman, as distinguished from the man, stands at one or other extremity of the pole, being either perfectly normal or excessively anomalous. And when the anomaly is excessive, suicide and madness are one. Consequently, women are very rarely criminal when compared with men; but when criminal, they are infinitely worse." The work is an able study of a painful subject.

*Punishment and Reformation.* An Historical Sketch of the Rise of the Penitentiary System. By Frederick Howard Wines, LL. D. Illustrated. Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics. 339 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.75. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

"Aims to give to the ordinary reader a clear and connected view of the change in the attitude of the law toward crime and criminals

during the century now drawing to its close, and of the honorable part which the United States has born in the movement for a better recognition of the rights even of convicted criminals."

*The Condition of Women in the United States.* A Traveller's Notes. By Mme. Blanc (Th. Bentzon). Translated by Abby Langdon Alger. With a portrait. 285 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Bros.

"Mme. Blanc, on an extended visit to the United States during the Chicago exhibition year, occupied her attention mostly with what American women were doing, their plans, their aspirations. The lady indulges in little speculation, has few comments to make, but describes what she actually saw, and keeps her eyes wide open."

*How the Republic Is Governed.* By Noah Brooks. 169 pp. Indexed. 16mo. 75c. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"Mr. Brooks has treated of the various departments of the government of the United States and has given them sufficient consideration to enable the least informed reader to obtain a knowledge of their functions and duties."

*The American Congress.* A History of National Legislation and Political Events. 1774-1895. By Joseph West Moore. 581 pp. Indexed. 8vo.

The author aims to give a concise and clear account of the legislative and political affairs of the American people from the colonial period to the present time. "All of the most important occurrences in national political affairs are described. The great American statesmen, as well as the measures advocated by them, are portrayed, and the causes and consequences of federal legislation are treated in a resolutely fair manner. \* \* \* There are many bright sketches of character, interesting accounts of all the political parties, and pleasing incidents, anecdotes and personalities; also important state papers, famous speeches and debates, and other matter valuable for reference."

*The Evolution of Industry.* By Henry Dyer. 307 pp. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"This work is not an attempt to compound a panacea for industrial evils. The history, the present status, and the tendencies of trade unions of co-operative systems of municipal and state control, and of industrial training, are examined in successive chapters, with a view to discovering the elements of the industrial evolution of the future."

*The American People's Money.* By Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, author of *Cæsar's Column*, etc. 186 pp. Illustrated. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

An able presentation in popular, readable style, with graphic illustrations, of the leading tenets and arguments of the advocates of free-silver coinage. The work is timely in its appearance.

*Municipal Reform Movements in the United States.* The Text-book of the New Reformation. By William Howe

Tolman, Ph. D., secretary of the City Vigilance League, New York. With an introductory chapter by the Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D., president of the City Vigilance League, New York. 219 pp. 12mo. \$1.00. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.

The object of this book is "to bring together, for comparison and selection, the salient and essential points in all the leading reform movements, in order that any person desirous of forming a new organization may have a knowledge of those methods which the successful experience of other communities has commended.

"The prime cause of the present unwholesome conditions in the cities Dr. Tolman believes to be 'the low tone of the municipal spirit.' This lack of healthy and active civic spirit he finds exhibited in the press, in the pulpit, and in all the walks of life.

"In order that this reform movement may be utilized to the utmost, the material and commercial spirit in our civil life must be subordinated to the progressive and social spirit of the times, because this new social spirit will not be satisfied with a municipal policy that will content itself with a low tax-rate and a successful policing of the city; it will absolutely condemn the heartless and commercial greed of a sugar or of any other great trust that will close its works, throwing hundreds of its employes out of work. Many of the so-called reform movements have yet to learn this lesson, that commercial and material prosperity are not the sole foundations of the true welfare of a city."

Dr. Tolman describes briefly more than seventy movements for municipal reform and civic betterment in different parts of the country, including eight distinctively women's organizations.

*Socialism.* By Robert Flint, professor in the University of Edinburgh. 512 pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Socialism, according to Prof. Flint's definition, is any theory of social organization which sacrifices the legitimate liberties of individuals to the will or interests of the community. "He declares socialism to be in its essence antagonistic to Christianity in so far—and it is very far—as it rests upon materialism; inasmuch as it assumes worldly happiness to be man's chief aim; in attaching more importance to man's condition than to his character; and in destroying and denying the freedom of the individual. His earnest and luminous words are to be commended in the strongest terms to all clergymen—and their name is legion—who are more or less deeply interested in social and industrial reform, especially those who have fatuously allied themselves with the system which 'utterly despises the "other world,"' and which recognizes 'no master and no God.' This book is a masterpiece of keen analysis, cogent discussion, wise teaching, and ennobling exhortation; and the widest possible circulation and most careful reading of it are much to be desired, to promote a popular and beneficent solution of what is probably the greatest material problem now before the world."

*Coin's Financial School.* A Plea for Free-silver Coinage. By W. H. Harvey, chairman of the bimetallic executive committee. 175 pp. 12mo, paper, 50c.; cloth, \$1.00; popular edition, paper, 25c. Chicago: Coin Pub. Co.

The currency question is complex, and few writers on this subject have succeeded in making their arguments clear enough or attractive enough to engage the attention or sympathy of the general public. *Coin's Financial School* is a lucid and attractive statement of the silver question from the free-silver standpoint. So easy of comprehension are its arguments that their influence will probably be much more widely felt than that of the more technical statements of our most prominent statesmen and financiers, who maintain for the greater part the opposite position.

Large numbers of bankers, business and newspaper men of Chicago are represented as attracted by the cogent discussion of the currency question which "Coin," a young financier, is conducting in their city. He discusses the history of silver legislation in the United States, the commercial values of gold and silver, the cause of business depression, the cost of producing silver, the scheme of issuing currency based on labor, the comparative quantities of gold and silver in the world, and the question of the United States adopting the bimetallic policy independently of other nations. A free discussion is permitted and every question put to Coin is answered so speciously that one is apt to think there can be no appeal from his decision. There are misstatements of fact and numerous instances of false reasoning, but it would be both unjust and impolitic to dismiss the book with a sneer or denounce its arguments as pure delusion.

The argument of the whole treatise is in reality not in favor of bimetalism but for silver monometallism. Gold, according to Coin, is responsible for a great part of the business depression, poverty, and crime. To demonetize gold, if need be, and establish silver as the unit of currency would be, in his estimation, an invaluable remedy for existing ills.

The book is serving as a stimulus to honest and intelligent discussion of the currency question. Whatever opinion the reader may hold of its arguments for free silver, its attempt to show the great need and advantage of a more elastic currency for the United States must be regarded as both forceful and adequate.

The publication of this pamphlet, and its broadcast distribution through the South and West, have proved to be one of the most potent influences which have arrayed against each other the "sound-money" and the free-silver elements of the country in preparation for the coming presidential campaign (p. 287). The flood of literature on the currency question, largely owing its stimulus to *Coin's Financial School*, has been enormous. It may prove interesting to mention a few of the leading replies called forth: *Coin's Financial School Answered*, by J. G. Floyd, editor *Banker's Magazine* (15 cents); *Coin's Financial Fool*, by Horace White, editor *New York Evening Post* (25 cents); *Answer to Coin's Financial School*, by Stanley Wood (25 cents); *A Freak in Finance, or, the Boy Teacher Taught*, by J. F. Carrigill (25 cents); *Cash vs. Coin*, by Edward Wisner (25 cents). Any of the foregoing can be obtained from the Scientific Publishing Company, 253 Broadway, New York city. In addition have appeared *Base "Coin" Exposed*, by Silas Honest Money (Chicago: E. A. Weeks & Co; 25 cents); *\$ or ?, i. e., Dollars or What?*, by W. B. Mitchell, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and a methodical criticism of "Coin's" arguments in the columns of the *Chicago Times and Herald* from the pen of Prof. Laughlin of the University of Chicago.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

*The Industrial Services of the Railways.* By Dr. Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania. 18 pp. 8vo, paper, 25c.

"Dr Johnson concisely states what the industrial services of the railways are, refers to the problems that confront the public in their connection, and gives his views of the best methods of solving them."

*Use of Silver as Money in the United States.* By Prof. A. B. Woodford. 61 pp. 8vo, paper, 35c.

"This essay traces the history of American coinage, with especial reference to silver money from 1783, the date of the first coin, to the passage of the act of 1890, generally called the Sherman act. A number of charts and tables are appended. One of the most interesting parts is the account of the passage of the Mint law of 1873, another is where Professor Woodford explains the origin of the modern bi-metallic controversy."

*A Neglected Socialist.* By Dr. F. C. Clark. 23 pp. 8vo, paper, 25c.

"It is an attempt to give William Weitling his proper position in the history of socialism. Weitling, says Dr. Clark, 'forms the bridge between French and German socialism.' 'He is the only German socialist that constructed a system and had the courage to carry it out. Judged by his writings, his place is by the side of Fourier and Engels; judged by his services and his agitation, Lassalle alone outranks him.'"

*Terminology and the Sociological Conference.* By Prof. H. H. Powers. 13 pp. 8vo, paper, 15c.

The author "explains the results which were arrived at by the recent conference of sociologists held in New York city. One of the purposes of this conference was to obtain a general definition for the term 'sociology,' and to define its field."

*The Units of Investigation in the Social Sciences.* By Dr. A. F. Bentley. 28 pp. 8vo, paper, 25c.

"A valuable contribution to the literature of sociology. It is an attempt to discover what facts are to be taken as the units of investigation in the study of the phenomena of society."

### Religion:—

*The Church in America.* By Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL. D. With map. The National Churches. 391 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.50. New York: James Pott & Co.

"This is a history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The volume covers the colonial period, Wesley's work, the early consecration of bishops in the past century of church history, including the organization of the church and its statistics."

*The Messiah of the Apostles.* By Charles Augustus



Briggs, D. D., author of *Messianic Prophecy, Biblical Study*, etc. 562 pp. 12mo. \$3.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"In this volume Dr. Briggs appeals to those readers who are open to the presentment of truths which really diverge palpably from the well-worn paths of tradition and historical orthodoxy. From this new position, which Dr. Briggs believes to be the only enlightened one, the Christ of the New Testament appears to him in fresh lines of grace, beauty, and grandeur. The author boldly affirms that he has labored assiduously to see the Messial as he is set forth in the writings of the Apostles; that consequently he has turned away from the Christ of the theologians, of the creeds, and the church. \* \* \* The work is a birth from many years of the most exacting study, expresses the author's mature convictions, and may be regarded as a confession of his faith."

*A Hundred Years of Missions; Or, The Story of Progress Since Carey's Beginning.* By Delavan L. Leonard, D. D., associate editor *Missionary Review of the World*. 432 pp. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

"There will be found here a review of the century's work in this and other lands, which will both instruct and invigorate the reader. It is packed full with history and crowded with interest, and will prove of especial value to the Young People's Societies of America, all of which are taking up missions for study. The volume clearly shows that while, all things considered, a most wonderful achievement has been made in the single century begun under the lead of William Carey, among the host that remain to be won over are about 800,000,000 heathen, 200,000,000 Mohammedans, 50,000,000 devil-worshippers, etc.; also that the main battle, which shall mark the turning point, the beginning of the end, belongs in the unseen future." The introduction is written by Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, editor of *The Missionary Review of the World*.

*Outlines of Social Theology.* By William DeWitt Hyde, D. D. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"This book is likely to find a welcome among large numbers of intelligent Christians, and is so free from technical language that it is adapted for laymen as well as clergymen. It is an attempt to sketch, in outline, the type of theology which many devout men at the present time find more consistent with modern thought than the older ways of putting things.

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*Modern Missions in the East, their Methods, Successes, and Limitations.* By Edward A. Lawrence, D. D. 335 pp. 12mo. \$1.75. New York: Harper & Bros.

This work is the outcome of a journey around the world taken

with the special purpose of studying missions. In it we have "a discussion of the underlying principles upon which all missionary effort is based, a description of the work as it is being actually carried on, and a consideration of the forces now helping or hindering its progress."

*Radical Criticism.* By Rev. Francis R. Beattie, with an introduction by Prof. W. W. Moore, D. D., LL. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. 323 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. Chicago: F. H. Revell Co.

"This volume is an examination from a conservative point of view of the critical theory of the literature and religion of the Old Testament. The author avoids committing himself to extreme opinions on his side of the question, and does not set himself in antagonism to the critical study of the Bible or to the exploration of the monuments and the application to the Bible of the results of this exploration. \* \* \* The author begins with an account of the critical movement, what it is, its aims, methods, results, and present tendencies. He then passes to array against it the arguments which it is the main work of his book to present."

### History:—

*The Armenian Crisis in Turkey.* The Massacre of 1894, its Antecedents and Significance. By Frederick Davis Greene, for several years a resident of Armenia. With introduction by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D. Illustrated. 180 pp. Indexed. 12mo. Paper, 60 cents; cloth, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A strong plea, from the point of view of humanity and civilization, for foreign intervention to compel the Sublime Porte to carry out its treaty obligations concerning the protection of its Christian subjects.

*The Making of the Nation.* 1783-1817. By Francis A. Walker, Ph. D., LL. D. With maps and appendices. The American History series. 314 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"The nation, as now existing, was not thought of by those who, as colonists, resisted what they rightfully regarded as unconstitutional and oppressive taxation, revolted, succeeded, and formed a continental congress. The most providential circumstance in connection with the making of the nation, was that at the outset there was no one who questioned the propriety of placing Washington at its head and continuing him there until the infant government had grown sufficiently and obtained an abundance of strength to indicate the immense advantage that it was ever to be to the people of the various states. From 1783 to 1817 might be termed the romantic period in the nation's life; and Gen. Walker's description of its perils and successes, free from the discouraging, petty details that one has to labor with to remember in reading most histories, yet complete in all that is necessary to give a conclusive and thorough knowledge of what our forefathers performed to produce that which has grown to such vast proportions, retains the reader's interest until, when the

end of the volume is reached, he lays it down with a regret that its author had not continued it for at least two or three decades more."

*Adoption and Amendment of Constitutions in Europe and America.* By Charles Borgeaud. Translated by Charles D. Hazen. With an introduction by John M. Vincent. 353 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"The volume before us is not a mere textual codification of the most recent articles of amendment in the constitutions of the civilized world, but is an exhibit of the historical development of each; a work of great magnitude, indeed, as it demanded not only the examination of nearly two hundred constitutions, but a knowledge of the politics and history connected with each."

*A History of Newfoundland.* From the English, colonial, and foreign records. By D. W. Prowse, Q. C., judge of the central district court of Newfoundland. With a prefatory note by Edmund Gosse. With thirty-four collotypes, over 300 text illustrations, and numerous maps. Pp. xxiii., 742. \$8.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

This may be said to be the first complete history of the oldest of the British colonies in North America. It traces the development of the island from the time of Cabot, when its capes were the first land in the New World to be seen by Englishmen (not later than 1497), down to the negotiations and disallowance of the Blaine-Bond reciprocity treaty of 1890.

*Memoirs of Barras.* Member of the Directorate. Edited with a general introduction, prefaces, and appendices, by George Duruy. With seven portraits in photogravure, two facsimiles, and two plans. In four volumes. Vol. I.—The Ancient Régime and the Revolution. Vol. II.—The Directorate up to the 18th Fructidor. Translated by C. E. Roche. 424–610 pp. 8vo. \$3.75 per vol. New York: Harper & Bros.

"Of all the books relating to the Napoleonic period that have appeared in recent years, none is superior to, and few compare with, these memoirs in throwing light upon a time as interesting as any with which history has to deal. They reveal a strange and typical personality. Barras was not a great man in any true sense, but he lived at a great epoch. He did comparatively little himself, but he undoubtedly served as the stepping-stone by the mounting of which Napoleon first rose out of insignificance into prominence. This makes Barras and his character worth studying. Never before have men had such means for that study as these remarkable memoirs provide. They will be read with an indignation that often turns to loathing, but none the less they will be read with keenest interest and closest attention. They light up many a dark nook, they put personality into scores of names that have hitherto been that and nothing more. Barras lies often, but not always; and it is easy to tell when he is lying and when he is telling the truth."

*The Decline and Fall of Napoleon.* By Field-Marshal

Viscount Wolseley, K. P. With plans and illustrations, and with introduction by Lord Frederick Hamilton and Sir Douglas Straight. The *Pall Mall Magazine* Library. 203 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Bros.

"Opening with an account of the campaign of 1812, the invasion of Russia, which, 'worked out with a splendor of conception and a mastery of detail,' was yet an appalling failure, Viscount Wolseley follows, step by step, the career of his subject to his final overthrow on the field of Waterloo. To be remembered as he desired, as the heroic conqueror, Napoleon should have died upon the field of battle. Lord Wolseley finds him to have been 'a studied and finished actor in all his relations with men and women,'—'his whole career, from childhood to the day of his death, was one great untruth, and was made up of deceit, treachery, and the most appalling and selfish indifference to the feelings and wants of others—was, in fact, one great unholy deception.'"

*Historic Doubts as to the Execution of Marshal Ney.* With numerous illustrations. By James A. Weston. 310 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$3.00. New York: Thos. Whitaker.

"An attempt to prove that Marshal Ney was not really shot in the gardens of the Luxembourg palace, as we have always understood, but that he escaped and taught school in the United States."

*The Mississippi Basin.* The Struggle in America Between England and France—1697–1763. With cartographical illustrations from contemporary sources. By Justin Winsor, author of *Narrative and Critical History of America*, etc. 484 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$4.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"This work, which covers the struggle in America between England and France from 1697 to 1763, is a sequel to the earlier work on *Cartier to Frontenac*, which might have been entitled *The St. Lawrence River* (Vol. 4, p. 241). \* \* \* Dr. Winsor treads through New France in the footprints of the late Francis Parkman, but it is unnecessary to add that he finds many new things to say revealing how the physiography of a continent influences its history, how it opens avenues of discovery, directs lines of settlement, and gives to the natural rulers of earth their coigns of vantage."

*History for Ready Reference.* By J. N. Larned, librarian of the Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y. With numerous historical maps from original studies and drawings by Alan C. Reiley. Vol. 4, Nicæa to Tunis, 770 pages. Vol. 5, Tunnage to Zyp, and supplement giving important additions from new German and French sources, notes of events occurring since the compilation was begun, a chronology of universal history, etc. 807 pages. Springfield, Mass.: The C. A. Nichols Co.

These two volumes complete the valuable and colossal work, the first instalments of which appeared last year (Vol. 4, p. 704).

**Biography:—**

*Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde.* By Archibald Forbes. With a portrait. English Men of Action. 222 pp. 12mo. Flexible cloth, 60 cents; boards, 75 cents. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"The author has sketched his hero's career and character with a firm and sympathetic hand, and we follow the story of the distinguished soldier's exploits with the deepest interest, from his service in Portugal with Sir John Moore up to his brilliant service in India and his death. \* \* \* Mr. Forbes makes solid history as absorbing as romance, and more instructive than the most didactic of novels."

*The Life of Samuel J. Tilden.* By John Bigelow, LL. D., author of *Life of Benjamin Franklin*, *Life of William Cullen Bryant*, etc. In two volumes. Volume I.—1814—1876. Volume II.—1877—1887. Illustrated. 416, 442 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$6.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

In preparation of this biography, the author, an intimate friend of Mr. Tilden, had access not only to the public papers which Mr. Tilden placed in his hands on being compelled by ill-health to retire from the leadership of his party, but also to his private correspondence. Much light is thrown upon the hitherto comparatively little known early life of Mr. Tilden.

*Julian.* Philosopher and Emperor, and the Last Struggle of Paganism against Christianity. By Alice Gardner, author of *Synesius of Cyrene*. With illustrations and maps. Heroes of the Nations. 364 pp. Indexed.

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*General Sheridan.* By General Henry E. Davies. With portrait and maps. Great Commanders series. 332 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The author served under Sheridan as colonel and brigadier of cavalry, and writes with full personal knowledge of Sheridan's later campaigns.

*The Personal Life of David Livingstone, LL. D., D. C. L.* Chiefly from his Unpublished Journals and Correspondence in the Possession of his Family. By W. Gordon Blaikie, D. D., LL. D., author of *Heroes of Israel*, etc. With a portrait. 508 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. Chicago: F. H. Revell Co.

"The purpose of this work is to make the world better acquainted with the character of Livingstone. His discoveries and re-

searches have been given to the public in his own books, but his modesty led him to say little in these of himself; and those who knew him best feel that little is known of the strength of his affections, the depth and purity of his devotion, or the intensity of his aspirations as a Christian missionary."

*Life of Ernest Renan.* By Francis Espinasse. Great Writers. 242 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$1.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

A clear, sympathetic, and eminently readable account of the life and work of the great Frenchman.

*Reminiscences.* By Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of Rhode Island. With a portrait. 226 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.20. New York: T. Whittaker.

"Bishop Clark sketches the influences that drew him from the Presbyterian faith, which was his birthright, into the Anglican Church, where he is now a distinguished prelate, and gives an account of his ministries in various portions of the United States, with anecdotes and recollections of all the great lights of Episcopalianism with whom at one time or another he was brought in contact. \* \* \* An attempt is made to trace philosophically the gradual broadening of the English Church under modern influences."

*Sir Samuel Baker.* A Memoir. By T. Douglas Murray, F. R. G. S., and A. Silva White, Hon. F. R. S. G. S., author of *The Development of Africa*, etc. Illustrated. 447 pp. Indexed. Quarto. Buckram. \$6.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"The editors of this memoir of Baker have taken care that his reputation as an explorer and administrator should not suffer eclipse by his fame as a hunter of big game; for they have given but a part of a single chapter, out of thirty-three which compose the book, to this side of his life so prominent and important as a matter of fact."

*Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.* By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. With a portrait. 266 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Bros.

"With this pleasant little biography the 'Eminent Women series' starts afresh upon its course. The queen's reign has extended to close upon sixty years, and to crowd all the events of that period within the compass of a small popular volume would be to give little but a dry record of facts and dates. Mrs. Fawcett has chosen a better way of telling the life-story of Her Majesty, by dwelling more at large upon the formative influences on the queen's character in her early life, and in the record of later years by referring only to political and other events in so far as they illustrate her character and her conception of her political functions. Queen Victoria has, as Mrs. Fawcett points out, 'more than any other single person, made England and the English monarchy what they now are.'"

*Oliver Cromwell.* By George H. Clark, D. D. With an introduction by Charles Dudley Warner, and illustra-

tions from old paintings and prints. 263 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Harper & Bros.

This important work—unique not only in enthusiastic and inspiring devotion to the lofty character of the great Protector, but also in the fact that it was the first “life” of Cromwell written by an American—attracted most favorable comment on its first appearance in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 174). As Mr. Warner says of it in his introduction, it “treats Cromwell with understanding, with historic insight, and with a full conception of his noble character and gigantic intellect.” As against the distorted picture common for generations in English history—in fact until Carlyle’s great work appeared, and thereafter—Dr. Clark vindicates the genius and character of Cromwell, as not only a great but a good man—which is the highest possible praise. The work is thoroughly American in spirit, its ideals being those upon which American society is founded.

### Literature:—

*A Literary History of the English People, from the Origins to the Renaissance.* By J. J. Jusserand. With frontispiece. 545 pp. Indexed 8vo. \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons.

The first instalment of a work to be completed in three volumes. The author, who perhaps ranks next to M. Taine in thorough knowledge of English literature, has aimed to devote to the study of the English nation itself a much larger part of the work than is usual in histories of literature, and to consider carefully some manifestations of the nation’s life which are generally overlooked or purposely neglected.

*The Arthurian Epic.* A Comparative Study of the Cambrian, Breton, and Anglo-Norman Versions of the Story, and Tennyson’s *Idylls of the King*. By S. Humphreys Gurteen, M. A., LL. B., author of *The Epic of the Fall of Man*. 437 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons.

“The object of the book is to trace the mass of legends associated with the name of Arthur from their Cambrian and Breton origin to the Anglo-Norman versions inadequately represented by Tennyson. \* \* \*. The author has undertaken to prove that the cycle of Arthurian romances, built up on a tiny germ of history, on the bardic poems of Wales and Brittany, on local traditions, church legends, and Latin chronicles, was, in its fully developed form, the outgrowth of the political, ecclesiastical, and social conditions of the court of Henry II. of England, Lord of Normandy, Anjou, and of Aquitaine. It was Walter Map who must be recognized as the originator and author of nearly all that is imperishable in these tales. Archdeacon of Oxford and chaplain to Henry II., he was a wit and courtier as well as a theologian. His aim in writing these tales of chivalry was not only to amuse and entertain his readers, but to instruct them in the current theology of the day.”

*The Art of Newspaper Making.* Three Lectures. By

Charles A. Dana. 114 pp. 12mo. \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Containing the lectures delivered by Mr. Dana, the veteran editor of the New York *Sun*, at Milwaukee, Wis. (1888); at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. (1893); and at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (1894). They are pregnant with wisdom, wit, and sound advice.

### Education:—

*The Hamilton Declamation Quarterly.* Edited by Profs. Oren Root and Brainard G. Smith of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. Vol. 1, No. 1. April, 1895. Pp. 95. Paper. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

The idea of this little work is excellent; and if the promise of this, the first number, be realized, it will prove of great value to all engaged in the teaching or study of elocution. Its selections, carefully taken from the latest sources issuing from the standard press of the day, have the merit of a fresh and almost personal interest which at once attracts and holds attention.

*Report of the Committee of Fifteen.* By W. T. Harris, LL. D., A. S. Draper, LL. D., and H. S. Tarbell. Read at the Cleveland meeting of the department of superintendence, February 19-21, 1895, with the debate. 148 pp. 12mo.

The most important report yet made in this country on the course of study and organization of school systems in cities.

*Studies in American Education.* By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D., of Harvard University, author of *Introduction to the Study of Federal Government*, etc. 150 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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*Pitfalls in English.* A Manual of Customary Errors in the Use of Words. By Joseph Fitzgerald, M. A. Bookshelf series, monthly. No. 1. Paper. Pp. 121. Indexed. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co. Price, 25 cents; \$3.00 a year.

As stated in the preface, "the author's purpose in preparing this manual will not be attained unless after perusing it the reader shall be able to say that he has been put in possession of principles of etymology that safeguard him not only against the Pitfalls in English here charted, but against many similar perils which infest the whole field of our language." The author's experience of about forty years in etymological and linguistic study and translation of foreign works, his experience of about twenty years in editorial work, some of which were spent in connection with the *North American Review* and the *Forum*, eminently qualify him to act as a guide to others in solution



of many of the problems of language expression. The work will prove especially valuable to writers and teachers.

### Travel, Adventure, and Description:—

*Lotos-Time in Japan.* By Henry T. Finck. Illustrated. 337 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.75. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"This volume, by a well-known traveller and musical critic, is designed to present a few realistic and unbiased sketches from life and nature, and to exhibit to the reader and possible tourist specimens of the everyday experiences he would probably have in Japan. The volume is not devoted to philosophical reflections and economic and ethical comparisons. The greater portion of it is descriptive of those characteristics of the country with which only the patient and leisurely traveller comes into contact."

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On the whole, M. Bourget's picture of the United States is flattering and attractive. He is conscious of its merits and its noble possibilities, to which its superabundant activity and restlessness, its corruption in politics, and its in many respects artificial cultivation, have not blinded him.

*Actual Africa; or, the Coming Continent.* A Tour of Exploration. By Frank Vincent, author of *Around and About South Africa*. With map and 102 full-page illustrations. 541 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$5.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This work "gives the reader an idea of what Africa is like. Mr. Vincent went into Africa at Morocco, and before he stopped had gone down the east coast and up the west coast all the way to the Mediterranean, and had seen everything that one need see in order to determine what is being done to develop the wonderful resources of the continent. We must judge his book by the impressions it leaves in the mind as to the grandeur of the African continent and as to its present and coming relations with the rest of the world."

*Out of the East.* Reveries and Studies in New Japan. By Lafcadio Hearn, author of *Glimpses of Unfamiliar*

*Japan*, etc. 341 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A work of powerful insight and beautiful expression which compares favorably with the author's earlier attempt. "This volume was not finished until the present war with China was well under way. Kumamoto, the town where Mr. Hearn lived and taught in a government school, was full of young soldiers making ready for embarkation. He describes them as filled with the very ecstasy of patriotic fervor. To fight for Japan and to die for it in case of slightest need were consuming ambitions in every mind. No thought of personal glory mingled with this devotion to the fatherland and the emperor. Men grew desperate and killed themselves if enrolment in the army was refused, while rich and poor alike offered all they had in the world to supply the army's needs. Scenes like these were repeated all over the kingdom."

*The Peoples and Politics of the Far East*. Travels and Studies in the British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese Colonies, Siberia, China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Malaya. By Henry Norman, author of *The Real Japan*. With sixty illustrations and four maps. 608 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$4.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"The record of mere travel is interwoven with that of investigation, and incidents and adventures are mingled with the factors and statistics of the permanent problems. It is altogether an important and timely book."

*Literary Landmarks of Jerusalem*. By Laurence Hutton. Illustrated by F. V. DuMond. 12mo. 75c. New York: Harper & Bros.

A pocket book designed to give in convenient form just such information as travellers to Jerusalem feel the need of in going about the city. Its style is not that of a guide book, but of a literary production free from pedantry, simple yet effective.

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*Master and Man*. By Count Leo Tolstoi. Translated by A. Hulme Beaman. With an introduction by W. D. Howells. With a portrait. 165 pp. 75c. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This new book presents merely "another aspect of the Gos-

pel which the author never wearies of preaching—the miracle of charity, the transforming power of love.”

*Heart of the World.* By H. Rider Haggard, author of *Montezuma's Daughter*, etc. Illustrated. 347 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A story of strong imaginative power, based upon Mr. Haggard's travels in Central America—the land of the Aztecs, and their fabled City of Gold hidden in the heart of Yucatan.

*The Judgment Books.* A story. By E. F. Benson, author of *Dodo*. Illustrated. Harper's Little Novels. 176 pp. 16mo. \$1.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

A charming "occult" story. The only two characters are an artist and his wife. The husband's imagination is rendered morbid through brooding over the sins of youth. In attempting to paint a picture of himself as he is, he paints himself as he was before marriage. It is a tale with a good moral, though perhaps overdrawn in its portrayal of the sufferings of repentance.

*Doctor Gray's Quest.* By Francis H. Underwood, LL. D., author of *Quabbin*, etc. 406 pp. 12mo.

The author was United States consul at Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland. His works, of which this is perhaps the strongest, are marked by vividness of description, picturesqueness in portrayal of certain phases of life, and a certain peculiarity of style.

*The Woman Who Did.* By Grant Allen. 225 pp. 12mo. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Bros.

To say of this book that it is startling would not distinguish it from numerous other novels which during the last few years have treated of the marriage question. No others, however, have startled us in quite the same way.

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The story is as sad as it is unusual. The effect can hardly be called immoral, for the woman who conceives this audacious scheme

is absolutely honest and pure in her intentions. Nor, on the other hand, can it be said to contribute much to the elevation of the social order. As long as the economic principles and the legal system of the present day hold, the family must be recognized as the unit of the state. Wherever the book is read without prejudice, the effect will be to clear the ideas regarding the relation of women to marriage, and to quicken the social conscience which now too often allows a wife to be dependent on her husband to such an extent that she loses much of her strength of character and individuality.

*The Jewel of Ynis Galon.* Being a hitherto unprinted chapter in the History of the Sea Rovers. By Owen Rhoscomyl. Illustrated. 329 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

"It is a work of the most romantic-realistic school. The story is one of pirates and buried treasure in an island off the coast of Wales, told by a boy of seventeen, who is the hero of the tale; and so well is it done that it fascinates the reader, putting him under an hypnotic spell, lasting long after the book has been laid aside. It is dedicated to 'every one whose blood rouses at a tale of tall fights and reckless adventure,' to men and boys alike; yet there will be keener appreciation by the boys of larger growth, whose dreams 'of buried treasure and of one day discovering some hoard whereby to become rich beyond imagination' have become dim and blurred in the 'toil and struggle for subsistence.'"

*The Princess Aline.* By Richard Harding Davis, author of *The West from a Car Window*, etc. Illustrated by C. D. Gibson. 163 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Harper & Bros.

"A young painter setting out in pursuit of the Princess whose photograph has charmed him, and following her half way around the world without coming up with her, only to find at the end of the chase that it is the American girl he has been travelling with that he really loves, this is the whole thread of the story."

*Daughters of the Revolution and their Times.* 1769-1776. An Historical Romance. By Charles Carleton Coffin. Illustrated. 387 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The story opens in the fall of 1769, when the wives of the Boston merchants had sworn not to drink a drop of Stamp Act tea. For the first time an account is given of the tragic fate of the boy Christopher Snider, whose murder led to the Boston massacre of 1776. The venality and corruption of parliament and the court of King George are also set forth.

*The Master.* By I. Zangwill. Illustrated. 523 pp. 12mo. \$1.75. New York: Harper & Bros.

A very long story, the first novel attempted by the author of *The Children of the Ghetto* and *A King of Schnorrers*. Its ultimate place in literature the future only can decide, but it certainly has many points of great vitality.

*The Story of Sonny Sahib.* By Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan), author of *A Social Departure*,

*An American Girl in London*, etc. 12mo. \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"A curious study of the development of a child's nature under extraordinary influences. He is born in a hut at Cawnpore during Nana Sahib's rebellion. His mother dies. All the other white folks are slaughtered. Tooni, his ayah, and her husband take the baby far away and bring him up as their own. \* \* \* He grows to be a fine manly lad, with a keen sense of honor and a quick wit, and he has some very interesting experiences before the English Captain Sahib, his father, discovers him."

*The Boy Soldiers of 1812*. By Everett T. Tomlinson, author of *The Search for Andrew Field*, etc. Illustrated. War of 1812 series. 319 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

"The scene is laid on and about Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. The history and traditions of this section of our country furnish abundant material which has never been used, and which the author works into the story with great effect. The juvenile reader will find in the description of the adventures and exploits of David Field and Elijah Spicer and their friends plenty of wholesome excitement and much of historical interest."

*A Voice in the Wilderness*. By Maria Weed. Cloth, gilt stamped. 225 pp. 50c. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

"A story of warning against the indiscriminate use of morphine to make a patient's suffering endurable. A highly cultivated woman, who is almost an artist in music, has become the slave of this habit. She is cured by a physician whose first wife had succumbed to the same morphine disease."

### Miscellaneous:—

*Your Will: How to Make It*. By George F. Tucker, author of a *Manual of Wills*, etc. 113 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"Not only gives all necessary suggestions to those intending to make their wills; but also shows every man and woman who believes in the fairness of the laws providing for the distribution of property in the event of not leaving a will, that the very best reasons may exist for making one."

*Boat Sailing in Fair Weather and Foul*. By Captain A. J. Kenealy. With illustrations and diagrams. Outing Library of Sport. 182 pp. 12mo. Boards 50c; cloth \$1.00. New York: Outing Publishing Co.

This little book is full of the results of ripe experience. It tells the amateur how to buy a boat, how to sail her, how to fit out for a cruise, and how to lay up for the winter. It gives a few hints on buying a marine glass, on variation and deviation of the compass, on marlin-spike seamanship, and on weather.

*Pleasure-Cycling*. By Henry Clyde. Illustrated. 186 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

It is especially intended to aid amateur riders of the safety bicycle

in an intelligent use of their wheels, having been written solely for the instruction and benefit of persons in the pursuit of health and pleasure.

*How to Make Money Although a Woman.* By Irene W. Hartt, author of *How to Get Married Although a Woman.* The Peerless series. 142 pp. 12mo. Paper, 25c. New York: J. S. Ogilvie.

"Its special object is to point out the methods which actual experience has found to be most suitable for those who may have to become breadwinners, and, without preaching, it offers very valuable advice. Its practical everyday common sense is written in the most attractive manner—so attractive that it will often be heeded."

*A Wheel Within a Wheel.* How I Learned to Ride the Bicycle. With some reflections by the way. By Frances E. Willard. Illustrated. 75 pp. 12mo. 50c. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.

An amusing account of the experiences of one who at "the ripe age of fifty-three" learned to ride a bicycle, giving excellent reasons, based on considerations of health and economy, why this health-giving recreation should be widely adopted.



## NECROLOGY.

### American:—

ALMY, JOHN J., rear-admiral, United States navy; born in Rhode Island April 25, 1814; died in Washington, D. C., May 16. He entered the navy in 1829, became commodore in 1869, and rear-admiral in 1873, and was retired in 1877, after a brief term in command of the Brooklyn navy yard. He was present in 1860 at the surrender of Walker and his filibusters on the *Tinto*, and commanded the *Fulton* in the Paraguay expedition of 1858-9. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpam in the Mexican war. While in command of the *Connecticut* during the civil war, he captured four noted blockade-runners with valuable cargoes. He commanded the South Atlantic squadron until 1867. In 1873, while his flagship was at Panama, a revolution broke out there. Admiral Almy landed a force of seamen and marines, and afforded protection to the traffic of the Panama railroad.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM M., ex-chancellor of the Fourth circuit of Tennessee; born in 1827; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 11.

BURNETT, PETER H., first governor of California; born in Nashville, Tenn.; died in San Francisco, Cal., May 16, aged 87. He went to Oregon overland in 1843; took a prominent part there in the organization of the territorial government; was member of the legislature in 1844 and 1848. The gold excitement in California in 1848 drew him there. He took an active part in promoting a state form of government, and was elected the first governor in 1849. He resigned in 1851, practiced law, and was a supreme court judge in 1857-1858. He published *The Path Which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic*

*Church* (1860); *The American Theory of Government, Considered with Reference to the Present Crisis* (1861); *Recollections of an Old Pioneer* (1878); and *Reasons Why We Should Believe in God, Love God, and Obey God* (1884).

BYRON, JAMES M., M. D., physician; born in Lima, Peru, July 24, 1861; died in New York city from consumption contracted while studying the bacilli of tuberculosis in the Loomis laboratory, May 8. He studied medicine in Naples and Paris, afterwards coming to New York. During the cholera scare in 1891 and 1892 he rendered valuable service as a member of the quarantine staff, being physician and bacteriologist on Swinburne island.

CAMPBELL, JAMES H., U. S. minister to Norway and Sweden under President Lincoln 1864-66; born in Williamsport, Penn., Feb. 8, 1820; died in Wayne, Penn., April 12. Admitted to the bar in 1841, he was elected to congress as a republican in 1844; was defeated in 1856; but re-elected in 1858 and 1860.

CARTWRIGHT, REV. BARTON H., a pioneer of Methodist Episcopal work in the West; born in New York in 1810; died in Oregon, Ill., April 3.

COLBY, C. C., president of the Colby Piano Company, Erie, Penn.; died April 8. After studying piano manufacturing in Europe, he became a member of the New York firm of Colby & Duncan. He established the present company in 1888.

COLTON, JOSEPH, ex-Confederate general; born in West Springfield, Mass., in 1813, of old Puritan stock; died in New Haven, Conn., May 9. He was aide-de-camp to General Pemberton, and became general after the siege of Vicksburg.

DANA, JAMES DWIGHT, eminent geologist, professor in Yale University; born in Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1813; died in New Haven, Conn., April 14. He was graduated at Yale in 1833, being appointed instructor in mathematics to midshipmen in the United States navy. In 1836 to 1838 he acted as assistant in chemistry to Professor Silliman at Yale, being appointed also mineralogist and geologist to the exploring expedition sent by the government to the Southern and Pacific oceans in 1838. After an absence of three years and ten months he returned home, living in Washington first, but moving to New Haven in 1844, marrying Henrietta Frances, daughter of Professor Silliman. The results of his labors were given in his *Report on Zoophytes* (1846), in which he proposed a new classification and described 230 new species; *Report on the Geology of the Pacific* (1849) and *Report on Crustacea* (1852). These volumes made him famous. He also published *Coral Reefs and Islands* (1853); *Manual of Geology* (1863); *Text-book of Geology* (1864); *The Geological Story Briefly Told* (1875); and many shorter papers in the *American Journal of Science*, of which he had been the editor for many years.

In 1872 the Geological Society of London conferred upon him the Woolston medal, and in 1877 he was presented with the Copley gold medal from the Royal Society of London. He was a member of the Royal Academies of Science in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome, Turin, Stockholm, Vienna, and a member also of nearly all the leading scientific societies in this country and abroad. In 1855 on Professor Silliman's resignation, he succeeded to the chair of natural history and geology at Yale. In 1892 he asked the Yale corporation to appoint a successor to his chair, and Professor H. S. Williams was elected; but the corporation requested Professor Dana to continue his

lectures, and this he did until January, 1894. A revision of his *Manual of Geology* was published last February. One of the books for which Professor Dana is undoubtedly best known is his *System of Mineralogy*, first published in 1837, revised in 1844, again in 1850, 1854, and in 1868, and still again in 1892. This work has become an authority the world over, as also has been his *Manual of Geology*.

DEMOREST, W. JENNINGS, founder and publisher of *Demorest's Family Magazine*, and a noted prohibition leader and philanthropist; born in New York city June 10, 1822; died there April 9. After an experience in various mechanical pursuits and in the drygoods trade, he entered journalism in 1860 as proprietor of *Demorest's Illustrated News*. He was a member of the firm of J. J. Little & Co. He was prominently identified with the Abolition reform. In 1885 he organized the National Prohibition Bureau, and later the Constitutional League, through which he intended to press to the United States supreme court a case attacking the constitutionality of liquor license and tax laws. In 1886 he originated the "Demorest Medal Contest" system, giving at his own expense, silver, gold, and diamond mounted medals for the best recitations of prohibition selections. These contests are now held all over the world, and have proved an effective agency for advancing prohibition sentiment. In 1885 he ran for lieutenant-governor of New York state on the prohibition ticket. On this occasion he polled more votes than the rest of the ticket.

EATON, DANIEL CADY, professor of botany in Yale University since 1864; died in New Haven, Conn., June 29, aged 61. He was graduated at Yale in 1857. His work was almost entirely in the Sheffield Scientific School, although he generally offered one or two electives for academic seniors. Professor Eaton was a member of the government expedition to the Wahsatch mountains in Utah, several years ago. He was an author and a frequent contributor of articles on botanical subjects, his best known work being *The Ferns of North America*.

FAIRBANKS, FRANKLIN, president of the great firm of scale manufacturers; born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., June 28, 1828; died there April 24. At the age of 17 he entered the employ of E. and T. Fairbanks & Co. He was prominently connected with various banking, railroad, and manufacturing interests, and with numerous educational institutions. In December, 1891, he gave to the town of St. Johnsbury the costly Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science. He had been active in public life; had been speaker of the house; and was for more than twenty years a member of the republican state committee. In church work Colonel Fairbanks was especially active.

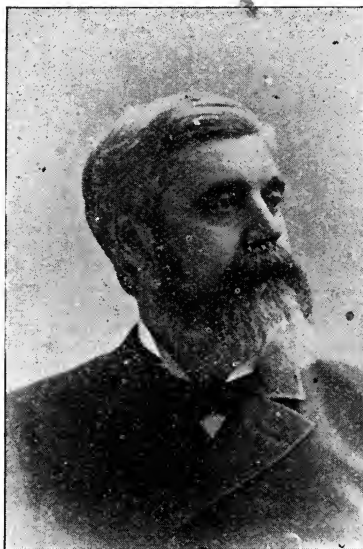
GORMAN, JOHN J., ex-sheriff of New York city; born there in 1829; died May 21. For thirty years he was an active and trusted leader of the Tammany Hall organization.

GREEN, ROBERT S., ex-governor of New Jersey; born in Elizabeth, N. J., Mar. 25, 1831; died there May 7. He was graduated at Princeton in 1850, and admitted to the bar in 1853; elected to congress in 1884 and 1886; in 1886 was elected governor on the democratic ticket; in 1890 was made vice-chancellor; and in 1894 a judge of the court of errors and appeals.

GRESHAM, WALTER QUINTON, United States secretary of state; born in Harrison co., Ind., March 17, 1832; died in Washington, D. C., May 28. Like many of our most vigorous and efficient soldiers and statesmen, Mr. Gresham was born in circumstances which pre-



cluded his obtaining a college education, but which tended to develop strength and self-reliance by forcing him to make use of his uttermost intellectual resources. His schooling was limited to attendance at a district school for one term a year, a few years' course in Corydon Academy, and one year in Bloomington University. After this short course of study he returned to Corydon to study law in the office of Judge William A. Porter. Three years of legal study fitted him for entrance to the bar, and at the age of 22 he began the practice of law in partnership with Thomas G. Slaughter. Two years after his admission to the bar, John C. Fremont was nominated for the presidency as the first candidate of the recently formed republican party. Naturally, Mr. Gresham, an enthusiastic Henry Clay whig not long before, now entered vigorously into the support of Fremont. In 1860, at the end of a campaign which he had conducted with great success, and in which he was the republican candidate in a strongly democratic district, he was elected to the legislature. In the following session he was chairman of the committee on military affairs. The son of a soldier, and of martial spirit and bearing himself, he had been the captain of a company before his entrance into the legislature. At the close of his legislative term he was appointed by Governor Morton lieutenant-colonel of a regiment just entering the civil war. In the latter part of 1861 he became colonel. Two years later, after having served with distinguished credit around Corinth and at Vicksburg, he was made a brigadier-general on the recommendation of Sherman and Grant. In the summer of 1864 he was severely wounded in the leg at the battle of Leggett's Hill, and was compelled to return to his home in Indiana. The war had ended before he recovered, but he had received the rank of brevet major-general. After having returned to the practice of law again for a short time, in partnership with Judge Butler and Noble C. Butler, Mr. Gresham was nominated by the republicans for congress. Again he had the fortune to contest the office in a district strongly democratic, and this time with a notable opponent, Michael C. Kerr, who afterwards became speaker of the house of representatives. Gresham was defeated this year, 1866, and again two years



HON. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,  
LATE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE.

later as a candidate for the same office against the same opponent. During this time his excellent war record was remembered by his chief, General Grant, who upon his election to the presidency offered him in turn the post of collector of the port at New Orleans, the United States district attorneyship for Indiana, and the office of judge of the United States district court of Indiana. The first two offices he declined, the judgeship he accepted. He remained upon the bench until 1883. His career as judge was in the highest degree commendable, and rendered memorable because of the notable cases upon which he gave decisions. The whisky ring was prominently involved in the litigation which came before Judge Gresham, and received from him the most relentless handling consistent with judicial impartiality. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him to the office of postmaster-general. His successful fight against the Louisiana lottery, and his exclusion of their business from the mails, made his administration of this office notable. On the death of Mr. Folger, Mr. Gresham was transferred to the office of secretary of the treasury left vacant by him. In October, 1884, however, he resigned this office, and in December of that year was appointed United States circuit judge in Illinois. Judge Gresham's name was presented to the republican national convention in 1888; but his candidacy did not arouse sufficient enthusiasm to make him a formidable rival for the nomination. Gradually he separated from the traditions and principles of the republican party. In 1892 he was offered the nomination for the presidency by the national populist convention. This he declined, and a few months later announced his intention to vote for Mr. Cleveland. The office of secretary of state was offered to him by President Cleveland, upon his entering on his second term.

HARRIS, GENERAL T. A., ex-Confederate soldier; died in Louisville, Ky., April 9. At the age of 16 he raised a regiment in Missouri; fought against and defeated a detachment of men under Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader. He commanded a regiment from Missouri in the Mexican war, and when the civil war broke out he took command of another regiment, which fought with the South. He was sent from Missouri as a member of the Confederate congress, in which he distinguished himself. Just after the war he was editor of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and did much to build up the paper.

HAYMAN, GENERAL S. B., Union veteran; born in Pennsylvania in 1820; died in Houstonia, Mo., May 1. Graduated at West Point in 1842, he distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and with the Army of the Potomac throughout the civil war. He was retired in 1872.

JORDAN, GENERAL THOMAS J., Union veteran; died in Philadelphia, Penn., April 2, aged 74. Served throughout the war, and in February, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services."

KNOX, CHARLES, the well-known hatter of New York city; born in Ireland in 1818; died in New York city April 19.

MANSUR, CHARLES H., deputy comptroller of the United States treasury; born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 6, 1835; died in Washington, D. C., April 16. In early life he removed to Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1856; was a democratic member of the 50th, 51st, and 52d congresses.

MARVIL, JOSHUA PERKINS HOPKINS, governor of Delaware;

born in Laurel, Sussex co., Del., Sep. 3, 1825; died there April 8. In early life he endured the hardships of poverty; but finally won success through enterprise and mechanical skill. He invented a machine for making peach and berry baskets, as a result of which he acquired a fortune. His triumphant election to the governorship in November, 1894, as a republican, was his first entry into public office.

McCULLOCH, HUGH, ex-secretary of the United States treasury; born in Kennebunk, Me., Dec. 7, 1808; died near Washington, D. C., May 24. In early life he entered the banking business in Indiana, finally becoming president of the state bank. In 1863 he was made comptroller of the treasury, and in 1865 President Lincoln appointed him secretary. He did much to put in operation the national banking system, and to relieve the finances of the country from the straits in which they were as a result of the enormous expenses of the war. He retired from office March 4, 1869, and from 1871 to 1878 was engaged in banking in London. Upon the resignation of Secretary Gresham 1884, he was again appointed secretary of the treasury by President Arthur. He was the only man, with the exception of Secretary Windom, who ever held this cabinet position twice. He was the last survivor of the thirteen men who at different times were in President Lincoln's cabinet.

MORRIS, JOHN A., well known turf-man, owner of Morris Park in Westchester co., N. Y., and prominently identified with the Louisiana lottery enterprise; born in Jersey City, N. J., July 29, 1836; died on his ranch near Kerrville, Tex., May 26.

NEWTON, GENERAL JOHN, soldier and engineer, president of the Panama Railroad Company; born in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 24, 1823; died in New York city May 1. Graduated at West Point in 1842, he was commissioned in the engineers; acted for a time as assistant professor at West Point; and took part in the construction of Forts Warren, Trumbull, Wayne, Porter, Niagara, and Ontario. In 1858 he was chief engineer of the Utah expedition.

His war service was long and brilliant, beginning in the valley of Virginia in 1861, and extending through the Peninsula, Maryland, Rappahannock, Chancellorsville, Pennsylvania, and Georgia campaigns. He took part in the following battles, besides others: Gaines's Mill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rocky-faced Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New-Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station.

His most important work as engineer was the removal of the obstructions to navigation in the East river, at Hell Gate, near New York city. He also planned the recently completed Harlem ship canal (p. 383).

PEIXOTO, FLORIANO VIEIRA, ex-president of Brazil; born in the province of Alagoas in 1842; died in Rio de Janeiro June 29. He adopted a military career. In the war with Paraguay (1865-70) he did not display any extraordinary talent, and afterward retired from the service, devoting himself to the management of his landed property. On the liberation of the slaves by imperial decree in 1888, he found himself on the brink of bankruptcy. He re-entered the army, and witnessed, in 1889, with a certain inward satisfaction, the downfall of the emperor who had ruined him by the slave emancipation. He gave in his adhesion to the republic, and was appointed a senator. In 1891 he was elected vice-president of the republic, and, on the forced resignation of the dictator, Fonseca (Vol. 1, p. 564), succeeded to the

presidency Nov. 23, 1891. He did not however show to the navy and his former associate, Admiral Mello, as much favor as was expected, and for this reason, together with suspicions as to the dictatorial designs of Peixoto, the admiral bombarded Rio in earnest. A protracted struggle ended in March, 1894, in the victory of the government. In spite of subsequent desultory fighting in the southern provinces, General Peixoto successfully completed his term of office last November. He quietly made room for his legally elected successor, Prudente de Moraes, and had since taken no prominent part in politics. He was a statesman of the South American type, who displayed energy and considerable tenacity of purpose, and his defects appear to have been neither so numerous nor so heinous as they are sometimes depicted.

PHILLIPS, HENRY, archæologist, philologist, and numismatist; born in Philadelphia, Penn., Sep. 6, 1838; died there June 6. Since 1863 he had been secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and since 1880 secretary of the American Philosophical Society. He wrote *Paper Currency of the American Colonies* and *American Continental Money*.

RENWICK, JAMES, well known architect and art *connoisseur*; born in New York city Nov. 1, 1818; died there June 23. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1836, and took up engineering and architecture. He drew the plans for the Smithsonian Institution building and the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C.; Calvary and other churches in New York city; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie; the Y. M. C. A. building, New York city; several of the public buildings on Randall's and Blackwell's islands; the restoration of the old Spanish cathedral, St. Augustine, Fla.; and other structures. Perhaps the greatest monument to his architectural genius is St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city. His munificent bequest to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is elsewhere spoken of (p. 461).

ROBINSON, DR. GEORGE TAYLOR, pathologist of Cooper hospital, Camden, N. J.; born in Washington, D. C., in 1861; died in Camden, N. J., June 28. He was said to be the discoverer of the use of the spectroscope in medicine.

SCOTT, JAMES W., one of the proprietors of the *Chicago Times-Herald*; born in Walworth co., Wis., in June, 1849; died suddenly in New York city April 14. He was educated at Galena, Ill., and Beloit, Wis., and served for a time in the government printing office in Washington. His first newspaper venture on his own account was at Huntington, Md., in 1872. Within two years he sold out and returned to Galena, where he joined his father in starting a paper called *The Industrial Press*. He went to Chicago in 1875, and, in company with F. W. Rice, purchased *The Daily National Hotel Reporter*, which is still published by Mr. Rice. In the spring of 1871 *The Chicago Herald* was founded by a stock company, of which Mr. Scott was the head, and from that time to his death he continued as publisher of that paper. In 1833 John R. Walsh purchased a controlling interest in *The Herald*, Mr. Scott retaining the next interest. On February 10, 1895, Mr. Scott purchased Mr. Walsh's stock and the control. On March 4 last *The Herald* was consolidated with *The Times*, the late Mayor Carter Harrison's paper, and the paper has since been known as *The Times-Herald*.

In April, 1890, Mr. Scott, with Mr. Walsh, founded the *Chicago Evening Post*. At the time Mr. Scott bought the interest of Mr.

Walsh in *The Herald*, he also took his stock in *The Evening Post*. He was a member of a number of the leading clubs of Chicago. He was for six years president of the United Press. Mr. Scott was one of the original promoters of the World's Columbian Exposition, of which he afterward became a director, a member of the executive committee, and chairman of the committee on printing. He was married in 1873 to Miss Carrie R. Green, of Naperville, Ill.

SEELYE, JULIUS HAWLEY, ex-president of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; born at Bethel, Conn., Sep. 14, 1824; died May 12. The

son of a thrifty Connecticut farmer, he entered Amherst College at the age of twenty-one and graduated four years later. After a theological course begun at Auburn and continued at Halle, he became pastor of the First Reformed Dutch church in Schenectady, N. Y. In 1850 he left his pastorate to become professor of mental and moral philosophy at Amherst. In 1872 he went to India to lecture to the Hindoos on Christianity. In 1874 Professor Seelye entered politics. Governor Washburn appointed him one of a commission to revise the state laws on taxation, and soon after an independent political movement resulted in his nomination for congress. His candidacy was successful. His sympathies in his congressional career were



JULIUS H. SEELYE, LL. D.,  
EX-PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

usually with the republicans, but he refused to vote for seating Mr. Hayes. He declined a renomination at the close of his term in 1877, because he had received a call to the presidency of Amherst. As college president he was unique and successful. He knew all his students, and made them feel that he was the personal friend of each. He introduced the "senate system" of college discipline, by which representative students have the greatest share in determining the discipline that the college officers shall use. As teacher of philosophy he was highly successful. He translated Dr. Albert Schweigler's *History of Philosophy*, revised and edited Hickok's *Mental Science*, and rewrote Hickok's *Moral Science*. A more popular work of which he is the author is *The Way, the Truth, and the Life—Lectures to the Hindoos*.

SMITH, GREEN CLAY, preacher, soldier, and politician; born in Richmond, Ky., July 2, 1832; died in Washington, D. C., June 29.

Served in the Mexican war. As a member of the Kentucky legislature he opposed secession; and he fought for the Union, being brevetted major-general at the close of the war. At the Baltimore republican convention in 1864 he was defeated for second place by Andrew Johnson by only half a vote. He was governor of Montana from 1866 to 1869, when he entered the Baptist ministry. In 1876 he was nominated for president as a prohibitionist. He afterward became an evangelist; but in 1890 was called to a Baptist pastorate in Washington.

STEVENS, MRS. PARAN, prominent society leader in New York city; born in Lowell, Mass.; died in New York April 3, aged about 65.

STONE, DAVID M., journalist; born in Oxford, Conn., Dec. 23, 1817; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2. He was a merchant in Philadelphia, Penn., 1842-49. In 1849 he was given charge of *The Dry Goods Reporter* in New York city; but late in that year severed connection with that paper and became commercial editor of *The Journal of Commerce*. In 1861, with W. C. Prime, he purchased the paper, and in 1866 became editor-in-chief. In 1852 he was made president of the New York Associated Press, and held that office over twenty-five years. He retired from active work on *The Journal of Commerce* in June, 1893. Perhaps the most interesting incident in Mr. Stone's career was the temporary suppression of his paper by the United States government in 1864 for publishing a forged draft proclamation purporting to come from President Lincoln.

SUTHERLAND, CHARLES, ex-surgeon-general United States army; born in Pennsylvania in 1831; died in Washington, D. C., May 10. He served throughout the war in the medical corps of the army, and in 1866 was promoted to assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, for meritorious services during the war. In 1876 he was made a surgeon and in 1890 became surgeon-general.

SWAIN, GENERAL JAMES B., born in New York; died at his home in Sing Sing May 27, aged 75. For many years he was associated with Horace Greeley in journalism. At the outbreak of the war he was connected with the *New York Times* and became an intimate friend of President Lincoln. Having raised a company of cavalry in 1861, he went to the front and distinguished himself, in 1865 becoming aide-de-camp to general Fenton, with the title of general.

TAFT, LEVI B., jurist; born in Massachusetts; died in Pontiac, Mich., April 29, aged 73. Graduated at Dartmouth in 1843; studied law, and entered upon its practice in Chicago, Ill., where he remained about fifteen years; removed to Pontiac in 1868; and was made judge of the sixth judicial circuit in 1875.

WICKLIFFE, ROBERT C., ex-governor of Louisiana; born in Washington county, Ky.; died in Shelbyville, Ky., April 18, aged 75. Removed to Louisiana in 1846; became lieutenant-governor in 1855, and governor on the expiration of his term; in 1866 refused to take the oath under the reconstruction laws, required to qualify him for the seat in congress to which he had been elected.

WILSON, HON. JAMES F., ex-United States senator from Iowa; born in Newark, O., Oct. 19, 1828; died in Fairfield, Iowa, April 24. Was elected to the convention for revising the constitution of Iowa in 1856; sat in both houses of the legislature; was a member of congress 1861-69, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee; was one of the managers on the part of the house for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Was elected a United States senator in 1882.

When the state supreme court declared the Iowa original package law unconstitutional, Mr. Wilson secured the passage of the federal original package law, which was upheld by the courts. He assisted in framing the interstate commerce law.

WINCHESTER, LOCKE W., vice-president of the National Express Company; died May 17. He was quartermaster and commissary of the 7th regiment, New York infantry, during the early years of the war.

### Foreign:—

BACON, RT. HON. SIR JAMES, privy councillor of England, formerly judge of the chancery division of Her Majesty's high court of justice; born in 1798; died June 2.

BAKAR, ABU, sultan of Johore; born in 1835; died in London, Eng., June 5. He was a grandson of the prince who ceded Singapore to the British; ascended the throne in 1866. He was an enlightened ruler, with liberal ideas, and was popular in England, where he travelled much. He first came into notoriety in 1893 through a breach of promise suit brought against him in London under the name of "Mr. Albert Baker" by a Miss Jenny Mighell. The sultan won his case on the ground that he was a reigning sovereign, and, therefore, the English courts had no jurisdiction over him. Johore is a Malay state lying two degrees north of the equator, and is now under a British protectorate.

BUCHANAN, SIR GEORGE, eminent specialist in infectious diseases; died in London, Eng., May 5, aged about 65. From 1870 to 1882 he was medical officer of the local government board. Among his published works are many official reports, and his *Lettsonian Lectures on the Lung Diseases of Children*.

CAMPBELL, LORD COLIN, fifth son of the present (the eighth) Duke of Argyll; died in Bombay, India, June 18, aged 42. He was a lawyer by profession and an M. P., and figured in 1884 in a divorce suit, in which his wife obtained a judicial separation.

CHENAVARD, PAUL, French painter; born in Lyons in 1807; died in Paris April 12. Most of his subjects were taken from ancient history, as *The Deluge*, *Crossing the Rubicon*, *Birth of Christ*, etc. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor.

CHESNEY, SIR GEORGE T. C., K. C. B., M. P., British general; died in London, Eng., March 31. He was the author of a brochure, *The Battle of Dorking*, which created a great sensation several years ago in England, by pointing out under cover of a clever story the weak points in the home defenses of Great Britain. He was educated at Woolwich and joined the Bengal engineers in 1848. He was made a lieutenant in 1854, and served throughout the siege of Delhi, where he was twice wounded severely. He rose rapidly in rank, and in 1855 became a general. In 1868 he published his *Indian Polity*, which was followed by *The Dilemma* and *The Private Secretary* in 1881. In 1886 General Chesney became a member of the council of the governor-general of India, serving until 1891. He was made a K. C. B. in 1892, and elected to parliament from Oxford.

DOUCET, CHARLES CAMILLE, French dramatic author and critic, and permanent secretary of the French Academy; born in Paris May 16, 1812; died there April 1. He produced many plays and poems, collected in 1858 in two volumes entitled *Comédies en Vers*, among them *Un Jeune Homme* (1841), *Dernier Banquet* (1847), *Le Fruit Défendu* (1857), and others. In 1853 he became chief of the division

of theatres in the ministry of state, having full charge of the imperial theatres of Paris and the provinces. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1865, taking the place of Alfred de Vigny. He became a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1847, and a grand officer of that body in 1891.

FAITHFULL, MISS EMILY, noted economist and philanthropist; born in Surrey, England, in 1835; died in London June 3. She early became interested in improving the condition of women. In 1860 she collected a band of female compositors and established a printing



PROFESSOR T. H. HUXLEY,  
DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST.

office in London. Queen Victoria was a patroness of the enterprise. In May, 1863, Miss Faithfull started a monthly publication, called *The Victoria Magazine*, devoted to advocating the claims of women to remunerative employment. In 1868 she published a novel entitled *Change Upon Change*, and about the same time began to appear as a lecturer, in which capacity she soon achieved a high degree of popularity. Later she was a member of the editorial staff of a magazine entitled *The Lady's Pictorial*. She was also an active member of the Ladies' Sanitary Association, which had for its object the spread of the knowledge of sanitary laws among the poorer classes by means of lectures, pamphlets, etc. She visited the United States several times, making her first voyage hither in 1872. After her third trip, in which she visited the Far West, she published a book entitled *Three Visits to America*, containing descriptions of industrial and other pursuits which she found here carried on by women. Miss Faithfull received numerous marks of Queen Victoria's interest in her work, including a civil service pension.

HODGSON, JOHN EVANS, English painter; born in London, Mar. 1, 1831; died in Buckinghamshire June 19. He became a member of the Royal Academy in 1879. Of late years he had confined himself largely to subjects of Moorish life.

HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY, English biologist; born at Ealing, Middlesex, Eng., May 4, 1825; died at Eastbourne, June 28. After attending for a few years a semi-public school in which his father was one of the masters, he entered the medical school at Charing Cross hospital at the age of 17. Here he spent three years in hard study,



and then passed the first Bachelor of Medicine examination at the University of London, receiving honors in anatomy and physiology. He appears not to have thought highly of the instruction which he received in his early school days, and makes scant mention of his father or his father's teaching. But he pays a tribute to his mother in saying of the remarkable keenness of perception which he possessed, that it resembled the quality of his mother, which enabled her to see things "in a flash." Although he had in his earlier youth a great liking for mechanical engineering, he found himself at the age of 20 beginning the practice of medicine among the poor of London. His practice here was of short duration, for in his 21st year he joined the medical service of the royal navy. Sir John Richardson soon obtained for him the position of assistant surgeon on Her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, which was about to start on a voyage to the coasts of Australia and New Guinea. This expedition lasted four years, and Huxley took advantage of his opportunity to study the fauna of the waters he traversed. The results of his researches he wrote out and sent to England. Many of them were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society. Upon his return to England in 1850 he found that he already had there a growing reputation as a scientist on account of the publication of these papers. He was well received in the circle of scientists, and decided that his life could best be spent in scientific work. From then until his death he was a tireless and brilliant expounder of the truths of nature. He saw them with unprejudiced mind, and taught them with boundless enthusiasm. The year after his return to England he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and a year later he received one of that society's medals. Thirty years later he became its secretary, and in 1883 its president. In 1853, having decided to leave the naval service, he was appointed professor of natural history and palæontology in the Royal School of Mines. Part of his duties in this position was the delivering of a lecture every second year before workmen. Huxley's lectures in this capacity now constitute the well-known book, *Man's Place in Nature*. To the Fullerian professorship of physiology in the Royal Institution and the position of examiner in physiology and comparative anatomy for the University of London, he was appointed in 1855. He held the latter office seven years. The Hunterian professorship in the Royal College of Surgeons he held from 1863 to 1869. He was president of the biological section of the British association in the meetings held at Cambridge in 1862, and Liverpool in 1870. In 1869 and 1870 he was president of the Geological and Ethnological societies. He was a member of the London school board in 1870. In 1874 he was appointed Lord Rector of Aberdeen University for three years. And in 1881 he was appointed inspector of fisheries. All his offices he resigned in 1885, and removed to Eastbourne, where he lived until his death.

Professor Huxley is known among scientists as a great zoologist, —Haeckel placing him first among English zoologists; among theologians, as an agnostic of masterful resources in controversy; and among laymen, as a scientist of marvellous versatility of genius, great powers in expounding abstruse statements, and unusual perspicacity of style. His more purely technical work, which scientists alone can properly appreciate, is included in the treatises published by the Royal Society, the Geological Survey, and the Geological Society. Of these treatises his lecture before the Royal Society on *The Theory of the Vertebrate Skull*, and his *Manual of the Invertebrata*, are especially important. In his theological controversies with the Duke of Argyll,

Mr. Gladstone, Principal Wace, and the Bishop of Peterborough, he made clear the meaning of the term "agnostic," and defended the agnostic position, which he occupied, with no little controversial skill. It was Huxley who gave currency to the term "agnostic," meaning by it one who refuses assent to any statement which is not capable of scientific proof. Thus understood, the term agnostic cannot be confounded with materialist, positivist, or atheist. For Huxley himself repudiated materialism in that one of his lay sermons known as *The Physical Basis of Life*. It is well known that he held Comte's positivism almost in detestation; while the absurdity of attributing to so pronouncedly skeptical a mind as Huxley's a disbelief so radical as atheism is apparent. The most widely known of his works are those in which he uses his unusual clearness of style and acute reasoning powers to make recondite scientific truths intelligible to laymen. Of these his *Lay Sermons* are most popular, while his *Elementary Physiology* and his famous Norwich lectures on *A Piece of Chalk* deservedly hold a very high place among attempts to make science clear to others than scientists.

Huxley's life was lived during the most stormy period of the struggles of modern science against prejudice of all sorts. When he was thirty 30 years old the *Origin of Species* appeared; and in the controversy that followed Huxley stood as the foremost of the champions of the Darwinian theory, for he believed most thoroughly and enthusiastically in the theory of natural selection. He outlived the most stormy period, and endured until he saw evolution recognized as a working hypothesis by most scientists. The most marked of his characteristics were his acute powers of perception, his tenacity of purpose, his love of truth, and his firm adherence to the principle of absolute integrity of thought and action. No one else can describe his purpose in life so adequately as he himself. We quote from his autobiography:

"The objects which I have ever had more or less definitely in view have been to promote the increase of natural knowledge, and to forward the application of scientific methods of investigation to all the problems of life to the best of my ability, in the conviction—which has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength—that there is no alleviation for the sufferings of mankind except veracity of thought and action, and the resolute facing of the world as it is, when the garment of make-believe, by which pious hands have hidden its uglier features, is stripped off."

In another place he says that progress of society cannot come from imitating the cosmic process, still less by running away from it, but by combating it. And according to his principles he wrought carefully, consistently, and with a social instinct that was perfectly healthful.

LEGRAND, PIERRE, member of the French chamber of deputies and formerly minister of commerce in the cabinets of MM. Duclerc, Brisson, and Floquet; born May 13, 1834; died in Paris June 1.

MARTHA, BENJAMIN CONSTANT, French littérateur; born in Strasburg, June 4, 1820; died in Paris May 30. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the French Institute, and in 1880 was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. Among his works were: *The Moralists Under the Roman Empire* (1854), *The Poem of Lucrece* (1869), and *Delicacy in Art* (1884).

PAPE, VON, ALEXANDER AUGUST WILHELM, German field-marshal; born in Berlin in 1813; died there May 7. He entered the army in 1830. For gallantry at Königgrätz in 1866 he was pro-

moted to major-general. He took a prominent part in the Franco-Prussian war, and was made a lieutenant-general at the coronation of Emperor William I. He was afterward made a field-marshal and was military governor of Berlin.

PAYNE-SMITH, VERY REV. ROBERT, dean of Canterbury; died March 31. He was a great Syriac scholar, and had been engaged a great part of his life on, and had nearly finished, a Syriac dictionary. He also wrote largely on theology, and was a member of the committee for revision of the New Testament.

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, 3d baronet, son of the illustrious English prime minister of the same name; born in London, May 4, 1822; died there May 9. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the diplomatic service at Madrid and later at Berne. In 1855 he was made a lord of the admiralty, and from 1861 to 1865 was chief secretary for Ireland. He was returned one of the members in the liberal interest for Tamworth soon after the death of his father, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy July 2, 1850, and retained the seat till March, 1880. He was sworn a privy councillor in 1861, and made a G. C. B. in 1866. He took a prominent part in the debates of the house of commons, especially on Irish questions and subjects affecting the foreign policy of the country. He sat as a conservative for Huntingdon in 1884-5, and for Blackburn from 1885-6. At the general election of 1886 he stood as a home ruler from Inverness Burghs, but was defeated. He was a brother of the late speaker of the house.

PORTER, SIR GEORGE HORNIDGE, regius professor of surgery in the University of Dublin; born in 1822; died June 16.

SELBORNE, EARL OF (Roundell Palmer), English jurist; born Nov. 27, 1812; died May 4. He was solicitor-general in 1861, attorney-general in 1863, and lord chancellor in 1872 and 1880. In 1871 he was one of the British counsel before the court of arbitration at Geneva. He withdrew from the liberals in 1885, becoming a liberal unionist.

SUPPÉ, VON, FRANZ, musical composer; born on shipboard near Spalato, Dalmatia, April 20, 1820; died near Vienna, Austria, May 21. He was of Belgian descent, and known as the "German Offenbach." He achieved success with *The Country Girl* (1847), and *Paragraph 3* (1858); was known in America chiefly through his *Futintza*, *Boccaccio*, and *Poet and Peasant*.

VISCHNEGRADSKY, M., ex-finance minister of Russia; died April 6. He began life as the son of an humble and impoverished village priest, and became mathematical master of the Russian Pedagogues' Institute. His first appearance in public life was as one of the most energetic organizers of the Moscow exhibition; and it was not until after he had amassed a fortune of several million rubles by speculation in railroads that he entered the public service. He first attracted the attention of the late Czar Alexander III. by the remarkable ability which he displayed in certain official committees; and though he had never been trained in the financial administration and had never been known as a political economist, he was at once appointed minister of finance. M. Vischnegradsky did not certainly reform all existing abuses in the Russian financial administration; but he worked hard to ameliorate the financial situation, and his efforts were attended with considerable success, as was shown by the decided improvement in the national credit during his term of office. He was retired in the latter part of 1892, mainly owing to ill-health.

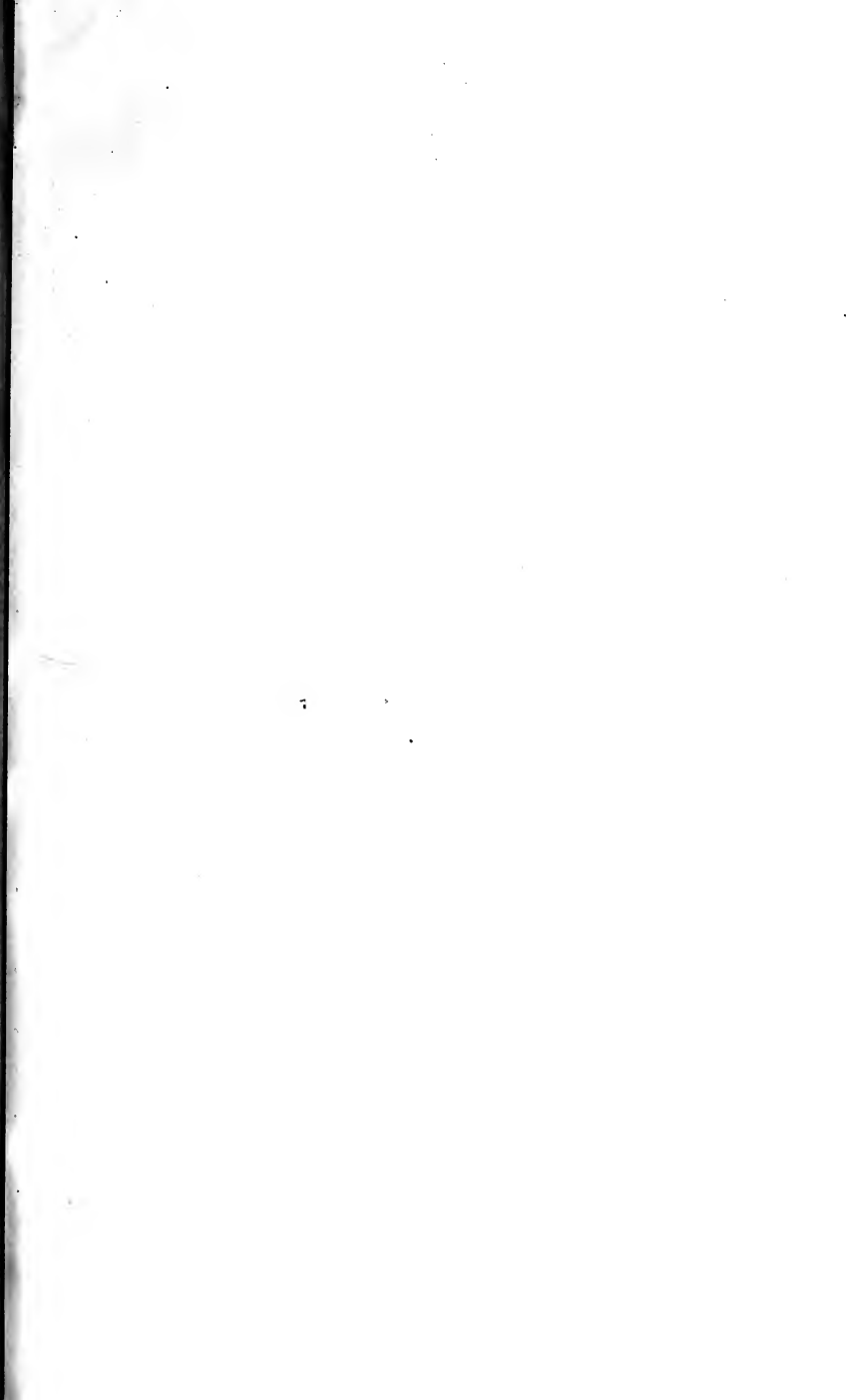
His name will remain on record as that of one of the most capable, hard-working, and, above all, honest, of all the ministers who have ever had control of the national treasury of Russia.

VOGT, KARL, biologist; born in Giessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 5, 1817; died in Geneva, Switzerland, May 5. He first came into prominence as the active collaborator of Agassiz and Desor. He was appointed to a chair at Giessen University. In 1848 he threw himself into the democratic movement, and was one of the last supporters of the national party. His services to the cause, however, cost him his chair. He then retired to Berne, and afterward to Nice, where he resumed his biological researches. In the following year he was appointed professor at Geneva, and from that time identified himself with the civic life of the country of his adoption, becoming a member of both the federal and national councils. Of his works, perhaps the most celebrated was entitled *Science and Superstition*, a fierce polemic against the intervention of religion in science. Another book which created considerable stir was his *Investigations into Animal Communities*, a scathing criticism of the vices and weaknesses of human societies.

WILLIAMSON, PROFESSOR WILLIAM C., LL.D., F. R. S. E., well known English biologist and geologist; born in 1817; died in London June 23.

ZORILLA, SEÑOR MANUEL RUIZ, noted republican agitator in Spain; born in Castile in 1834; died at Burgos, Old Castile, June 13. He was elected to the cortes at the age of 22 as a progressive. In 1866 participated in a rebellion, and fled to France. During the insurrection of 1868 he returned. In 1869 he became minister of justice, and soon thereafter president of the cortes. He favored the candidacy of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish throne. After the duke's accession as Amadeo I., Zorilla became president of the council. After Amadeo was forced to abdicate by Alfonso, Zorilla was sent into exile again on account of his liberal views, which had led him to institute many reforms in the political constitution of Spain. From the time of his banishment, in 1873, Zorilla did not return to Spain until a short time ago, although the exile of his later years was purely voluntary. His political activity was still kept up, however, and he instigated many of the conspiracies that have in recent years disturbed the security of the Spanish government. In 1893 he was elected as a republican candidate for the cortes from Madrid, but retired from leadership of the republican party early in the present year (p. 191).







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**LOUIS PASTEUR.**

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**W**ITHIN a few years we have heard of the deaths of Darwin and Tyndall and Helmholtz; then, but four months ago, of that of Huxley; and still more recently, of that of Pasteur. These men, with others like Virchow and Haeckel, formed a group belonging to the generation just passing away. All of them possessed great and wonderful minds, and accomplished intellectual feats which possibly may not be repeated in any similar period of fifty years. The principles laid down by them were broad, and included a great part of all the facts known to science. The industry stimulated by them has led to the collection of a vastly greater number of facts which also coincide with these principles. The immense detail of this accumulated knowledge is beyond the reach of any man. Some small part of it is all with which one can hope to become acquainted. The scientist of the present day is therefore confined to a comparatively limited field of specialism. Generalizations equally far-reaching and having the same wide philosophical bearing, are not likely to appear except at long intervals unless the generalizations of this group of men prove to be incorrect, or unless the acquisition of knowledge proceeds along lines now undreamt of. The death of one of these great teachers must naturally arrest the attention of all people, and we are eager to know something of the life of Louis Pasteur, who died on September 28 of this year.

Pasteur was born in Dole, a small city of eastern France, not far from Switzerland. The house of his birth was decorated many years afterward with a tablet bearing in French the inscription: "Here was born Louis Pasteur, December 27, 1822." Three years later the family moved

to the neighboring town of Arbois; and in the latter place Pasteur's childhood was passed. His father had been a soldier of the first empire. When he sought a quieter life, it was to become a tanner. He appears to have been of a studious habit, and looked carefully after the education of his son. The young Pasteur, while still a boy, gave evidence of the genius which distinguished him later. Very early he exhibited a decided taste for chemistry. Having gone through the preliminary schools of Arbois and the neighboring town of Besançon, he undertook to pass the entrance examinations for the *École Normale*. This he succeeded in doing; but, as his name stood fourteenth on the list, he withdrew mortified. He took himself to Paris, where he devoted a year to careful preparation. At the end of that time he again tried the examination, now attaining fourth place. He entered this *École Normale* in Paris when not quite twenty-one years of age. His passion for chemistry he was now able to indulge. His devotion to his work attracted the notice of his teachers, Dumas and Balard. They encouraged and assisted him, and his relations with them became most intimate. He undertook original researches, and, at about the age of twenty-five, made discoveries relating to the rotation of polarized light by the tartrates and paratartrates which astonished the wise professors of the Academy of Sciences. He obtained his doctor's degree in 1847. In the meantime he made the acquaintance of Biot and Mitscherlich, who were astonished at his discoveries. In 1848 he was made assistant professor of chemistry at Strassburg. Already he had more than fulfilled the dreams of his father, who had declared that if his son one day might be professor in the college of their little city of Arbois he should be perfectly happy. About this time Pasteur became engaged to Mlle. Marie Laurent. An incident is told of his wedding day that reminds one of the famous story of Sir Isaac Newton and the egg. It seems that when the time of his marriage arrived, his friends had to summon him from his beloved laboratory, whither he had gone, and where, among his tubes and bottles, he had forgotten the important event and his own part in it. Notwithstanding the extraordinary preoccupation shown on this occasion, his wife had no reason to complain of him. Throughout his residence in Strassburg, he continued his experiments on the rotation of polarized light. Indeed chemistry and physics appear to have been the studies of his choice even to the end. But circumstances directed his energies in a different direction.



He was thirty-two years of age when he was elected dean of the faculty of sciences at Lille in 1854. In the neighboring region, the manufacture of alcohol from beets and corn formed an important industry. Thus his attention was turned to a solution of the causes of fermentation. He was presently able to declare that the growth of the minute fungus which makes up the bulk of all yeast was the agent that transformed sugar into alcohol. Subsequently the same principle was extended to all forms of fermentation. These assertions excited violent opposition; and a lengthy controversy took place, in which the famous Liebig, professor in Munich, was prominent. Pasteur appears to have had no distaste for controversy, and defended himself vigorously and ably. Later on, a similar line of research was directed to show that the deterioration of wine might be due to the growth of living ferments. It was found possible to heat the wine sufficiently to destroy the fermenting organism without injuring the wine. These principles have been employed extensively in practice.

In 1857 Pasteur accepted a call to the *École Normale* in Paris. He began directly to follow a line of research suggested by his work on fermentation, and commenced investigating the obscure and difficult problem of spontaneous generation. A prize offered by the Academy of Sciences in 1860 was won by him. He met with determined opposition from M. Pouchet and M. Joly, two noted savants of the day. A commission of the Academy was appointed to examine into the relative merits of the views of the opponents; but Pouchet and Joly withdrew from the contest, practically leaving the victory with Pasteur.

His success in dealing with minute fungi of fermentation induced his friends to persuade him to seek a cause and a remedy for the disease of the silkworm, known as *pébrine*, which was doing incalculable damage in the south of France, and in Italy and Spain. That task he began in 1865, and his labor lasted during three years. The cause he found in a minute parasite to which the contagious nature of the affection was owing. Measures were suggested to prevent the progress of the epidemic, which rescued the silk industry from threatening ruin.

But the frame of this tireless worker had to yield at last to the strain put upon it during all these years. In 1868 one side of Pasteur's body became paralyzed. Although he escaped death at that time, he was permanently crippled. Presently the fearful times of the Franco-Prussian war came on. Pasteur himself, although physically

unable to serve in the army, was an ardent patriot, and allowed his young son to go as a volunteer. He felt his country's humiliation bitterly.

Notwithstanding his infirmity, Pasteur did not intermit his labors. He never was able again to continue the chemical studies which would have been his first choice. He carried his investigations on the silkworm disease still farther, while some of the work for which he was perhaps most widely known was performed during these later years of his life. It was during them that he established the foundations on which have been erected our present conceptions of the production of infectious diseases by minute living things. Already his previous labors had begun to bear fruit. His work on fermentation had suggested to the great English surgeon, Lister, the possibility that similar processes might lie at the root of the complications most dreaded by surgeons—chief of all, suppuration. The brilliant success of Lister's work, how it has saved life, how it has remodeled surgical technique, how with its aid the most secret recesses of the human body may be explored, forms a chapter by itself. Lister freely admitted his obligation to Pasteur.

The first of the diseases of man to be shown to be caused by bacteria was anthrax. The proof furnished by Pasteur was logical and convincing. His achievements in bacteriology by no means ended here, although he was not the discoverer of the parasites of any of the commoner diseases of man. Almost as important were the principles established for the prevention and cure of these maladies. With the help of his two assistants, Chamberland and Roux, he devised means for making a kind of vaccine of the deadly anthrax microbes themselves, which was effective in protecting healthy animals against the disease. The last years of his life were directed to the preparation of a vaccine for hydrophobia, which was not merely to insure safety to healthy persons, but should prevent the development of the disease in individuals bitten by mad dogs. He had in the meantime enjoyed an annuity from the government; and his last work was carried on in a great laboratory, known as the Pasteur Institute, founded in 1888, and endowed by the state. Great numbers of patients flocked to it for treatment, often from remote parts. A monthly journal devoted to bacteriology, known as the *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*, emanated from it, which has contained numerous valuable contributions to this branch of science.

In recognition of his attainments, degrees, honors, and memberships in learned bodies were conferred upon Pasteur from all the great countries of Europe, including his own. He was a member of the Academy and of the Legion of Honor. It is pleasant to know of the justly exalted admiration held for him by his countrymen. Many bacteriologists, some of them, like Chamberland, Roux, and Metschnikoff, now themselves famous, have been connected with his laboratory.

He died September 28, 1895, at the age of seventy-two. An immense concourse of people assembled at his funeral to manifest their respect for the great man. President Faure, leading members of the government, the military, men distinguished in science and letters, noblemen, and representatives of foreign powers, were present at the impressive ceremonies in the cathedral of *Notre Dame*.

It will not be inappropriate to consider in some detail the more important of Pasteur's achievements. First of these, in order of time, were his discoveries on fermentation, which also furnished the basis for his subsequent work. Fermentation, he showed, takes place everywhere about us. Not merely is it seen in sweetened liquids that change to alcohol, but in milk that becomes sour, in butter that is rancid, in decay of vegetable matter, and in the putrefaction of meat. All of those substances which have formed parts of living bodies return at length to the condition which they held before they were parts of living bodies. They are dissipated in the atmosphere, or enrich the soil. They may then be taken again by plants as food, and enter into the cycle once more, only to return to the inorganic world after the living bodies which they have entered a second time have died. It is clear that if fermentation, or putrefaction, which is the same thing, were to cease, living things would soon exhaust all possible sources of nourishment. The world would be a dead world strewn with the bodies of its former inhabitants.

The causes of fermentation had been considered obscure, but the weight of evidence was supposed to show that it was effected by the oxygen and moisture of the atmosphere, unaided by living influences. Hints had been given from time to time of its true nature. Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, the earliest of microscopists, in the seventeenth century, had seen the cells present in yeast. Schwann had stated in 1839 the relation of the yeast plant to fermentation. But it remained for Pasteur to explain in a convincing manner that fermentation is itself a vital pro-

cess, and that the changes effected during it are due to the growth of microscopic fungi, the simplest of all forms of plants. One of the most striking illustrations exists in the formation of alcohol in sweetened fluids by yeast. The minute fungus characteristic of yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*) makes use of sugar as a chief part of its food. In this favorable medium it flourishes and multiplies abundantly. The sugar which the yeast cells have absorbed is altered within them, and expelled from them, when it is no longer of use, in the form of two entirely different substances, alcohol and a gas familiar to every one (carbon dioxide,  $\text{CO}_2$ , found in effervescing waters). This kind of fermentation it is that takes place when bread is made to "rise," when syrups and preserves "spoil," or when malt liquors, wines, and the like are manufactured. The cells that constitute the yeast are microscopic, colorless, oval bodies.

Pasteur showed furthermore that what yeast does for saccharine fluids, other still more minute fungi do for fluids of other compositions. These fungi are chiefly of the sort called bacteria. Each particular kind of fermentation has its own or several kinds of bacteria as its cause. When milk becomes sour, the sugar in it is changed to lactic acid by bacteria charged with that function. When butter grows rancid, certain bacteria develop butyric acid from it. When vinegar is produced from alcoholic beverages like cider (acetic fermentation), it is because the growing bacteria have made acetic acid from the alcohol. They form a thick mass called the "mother" or "flower." Similar principles apply to all forms of fermentation and putrefaction. A correct understanding of them is essential to a sound knowledge of biology; and Pasteur, in stating these principles clearly, had an immense influence in forming our conceptions of the relations of living and inorganic matter. In the course of this and later labors, Pasteur made most valuable contributions to the technical devices used by bacteriologists in the shape of various fluids for the artificial cultivation of the microscopic fungi in tubes and flasks.

His work on fermentation led him very naturally to consider the possibility of spontaneous generation. From time immemorial spontaneous generation had been accepted as a fact. When vermin of various sorts were seen to appear in putrefying material, the conclusion was that they had their origin directly from it. Although that was readily disproved in the case of large organisms like worms and

frogs, still, as late as the middle of this century, it was held by many to account for the swarming microscopic life found in fermenting fluids. A flask of meat broth left exposed to the air will, after a few days, contain countless tiny organisms, chiefly bacteria. Pasteur showed (although he alone is not entitled to the credit of this discovery) that these bacteria were the progeny of others already in the flask, or which had fallen in from the air. He made flasks with long and twisted necks. These, while containing broth, were boiled. No evidence of life appeared in the broth afterward. This experiment led to the conclusion that in the previous case there had been germs on the sides of the flask, and that others had fallen from the atmosphere, and that these germs had multiplied enormously, and had given rise to the false conclusion that the broth had generated them spontaneously. The boiling of the flask had killed the germs in it; the heating of the broth had done the same for it; and no others entered from the air, on account of the bent neck of the flask. A simpler device had previously been found by Schroeder and Von Dusch in the shape of a plug of cotton placed in the neck of the flask, which could be boiled with it and the broth. It permitted the entrance of air, but filtered out all the germs floating in the atmosphere. Broth so prepared could usually be kept indefinitely, and no trace of any living thing would be detected in it. Removal of the cotton plug would be followed by the appearance of bacteria in the broth. That the cotton actually acted as a filter to keep out germs, chiefly attached to particles of dust, Pasteur demonstrated by examining the dust collected on the surface of the cotton. These experiments produced a profound impression, and were largely instrumental in giving us our present knowledge that the air contains germs, usually harmless, floating in it, and that objects about us are covered with them. Pasteur also showed, by taking his flasks of broth to remote places and opening them, that development of life occurred much less frequently in those exposed in the country or on mountain tops than in those exposed in the city. The inference is clear that the air of the latter contains a larger number of germs. These are only a few examples of a great many experiments made by him.

It was sometimes observed, that, even after boiling, the culture fluids used would contain living and growing bacteria. Pasteur explained that nevertheless there was no spontaneous generation. Higher temperatures than the boiling point would be found effectual in preventing any

growth. He secured temperatures of 110 degrees Centigrade (230 degrees Fahrenheit), by boiling liquids under pressure. He described also certain shining objects seen in some bacteria, now usually known as spores. These proved to be the bodies capable of withstanding the boiling. Spores had been noticed by other observers; but previously no one had conceived that any living thing could resist such a degree of heat. Their true significance was not determined until some years later by a German, Cohn.

Van Leeuwenhoek, who has already been mentioned as having first seen the cells of the yeast fungus, likewise described bacteria in various substances examined by him. Entirely upon speculative grounds, the idea was eagerly seized upon by others, that the phenomena characteristic of contagious diseases might be explained by supposing them to be caused by such minute parasites. But not till Pasteur proved this to be true for the silkworm disease, was a sound basis furnished for the doctrine. This disease is not indeed produced by bacteria, but by little bodies or corpuscles of extremely simple structure, whose precise nature seems to be undetermined. In the mild climate of southern France, the silk industry had grown to be the principal business and means of support over whole districts. Whether on a small or a large scale, almost every one of the inhabitants had an interest in it. In 1853 the value of the cocoons reared is said to have been 130,000,000 francs. But about that time an epidemic attacked the worms, manifesting itself at various stages in the life of the insects, and ending in causing either their death or a diseased offspring. Frequently they became covered with spots, making them look as though they were peppered. By 1865 the yield was reduced to one-quarter of its former value. No sort of remedy seemed of any avail. It was at this time that Pasteur lent his aid to solving the problem. His patient investigation extended over several years. First of all it left no doubt that the parasites mentioned above were the cause. Very early he was attracted by the theory that the little corpuscles that others had already described as occurring in the affected worms might have something to do with the malady. Following up this line, he found himself able to infect healthy worms at will, and indicated the means by which the contagion was propagated from the diseased to the healthy. That seemed to be usually through the adhesion of infected particles from diseased worms to the mulberry leaves which the insects

devoured as food. The sound worms might likewise become infected from the claws of the unhealthy ones. It was shown also that eggs of sound female moths would produce healthy worms. Following this principle, it became possible to breed worms that would remain unaffected if removed from contagious influences. This plan was adopted and was successful. After the female moth had laid her eggs, she was carefully examined for evidence of *pébrine*, and if not perfectly sound her eggs were rejected. The eggs of healthy females were kept, and only from them were the worms of the next season reared. The cultivation of the silkworm once more became possible when it had seemed likely to die out. The value of the discovery to France can be reckoned only in millions of francs. It is noteworthy that in combating this epidemic among insects no drug or poison was used, but only those rules of hygiene which are now widely taught and practiced in the control of contagious diseases of the human race.

It was not a long step from his work upon *pébrine* for Pasteur to turn to similar affections in man. In North America the disease of cattle known as anthrax or splenic fever is fortunately not widely spread. On the continent of Europe it is much more frequent. The French call it *charbon*; the Germans, *Milzbrand*. Sheep and horned cattle are the animals most often affected, but man occasionally acquires it from them. This happens usually to those handling diseased animals, in whom local inflammation excited by the anthrax bacillus has given rise to the name "malignant pustule." Those engaged in sorting wool from infected sheep have been known to have anthrax, which in this case has been called "wool-sorters' disease." The organism peculiar to anthrax is one of the bacteria. It appears under the microscope as a narrow, straight body. In fact, it looks like a short line. Such bacteria are called bacilli. Its length is about one four-thousandth of an inch. Small as that may seem, it is the largest of all bacteria known to produce disease in man. On this account it was the first of them to be noticed. It was seen in the blood of animals by Pollender in 1849, by Davaine in 1850. The latter, who was a distinguished French physician, announced its causal relation to anthrax, because he had succeeded in producing this disease in healthy animals by inoculating them from others already having the malady, with blood which contained the bacilli. But inasmuch as Davaine used the *blood* for his inoculations, it remained an open question whether it was the little rod-

shaped bodies, which were the anthrax bacilli, that produced anthrax in the second animal. Some other ingredient in the blood might have been the bearer of the contagion. It was 1877 when Pasteur announced his results. The objections to Davaine's experiments were removed by inoculating animals with the anthrax bacilli by themselves, freed from any of the blood of the animal from which they were derived. This was done by artificially cultivating the microbes in flasks of nutrient fluids. After transplanting from one flask to another many times successively, the bacilli were still found virulent. That such "pure cultures" of bacteria must be obtained, and that they must produce in lower animals the disease which they are supposed to cause, is a principle in daily use by bacteriologists. Its demonstration belongs not only to Pasteur, but to the famous German, Koch. The two were at work upon anthrax at the same time. The technical details of bacteriology were subsequently greatly perfected by Koch; and it is owing to him that the last fifteen years have witnessed such remarkable progress in this branch of knowledge.

While carrying on his studies upon the bacillus of anthrax, Pasteur was also working in other directions. Some years before, he had called attention to the fact that certain bacteria flourished best in the absence of air, or indeed could not grow at all in the presence of oxygen. They were said to be "anaërobic." In Pasteur's laboratory such bacteria were cultivated in tubes from which the air had been exhausted with an air pump. Such cultivation may also be done in an atmosphere of hydrogen, and by a variety of other ingenious devices. Some of the bacteria that produce disease are anaërobes. Pasteur was the first to discover one of these, which he named the *Vibrion septique*. It is more generally known as the bacillus of malignant œdema. It is found in soil and widely spread in putrefying substances. It has been known to produce gangrene in man. Another bacillus discovered by him was that causing the disease of fowls called fowl cholera. He likewise obtained a bacillus from the malady of swine known in France as *rouget*, probably the same as the German *Schweinerothlauf*. Jointly with Chamberland, he discovered that bacteria may be filtered out of fluids by passing the fluids through recently sterilized, unglazed porcelain. Such filters are widely used in bacteriological laboratories, as well as for household purposes.

Pasteur, however, has obtained less notoriety from the work of his earlier than from that of his later years, al-



though the former is at present more securely grounded. About 1880 he commenced to wrestle with the problem of how to effect preventive or even curative inoculations against infectious maladies. No previous work offered a hint as to how he might proceed. Vaccination against smallpox gave no help, as that procedure is as much experimental to-day as it was in the time of Jenner. No satisfactory explanation for the working of vaccination against smallpox has ever been offered. Pasteur had before him, however, the suggestive fact that one attack of an infectious disease usually confers immunity upon the sufferer from another attack. This is well known, for example, of measles and scarlet fever. Furthermore, a mild as well as a severe attack furnishes immunity. If only then virulent bacteria could be so modified as to produce merely mild attacks, vaccination against any disease might be possible. Such a modifier of their virulence Pasteur found in the oxygen of the atmosphere. Heat and chemical agencies, employed in intensities too low to kill the bacteria, have also been used. Pasteur and his assistants succeeded thus in preparing vaccines from the germs of fowl cholera and anthrax, that were effective in protecting against those diseases. Inoculating certain bacteria into particular animals might diminish the power of the microbes. The bacilli of *rouget*, passed in this manner through rabbits, made swine immune to that affection.

Pasteur's last and most famous effort was made against hydrophobia, or rabies. Although it seems possible that hydrophobia may be caused by bacteria, or some sort of micro-organism, none has ever been found for it. Some time usually intervenes between the mad dog's bite, to which the disease owes its origin, and the development of the first symptoms. During this interval Pasteur undertook to prevent the development of the supposed infective agent. The patient was to be protected by an injection of a vaccinal material, something like the weakened microbes of anthrax and chicken cholera used for his earlier experiments. Such a substance for hydrophobia he believed himself to have found. It was prepared by desiccating the spinal cord of a rabbit which had been made to die of rabies. The longer the spinal cord was kept in the desiccating chamber, the less its virulence. If desiccated long enough, it retained no virulence at all. Such a desiccated spinal cord was the basis of the substance injected. Making use of a series of cords, beginning with one of very slight potency, continuing with others of in-

creasing strength and therefore from more recently killed rabbits, Pasteur declared himself able to avert an attack of hydrophobia in an individual bitten by an undoubtedly mad dog. It is not possible at present to form a certain estimate of the value of his treatment. On theoretical grounds the procedure offers a good hope of success. Hydrophobia is fortunately so rare an affliction that many years may elapse before trials have been made upon enough patients to permit of final judgment.

But whatever the decision upon that method may be, Pasteur's reputation has no need of it to justify a demand for enduring fame. We are still too much of his day to say that his name will go down through the centuries with those of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Galileo, and Newton. Yet the world must gratefully remember that he was the pioneer in opening to it a knowledge of those regions of infectious disease, immunity, and preventive inoculation, that promises so richly for the future; while his teaching on fermentation has become so thoroughly a part of the common way of thinking, and has so many practical applications in industries, that he must be credited again with having profoundly influenced human progress.



## OUTRAGES ON MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

GRAVE international complications present themselves in connection with Christian missionary work in China. This work gives them their immediate occasion; but their real causes are traceable to dynastic and racial diversities long working in the empire, to the corruption of the great official class, to the surprising weakness of the imperial government, now for the first time made evident to the world, and to the general anti-foreign feeling and sullen discontent excited by the vast proportions of the recent military failure. To the ignorant populace the missionaries were prominent representatives of the hateful foreign influence; to the corrupt officials, low and high, the purer moral standard which they proclaimed was not only distasteful, but was also felt to endanger the organized corruption that in some great provinces was called government. The missionaries, Roman Catholic and Protestant, fully believing in the beneficence of their work, carefully avoiding criti-

cism of the persons or the methods of the government, but teaching the people to obey their rulers, secure in their consciousness of kindly, unselfish, and noble purpose, and trusting to the national treaties which guaranteed to them a due protection, were carried by their enthusiasm to interior cities remote from the ports visited by foreign ships, and often to points far beyond those permanently occupied by the enterprise of foreign trade. At many such points a few families of Christian Europeans or Americans were the only foreigners resident among millions of Chinese.

When, from any cause, the innate slumbering contempt and hatred of the Chinese for men from other lands was aroused to violent outbreak, the defenseless Christian teachers in these far inland cities were the only victims there accessible. Their mission property offered an easy plunder, their lives a ready sacrifice. That they were foreigners who had dared for any reason to make residence on the sacred soil of the Celestial empire, was their root offense; that they were also introducers of the despised "Jesus religion," added an incidental flavor to the savage delight of robbing and butchering the "foreign devils." The international complications, suddenly forced into development by the recent massacres of missionaries in China, relate therefore ultimately to the question, not whether men from other lands shall be allowed to preach Christ in various parts of that empire, but whether men from other lands shall be allowed and protected there in carrying on any honest and decent business not in violation of Chinese laws.

**The Cheng-Tu Riot.**—During the preceding quarter the old anti-foreign feeling aroused by the causes above alluded to had noticeably increased in bitterness, and had become more open in its manifestation. There were attacks by mobs on mission stations in central and western provinces of the empire, with destruction of property, though without loss of life. The local officials, while not prompt in their suppression of these riots and in their defense of mission premises, yet at first held a general attitude of opposition to those engaged in the tumultuous assaults. This preliminary series of assaults culminated on May 28 at Cheng-Tu in the great western province of Se-Chuen, in the destruction of the property of five missions—three British, one American, and one French. The American mission was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose two buildings, one for residence, the other for chapel and dispensary, were first looted and then burned, at a loss of

about \$9,000. The French mission buildings included the residence of the Roman Catholic bishop for the province. At about the same time similar outrages were reported from several cities in the western part of the same province, with burning of chapels and dwellings, and with fleeing of missionaries from bloodthirsty mobs. In all these cities the chief object of the outbreak was gained: the hated foreigner was driven out, a plundered wanderer.

A discouraging feature which came into view in connection with these riots toward the end of the last quarter was the change in the general attitude of the officials. The formal opposition which in the past they had prudently shown to such misdoings, seemed to give place to an indifference which was but a veil for their real sympathy with the crimes in progress. In the riot at Cheng-Tu on May 28 (above adverted to), the members of the Methodist mission sought refuge in the district magistrate's *yamen*, but were ordered to return to their abode and were promised that they should be protected there. The mob soon attacked them there: they escaped into hiding near by, whence they watched for hours the plundering and burning of their houses by the mob, which also renewed its attack at daybreak. For a time the two missionary physicians held the hospital, and kept the rioters at bay; meanwhile several officials who were quite near refused to give any aid. By noon, when the Roman Catholic bishop's house was in flames, scarcely a stone's throw from the viceroy's *yamen*, the viceroy (who had been notified of his dismissal, and was holding office till his successor arrived) remarked that the affair was no concern of his. The *London Times* of June 18 reported the finding of proclamations bearing the seal of this viceroy, encouraging assaults on foreigners; and it is well known that placards posted in great numbers throughout that region charged that the foreigners were kidnapping children for the purpose of extracting oil from their bodies, and urged the populace to expel them. In the hands of the British consul is a copy of an official telegram sent to the various cities of the province at the time of the riot, saying that the mutilated body of a male child had been found on the mission premises—and this, while the officials were reporting their inability to send for a force to quell the disorder because the telegraph line had been broken.

The various governments whose treaty rights had been violated by these acts of devastation, seem to have judged that these repeated and cumulative outrages, so insulting

to the great treaty powers, could be adequately met by a demand for money indemnity, with remonstrance and warning. If this course was chosen on the theory that only the rabble were chargeable with the offense, while the mandarins were innocent or, at the worst, incompetent, then facts which soon came to light showed that theory a fallacy. If the course was chosen for the purpose of evad-

ing the unquestionably dangerous international complications which were liable to ensue on prompt and forcible action against China, and whose effect might be the dismemberment of the empire and an earthquake shock throughout the sphere of Asiatic interests, then it is not as yet made clear that the purpose will be successful. Perhaps the threatened complications may be delayed: who can tell? The Orient is not an easy field for political prophecy. But at least it may be said that the purpose thus to evade the perils

in this case takes small account of the peculiarities of Chinese official character, which is adept in professions of rectitude and promises of gracious compliance—readily offering indemnity in large payments, which are not ready until force comes to take them; ostentatiously degrading some offending mandarins, who are straightway provided with better positions elsewhere; selecting a few poor and helpless victims, summarily declaring them guilty of the outrage complained of by foreign powers, and cutting off their heads for a showy sacrifice to atone for violated treaties; while the circle of officials blandly waits for opportunity to repeat and enlarge the outrage.

**The Hwa-Sang Massacre.**—In the present case their waiting was not long. From plunder and havoc in the preceding quarter they were emboldened to proceed to the murders which stained the quarter now specially under review. On August 1 occurred the savage massacre at Hwa-



REV. ROBERT W. STEWART,  
ONE OF THE MISSIONARIES MURDERED AT  
HWA-SANG.

Sang, a mountain village a few miles from, and 2,000 feet above, the city of Ku-Cheng, in the province of Fo-Kien, where were two small cottages used by the missionaries in the city as a sanatorium during the two hot months. The victims, all connected with the English Church Missionary Society, numbered ten—the Rev. Robert W. Stewart, who was in charge at Ku-Cheng, his wife, seven other ladies, of whom five were assistants, Zenana visitors, and teachers—two being newcomers who were studying the language in preparation for their work; also Mr. Stewart's son Herbert, six years of age. The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart also died, about two weeks afterward from the injuries received, making the number of deaths eleven. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss E. M. Saunders, and Miss Lena Irish were burned in their dwelling, which was fired in the early morning; Miss H. E. Saunders, Miss Gordon, and Miss Hessie Newcombe were killed by spear-thrusts, the latter being also thrown from a precipice. Miss Elsie Marshall's throat was cut; Herbert Stewart was gashed and beaten to death; Miss Flora Stewart, daughter of the vicar of Little Stukeley, Huntingdon, England, died from nervous shock. Four other children of the Rev. Robert W. Stewart were seriously wounded, as was also Miss Codrington, who was terribly cut about the face and felled to the ground, but with rare presence of mind feigned death so that her would-be murderer contented himself with a final blow on the head, which broke her skull. She succeeded in crawling and creeping to the house at which Miss Hartford, of the American Methodist mission, was staying, where her recovery under careful treatment is reported. The five young ladies who were dragged out of their house begged for their lives and offered to give up their valuables. The band of ruffians seemed somewhat moved by their entreaties; but their leader, carrying a red flag, came up and shouted "You know your orders: kill outright." The ladies were instantly gashed and hacked to death.

The escape of some of Mr. Stewart's children was due to the heroism of his daughter Kathleen, a girl of eleven years. She and her sister Mildred had risen early and gone to gather flowers near the house for little Herbert's birthday. The murderous gang, just then approaching, rushed upon them; Mildred escaped to the house; but Kathleen was caught by her hair, dragged along the ground, and stabbed on the thigh. By a sudden movement she broke away, sprang into the house, and called out to her

parents. Her mother came quickly and closed the door; and the two little girls ran to their own room, where Mildred threw herself on her bed, while Kathleen crept under hers. Some of the ruffians followed, and struck Mildred, inflicting a terrible cut on the knee-joint, which for a time was thought likely to be fatal. Kathleen lay quiet till in a few moments, hearing the crackling of flames, she came from her hiding-place, and helped her wounded sister out of the house; then, returning for the other children, found her baby sister under the dead body of the nurse, her brother Herbert dying with several frightful wounds, and a baby brother bruised and with a stab near the eye, which had pierced to his brain. The brave girl carried and dragged all these out of the flaming house; and then, with some difficulty getting help from a villager, carried them to the house where Miss Hartford had lodged. But Miss Hartford was not there; she reached her house only after a dreadful experience in which her life was saved only by her own bravery and by the noble fidelity of her Christian Chinese servant, who risked his own life for hers. This lady (Miss Mabel C. Hartford, from Dover, N. H., sent out eight years ago by the Women's Missionary Society of the American Methodist Episcopal Church) had heard the furious yells of the first attack, and going forth met a ruffian who with the cry, "Here's a foreign woman," made a lunge at her chest with a huge three-pronged spear. She seized the trident, and turned it aside so that it grazed her cheek and ear. The ruffian knocked her down, and was striking her with the handle of the spear, when her servant ran up, seized the man, and told her to run. She ran to a native house, where she was refused entrance; then climbing a hillside she gained a hiding-place in some thick bushes, whence, after an hour and a-half, she ventured to return to her dwelling. Here she was found soon afterward, with the Stewart children, by Dr. Phillips, one of the missionaries who had been absent when the attack was made.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart had rendered nearly twenty years of faithful and toilsome missionary service, and had had much success, especially in educational lines. For twelve years he had been principal of the theological college at Foo-Choo. The work at his station in Ku-Cheng had recently become exceptionally encouraging. In his district—the prefectures of Ku-Cheng and Ping-Nang—he had fifty-six village day schools in charge of baptized converts, and well attended by native children. His blameless char-

acter and beneficent work had won him many friends among the heathen people. The English Church station at Ku-Cheng, established nearly thirty years ago, though having missionaries in permanent residence for only eight years, was well-appointed and vigorous: its buildings were in a compound about half a mile outside the city wall: the native Christians in its connection numbered 2,112;



MRS. STEWART.

BURNT IN THE MISSION HOUSE AT HWA-SANG.

Canton. A Chinese gun-boat was sent to quell the disorder. Some of the missionaries fled. No loss of life nor much destruction of property is reported.

**Foreign Issues in the Case.**—Until within a twelve-month Christian work in the province of Fo-Kien had for years given rise to no serious disturbances. In the empire as a whole, Christianity has of late been gaining favor with the people much more rapidly than in earlier years. Riots, limited in extent and local in their causes, have occurred indeed; but these had only comparatively little importance on the field of international relations. Violent attacks on missionaries have been no more bloody, and, we must confess, no more shameful and outrageous, than have been the murderous attacks on Chinese laborers in some portions of this land which we choose to call Christian. The heathen victims among us have found at the hands of government protection and redress no more prompt and no more complete than the Christian victims have found

baptisms last year, 121. The missions of some other denominations in the same district also had strong stations at this city. The Methodists and the Roman Catholics had long been active and successful here. Ku-Cheng is a walled city of about 60,000 people, on the river Min, ninety miles northwest from the port of Foo-Choo, which port was the headquarters of Christian work through all the province.

On August 7 a Chinese mob attacked the American mission chapel and school at Fat-Shan, near



among the Chinese. Both countries are quick with excuses—our chief excuses being that the Chinese were morally very offensive, and that these horrors were the work of the un-American ignorance and lawlessness in portions of our population recently imported and not yet digested and assimilated into our body politic. The excuses, especially the last, may be good: it is not appropriate to the purpose of this article to attempt to invalidate them. It is to be said only that they need to be very good in view of the scene of butchery at Rock Springs, Wyo., September 2, 1885, which to this day remains unpunished—a village of Chinese burned by 150 armed miners, the victims shot down as they fled, twenty-eight killed, fourteen burned to death; in view again of the twenty-eight killed in the various parts of our great Northwest in 1886; in view again of the ten Chinamen in Oregon in 1894 ambushed, “shot, cut up, stripped, and thrown into the water.” China is our mirror in which we see ourselves reflected. By all means let us gather all the excuses for ourselves that we can find or make. But our consciousness of the need of excuses may perhaps serve to tinge our judgment of our heathen neighbor empire across the Pacific with something of that charity which is called Christian because it is at once truly human and truly divine. This charity, however, has to do only with our judgment as to the blame: our horror at such crimes, on whichever side of the sea, is not to be mitigated in the least, nor our determination to use promptly and to the utmost all appropriate measures for ending them. When we shall have ended these outrages *here* so completely that we shall no longer be finding or inventing excuses for them, we shall be enabled to deal with them *there* without weakening our action by some of the lame and ignorant excuses for the Chinese which present themselves as a part of “current history” because they have so much place in the utterances of the public press on these recent lamentable events. The offensiveness of the missionary to the heathen mind because he preaches Christ and so undermines the deifying of ancestors or the custom of murdering infants, has no more bearing on his right under treaties and under the laws of China to be protected from plunder and butchery than the offensiveness of the Chinese laborer to the American mind, because he is uncleanly in his ways or accepts work at less than the market price, has a bearing on his right under treaty and under the laws of this country to be protected from robbery and murder by a mob. Something will be gained when we can clear our

case in China from issues and questions that have no pertinence to the matter in hand.

The peculiar aggravation of the recent crimes in China—the feature of them which national governments find most significant in deciding their action—has already been alluded to: it is the growing evidence of the collusion in them of large portions of the ruling class. Riotous mobs, however brutal, may be signs of merely local disorder affecting the minds of an ignorant and irresponsible populace; the dealing with these may not be difficult. But if they grow in number and in virulence; if they show some of the marks of an organized movement over extensive regions, and of a system and plan to gain certain ends by means of ferocious tumult; if, as months pass, they are less and less vigorously repressed by the authorities; if the authorities most directly concerned show little concern and meet them with half-hearted action, and, even when warned of their evident approach, give assurance that nothing is to be feared; or if the authorities try a different expedient, and declare themselves unable to defend the intended victims against popular fury, and urge them to withdraw to distant ports and to find protection under the guns of foreign warships,—then what are the treaty powers to conclude? There will be—not instantly, but ultimately—one of two conclusions: either that the local authorities are acting under instigation from the imperial government in prosecution of a cunning policy to make the world see that it is really not practicable for foreigners to make residence in China outside of a few seaports; or that the imperial government, with the best intentions in favor of decent order and fidelity to treaties, is incapable of coping with lawlessness and barbarism, or, in other words, is not an actual government. The nations, unless they forget their own Christian civilization, will not spring in angry haste to forcible action on either of these conclusions. They will remember that the Chinese character is the Chinese puzzle of the modern world, with its shrewdness, its pedantry, and its polish; and they will allow this most venerable and wrinkled babe of the world a little period to decide between barbarism and civilization and to awake to its proper place in the great family of nations.

The prevailing utterances of the European and American press on the attitude of the imperial government toward the present tumults and dangers may be taken as showing a general opinion that that government, however honorable may be its purpose in the matter, is actually

helpless to control the elements of disorder. It is supposed that immediately after its utter prostration in defeat before a nation one-eighth its size, it could not be so foolhardy as to front with its antique warfare the combined military and naval strength of modern Europe and America. A usual view of the situation seems to be that many of the mandarins and the literary class, who largely hold the local offices, but who feel no responsibility for the Peking government and may know little of foreign affairs, are angered at the triumph of the Japanese—a foreign triumph, with the sympathy of the foreign world at large; and are ignorantly determined to balk the central government in its whole policy of allowing foreigners any foothold in the country, especially foreigners who come to propagate so alien and abhorrent a religion as Christianity, tending directly as it does to reverse the moral standards of thousands of years, and to subvert quietly but effectively the entire social fabric which in that country largely serves the usual purposes of a religion. In support of this view, which holds the local officials and perhaps the viceroys of some provinces chargeable, if not with aiding, at least with permitting, the recent brutal outrages in the hope of intimidating the hated foreigners into withdrawal from the country, several facts and considerations are cited. Father Cottin, long the head of Roman Catholic missions in China, says that “the mandarin has really almost undisputed authority” as regards interference in his village by the imperial government, though the villagers, acting as a mob, may procure his removal by the governor. It is credibly reported that the magistrate at Ku-Cheng had 1,000 soldiers under his command, whereas the rioters numbered only about eighty, but that he did not appear on the scene till the atrocities were completed. For months the “Vegetarians” had been threatening the missions in the region before the massacre at Hwa-Sang; the ladies had been sent away from Ku-Cheng by advice of the city officials, who declared themselves unable to give protection there; and the work at the mission had to a great degree been suspended. But, a short time before the massacre, quiet seemed to have been restored; and the ladies returned, not to the station in the city, but to the little mountain retreat in the vicinity. Then the Vegetarians suddenly reappeared on the scene and proceeded to their murderous work, as though to make good the covert threat implied in the advice of the magistrates that all the missionaries should depart. The whole history of the case seems indeed to show

a movement carefully planned for months, and not without official knowledge; yet the evidence for such a state of facts is perhaps scarcely to be deemed conclusive, and would not apply to other provinces.

The Vegetarians, to whom this massacre is attributed, are a body of men said to number now about 12,000 in this province, and rapidly increasing, concerning whose relation to the atrocity positive knowledge seems lacking. It is evident that the mystery which attaches to them makes their name a very convenient one for the use of corrupt officials who need some irresponsible and untraceable body of men on which to charge atrocities which those officials may choose to permit. As generally reported, they are a secret society of fanatical Buddhists, who abstain from animal food because Buddhism forbids the taking of life, and who with absurd inconsistency proceed to kill the missionaries because they kill and eat animals. They oppose the rule of foreigners, hence they oppose the present Manchurian dynasty. The common people believe them to possess magic powers and to be in league with evil spirits. By some they are regarded as robbers, by some as rebels, by some as religious fanatics: probably they are all three. A body of sectaries of that name have been known as very numerous for years in Peking and north China; but there they have been quite peaceable and well behaved, and have not been known as political in their purpose or action. The ruffian organization in Fo-Kien province may merely have appropriated their name. The president of the Anglo-Chinese college at Foo-Choo says that they have come into notice in the Ku-Cheng district during the last year. His statement is:

“They have attacked Christians and non-Christians alike; and they hated the foreigners because they were foreigners, not because they were missionaries. They had become so violent that on July 24, 200 soldiers were sent up to Foo-Choo to hold them in check if possible. \* \* \* The Vegetarians planned the murder carefully; and the reason seems to have been to take vengeance on the foreigners for having, as they supposed, brought the troops to Ku-Cheng.”

The tidings of the Ku-Cheng butchery roused instant indignation throughout civilized lands—indignation at the Chinese government for its timidity, its weakness, or its criminal collusion; at foreign powers for their lack of watchfulness, or for failure to be at hand with protective force; at the missionaries, and at the churches that had sent them forth, for their foolish rashness in exposing their lives, and even women's lives, in a meddlesome and fruitless intrusion into a land whose people wanted neither

their religion nor them. This wise criticism of everything that had connection with the case had full sweep, to the great satisfaction of the critics. The governments concerned were prompt with all the action proper to the case. They made urgent presentation of the affair, with complaint to the imperial government and demand for immediate and full investigation, with punishment for the guilty with a view to preventing renewal of outrage. In view of the attack on the American mission at Fat-Shan, August 7, the United States minister, Mr. Denby, soon obtained from the authorities promise of full redress and protection. On August 12 Admiral Carpenter sailed in the *Baltimore* from Nagasaki for Che-Foo; and the *Detroit*, under Commander Newell, arrived at Pagoda Anchorage, near Foo-Choo, while the gunboat *Machias* was already at Che-Foo, and the *Yorktown* at Shanghai.

Early in August the United States minister, Mr. Denby, ordered Mr. Hixson, consul at Foo-Choo, to start for Ku-Cheng as a member of the British-American commission to attend the investigation by Chinese officials of the outrage of August 1. The consul, after some delay in obtaining the consent of the Chinese government, went under Chinese military escort, and was joined by Commander Newell of the *Detroit*. The refusal at first to allow attendance by the British commissioners, was withdrawn by the Chinese authorities, on a strong protest by the British government. Early reports that the Chinese intended the investigation as a mere show—only the actual rioters being held liable, while high officials were to be protected—may not be devoid of truth, but have not been officially confirmed in Mr. Denby's reports to the state department. The participation of the United States government in organizing the joint commission is not in such form as to make its conclusions necessarily binding on this country.

Arrests, trial, and execution of the Ku-Cheng murderers began in August; and by September 6 the arrests numbered 130, the convictions twenty-three. Among those arrested were the leader and his two assistants. On September 17 seven of the prisoners were decapitated in the presence of the foreign consuls.

The Cheng-Tu British and American investigation relative to the riots (destructive of property but not of life) of May 28 and June 10, was delayed on the part of the British by various causes. In September the United States government, finding the way open for independent action, decided to proceed alone, but were met by opposition from

the Chinese authorities. About September 20 Minister Denby gained the withdrawal of this opposition; and the commission was appointed, consisting of Sheridan P. Read, United States consul at Tien-Tsin, Lieutenant-Commander John P. Merrill of the *Baltimore*, and Fleming D. Cheshire, interpreter of the United States legation at Peking. A Chinese commissioner is to co-operate. As Cheng-Tu is a month's travel from Tien-Tsin over primitive roads, the inquiry cannot immediately begin. France has greatly surpassed in promptness the other nations in this investigation, and has carried every point in its demands. Besides the dismissal and degradation of the viceroy of Se-Chuen, the infamous Liu Ping Chang, the viceroy is compelled to pay 800,000 *taels* (about \$600,000) out of his private purse. His official abettors and the police also are dismissed and degraded. The French Roman Catholic missionaries are to be fully reinstated and publicly recognized; and the Chinese government is to rebuild all their missions, schools, and hospitals, on a larger scale than before. The British government, slow in its investigation at Cheng-Tu, has been peremptory in its action for the punishment of the guilty viceroy. On report from the British minister in China that the viceroy was responsible for the outrages, the Marquis of Salisbury, in September, demanded his dismissal from power and his degradation from rank to prevent his ever holding office again. The Peking government demurred. Lord Salisbury then addressed to China an ultimatum demanding that within two weeks the government issue a proclamation degrading the viceroy; otherwise the British admiral in Chinese waters would have orders to take immediate action. The British war-ships had already entered the Yang-tse-Kiang river; and Admiral Buller, with a squadron of fourteen vessels, was reported to be under orders to go to Nanking to enforce the British demands. On September 30 the imperial government issued the required proclamation. The Chinese official view is said to be that their action was a prudent yielding to superior force, and that the Peking government was not properly responsible for sudden outbreaks of mob violence in remote parts of the empire.

**The Future of China.**—The future of China takes its place with the future of Turkey, each an international problem of the gravest sort. The feeling is becoming almost universal that the empire exists only in form; that the existence of a government responsible enough to be treated with is open to question; that organized and per-

manent interference by civilized powers is necessary, not mainly for missionary work, for which the world at large cares little, nor only for the general interests of other nations, but also for the sake of the Chinese people themselves. All this feeling may be justified by the facts, before unknown, which the events of the last twelve-month have brought into surprising manifestation. But, if this feeling seeks to issue into practical action, the questions which instantly arise are appalling. Organized and permanent interference of what kind? On what lines? To what extent? On what general political principles commanding the assent of all the powers? By whom executed and administered? The immediate answer would be either silence or a clamor of discordant voices. Yet events move so fast in our day, that it is conceivable that answers to these questions may frame themselves after a period of waiting. If the questions should be roughly urged to speedy decision, the answer might be a European or a world-wide war. Of two general methods most prominently suggested, one is an international protectorate. The other, which is not only suggested but even prophesied, is an outright partition of the empire between five powers, England, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan—England taking the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang, France the provinces in the southeast, Russia the valley of the Hoang-Ho. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, one of the highest authorities on Chinese affairs, expects neither partition nor protectorate; but that the recent disasters will introduce China into a new era of social and national advancement.

**The Work of Missions.**—The attacks on missionaries in China have aroused a general discussion of the whole subject of missionary work, whose ultimate result will doubtless be beneficial. The large portion of the public that have given little thought to this great and growing department of Christian activity, have now had their attention drawn to it as never before. The press has teemed with criticism and defense—the criticism thus far perhaps the most abundant, and often assuming the tone of censure. Regarding the whole mass of accusation and censure of missionaries and their work, two things are to be borne in mind: first, that no great movement is of much good in this world unless it can exert force enough to get itself roundly abused; secondly, that no movement, however good it may be, is so good as to be above discussion; and that if a movement, even though it be wise and beneficent, takes all continents for its sphere, touches multifarious in-

terests, and organizes a multitude of agents for its work, it will always have need to learn something as to the improvement of its methods. Its enemies will be its teachers even by their very exaggerations and falsifications. Thus, those who give general direction to missionary work may find it desirable to consider whether the *first* approach to the pagan mind should not be with the concrete facts which centre in Jesus Christ as being himself the personal revelation of God in human history, and which are on simple record in the gospels, rather than with the philosophical systematizing of those facts into extended and precise creeds which were not used or known till after the apostles had finished their planting of the church on wide heathen fields. They may find it desirable then to consider whether sectarian missions—not merely using but magnifying the doctrinal or other peculiarities of a sect—are not intrinsically weaker than missions which make prominent only the central facts and moral duties of a spiritual Christianity.

The criticism on the mode of living which sets the missionaries somewhat apart from the people whom they seek to reach, is urged by many. This opens a question which has had large consideration in the past, and has been deemed settled. Though now urged in no friendly tone, still the mission boards may think it wise to reconsider it.

Of less value than the foregoing are the censures of the missionaries themselves in their personal character and their general spirit and bearing toward the heathen. The missionaries have their faults, not being yet among the angels in heaven; but it is not necessary at this day to prove to the thoughtful and well-informed American public that, as a class, they are good, trustworthy, wise, and judicious men and women. The Chinese and other pagan peoples are entirely reasonable in demanding proof on these points, and will probably get it before some Americans who are trying to divert themselves with the effort to be pagans. On the single point of judiciousness, however, some experienced observers, including some of our consuls, favor a degree of restriction to be applied in China to the zeal of missionaries who expose themselves at points where danger of murder is known to exist. Even if the right of self-sacrifice for a noble cause be granted, the governments concerned have a right, it is said, to prevent acts of evident temerity which will bring them into serious embroilment.

A portion of the current criticism which deals with the relations of our government to missionary work, is dealt with by ex-Secretary John W. Foster as follows:



“There seems to be in a part of the public press of our country a misconception of the ground upon which the United States government bases its intervention on account of the Cheng-Tu riots. It is not because we are a Christian country and are seeking to support a Christian propagandism in China. It is simply because the people in whose behalf the government intervenes are American citizens, pursuing a vocation guaranteed by treaty and permitted by Chinese law.”

The British maintain that missionaries in China are protected by imperial decrees and by express stipulations in treaties in such form that it is not in the province of the British government to recall them from the interior to the treaty ports. If the Chinese government cannot protect them, the European governments are bound to do so, landing marines, or sending an army if necessary. Information is not at hand whether the United States has ever officially announced precisely this as its position; but Article 29 of the treaty of Tien-Tsin expressly guarantees to Chinese subjects the right to embrace Christianity, and to American citizens the right to teach and practice it in the empire. The censure of the missionaries for an unchristian haste in demanding punishment by China or by their own government of all offenders against them, is the utterance of either ignorance or malice: what they ask is merely protection when danger is seen to be imminent: the missionaries are often found to hamper governmental action in dealing with crimes against them, by urging pardon of the offenders or mitigation of the penalty.

A favorite form of the current criticism of missionary work as a whole consists of the sweeping allegation that it is utterly and hopelessly fruitless in the great majority of heathen lands, and that especially in China it has been proved so by experience; that therefore it is a foolish and wicked waste of money and effort that might be far more profitably used at home. To this, the advocates of missions reply by denial of the fact of fruitlessness. They point not only to the many churches in China with their 55,000 Protestant communicant members and much more numerous Roman Catholic members, representing a far larger outer circle of adherents, but also to the immense educational and charitable work which has lightened the intellectual darkness and lessened the misery of countless multitudes. Some of the missionary hospitals in China are among the greatest institutions of the kind in the world. Schools of every grade from the primary school to the university, have been established, and are maintained, by the missionaries, bringing the dawn of a new intellect-

ual life and opening the path of national advancement. United States Minister Denby, speaking in the interest, not of religion but of humanity and civilization, ascribes to the work of the missionaries results of immense value and of increasing promise, which he has traced and known in his residence of many years in China. Ex-Secretary Foster gives similar testimony in the strongest terms as to China; and adds the expression of his conviction that the religious results of missions in general are far greater than are commonly recognized. He points to the fact that in India, that country of a most ancient, highly-organized religion, the converts gathered into churches at the end of the hundred years after the first missionary landed, were more numerous than at the end of the first century of the Christian era throughout the whole world.

To the other frequent criticism that the Chinese do not want the missionary nor his religion, and that it is an impertinence to go thither to carry it to them, the advocates of missions briefly answer that that is merely the critic's way of asserting that Christianity is not worth carrying nor worth having. They point out that our own heathen ancestors did not want it: they tortured, slew, and burned the impertinent missionaries who brought it. The old Roman empire did not want it: the emperors tossed its missionaries to the wild beasts in the arena. The old heathen and Jewish world did not want Christ himself: they combined to crucify Him. The first Christians gave not the weight of a feather to all such opposition; they even welcomed martyrdom in thousands in behalf of their faith. In our day, missionaries thankfully receive governmental protection in their work. But, if governments in Christian lands find protection onerous, let them withdraw it. If bloody persecutions should increase, they would be the signal for a vast new awakening of the missionary spirit; and throngs would press forward to offer themselves for the work in place of every one that was stricken down on the distant field. When the time comes in which the Church of Christ finally ceases to be a missionary body, it will cease to be Christian, and will perish from the earth.



**THE SITUATION IN THE ORIENT.**

**F**AR-SIGHTEDNESS in political matters is a gift enjoyed by few; but even a novice in the study of everyday affairs can readily discern that stupendous commercial and political changes are developing in the Far East. Just what their outcome will be, however, no one can yet do more than conjecture. In Japan the domestic political situation is critical. The masses of the people resent very strongly that European intervention which, by compelling a retrocession of the Leao-Tong peninsula to China, wrenched from Japan, in the hour of her triumph, the fruits of victory. Formosa is still a theatre of unrest. Order is but slowly, if at all, merging out of the chaos of affairs in Korea; and the foreign relations of the Hermit Kingdom, in view of the evident designs of Russia, are well calculated to mark that country for some time to come as the "danger spot" of the Orient. The commercial relations of China with Japan and the various powers having interests in that quarter of the globe, are still in process of adjustment. Moreover, the Celestial empire, by giving up to France a part of its territory in Indo-China, by indulging in somewhat reckless borrowing, and by an outrageous display of anti-foreign fanaticism, has entered upon a course which, to say the least, renders doubtful the question as to its powers of ultimate cohesion. Up to the present, China has given but little evidence of hopeful reaction under the discipline and stimulus of her recent chastisement. Even the governing classes are to a great extent inwardly corrupt, without a trace of anything corresponding to what we call patriotism; and the masses of the people have no hope, no aspiration, no care, beyond the narrow limits of a vegetative existence. Yet the Chinese empire is a great European market, and so a great European interest commercially and politically; for, in the Far East, the official world and the commercial are parts of one whole. Altogether, the problems of the present situation in the Orient are such as demand for their wise solution the highest type of statesmanship.

Not the least important feature of the situation—a feature regretfully noticed by the English people themselves—is the relative diminution of that commercial preponderance which has in the past been the real foundation of England's political preponderance in Eastern affairs. There was a time when that supremacy was not questioned; and, although England's position is still great, it cannot be said to be any longer unique. Germany has

now a substantial share in that commerce which was once monopolized by Great Britain: she has just secured a site for a German settlement at Tien-Tsin, and is said to aim at obtaining a whole port, to be held by her as Hong-Kong is held by the British. France and Russia, on the other hand, by creating for themselves great political and territorial interests, have vastly increased their influence, and now seem to be aiming at some sort of financial control. Moreover, the remarkable self-assertion of Japan, which has recently brought her to the front as a recognized military power, had for years been unobtrusively extending her commercial influence and activity, and rendering her a worthy competitor of the older civilizations. The fact is—that the war which ended with the signing of the treaty of Simonoseki did not so much create a new situation in the Orient, as bring into prominence the results of changes which, uncomprehended and almost unnoticed by the world at large, had silently but profoundly altered the essential facts of the international *status* of the Far East.

It would seem as if, for the sake of her threatened commercial interests, England could not much longer postpone a positive declaration of her policy in relation to the international play of conflicting forces in the Orient, particularly in relation to those issues which are now causing men to ponder the doubtful possibilities of a war between Russia and Japan. A southward march of Russia from eastern Siberia, taken in conjunction with French encroachments in Indo-China, would constitute a serious menace to England's vast trade with China, to her Indian possessions, and to her naval supremacy in Eastern waters. Such a movement will be greatly facilitated by the completion, within a very few years, of the trans-Siberian railway. While of vast importance for the commercial development of Siberia, this road will be of even greater importance for military purposes, enabling Russia, when the time comes, to overrun the East with her armies, and to force from somebody the naval outlet, open all the year, which she some time means to have. In that day the channel of Korea and the Yellow sea will become a new Dardanelles and a new Bosphorus. When the late war began, the trend of English sympathy lay with China; but the recent action of the government at St. Petersburg in guaranteeing the payment of the French loan to China—presumably for a consideration—has turned it in another direction. An alliance between the Dragon and the Bear is a combination intently to be watched.

**Japanese Politics.**—Since the introduction of constitutional government and popular representation in Japan, the country has suffered from some of the worst evils of the party system. The sessions of parliament have been stormy; the wheels of government have been blocked; dissolutions have been frequent; and the marvellous growth of the Sunrise Land in importance among the nations has had no manifest counterpart in the development of political strength and stability in her domestic affairs. During the late war, it is true, all party differences were sunk beneath that wave of patriotism which overspread the land and made it the recognized duty of all to rally to the support of the government in the supreme trial to which it was subjected before the eyes of the world. As long as the war lasted, the government of Count Ito had its own way and might have asked and obtained what it pleased. But now that the war is over, and at least a temporary period of rest assured, no one who has studied Japanese politics in recent years need be surprised to learn that there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of violent opposition, to suppress which has forced the ministry to the adoption of most drastic measures.

The pretext for this outbreak of opposition was furnished by the action of the government in assenting, at the bidding of Russia, France, and Germany, to the restoration to China of the Leao-Tong peninsula. To the various and individually weak elements of the opposition, this submission to European dictation seemed to afford an issue upon which all might unite with some hope of acquiring thereby sufficient strength to achieve the long-cherished object of driving the ministry from power. The progressionists, under the leadership of Count OKuma, an able statesman, formerly minister of finance and foreign affairs, were the most active in fomenting and maintaining the agitation. Delegates from the various parties assembled, adopted a program, and even issued a manifesto. The government, however, was on the alert, and promptly adopted suppressive measures which are said to be far more sweeping and drastic than any previously employed in the empire for checking internal political agitation. Under an existing law which provides that every political party must be publicly registered as such, and must not combine with another party unless one or the other dissolves its own organization (conditions with which the separate parties scarcely dared to comply), the agitators were informed by the police that their meetings must

henceforth be discontinued. For failing to observe the proper legal formalities, the leaders were arrested and fined; and newspapers assailing the foreign policy of the government were suppressed with little or no warning. The last serious attempt to hold a public demonstration against the government, was made in Tokio on June 30. A mass meeting was called in one of the principal buildings; but, as soon as any speaker trenched on the forbidden ground of the retrocession of the Leao-Tong peninsula and the diplomacy of the cabinet, he was ordered by the police to take his seat.

It augurs well for the strength of the ministry, that on the whole but little popular opposition has been manifested against this drastic policy. The progressionists, the chief agitators, control only about forty-seven votes in the lower house of the diet. The great masses of the people, although smarting under the humiliation of having the fruits of victory snatched from their hands, and although regarding the sudden apparition of European dictatorship in Oriental affairs as a menace involving contingencies to be provided against in future, recognized that the government had done what it could in the circumstances. And it is a hopeful sign for the future of Japan, that, instead of wasting time in the petty bickerings of party agitation, the people have on the whole set themselves earnestly to the task of developing the material resources of the country, increasing the efficiency of the army and navy, and so enabling Japan, in the day when the powers of the earth shall contend for mastery, to maintain her own with dignity and honor.

It is impossible to outline the official *status* of the negotiations for the evacuation of the Leao-Tong peninsula. They are still in progress. The newspaper reports are conflicting. The question of an indemnity to be collected ultimately from China, seems still to be confined to the region of unofficial rumor. The amount is variously stated at from \$22,500,000 to \$50,000,000; and the three powers which interested themselves in inducing Japan to surrender all claim to the definitive possession of Leao-Tong, are now said to be bringing pressure to bear upon her for an immediate evacuation of the peninsula without waiting for execution of the terms of the treaty of Simonoseki. But up to the present (Oct. 1), the Japanese government has apparently taken no steps toward turning over the territory again to China, beyond beginning the work of dismantling the fortifications and removing the great naval construction and repair plant at Port Arthur.

**Russo-French and Chinese Relations.**—The darkest problem of the Orient to-day is found in the enigmatical designs of Russia. Her ambition to control the commerce of the East has long been one of the commonplaces of Asiatic politics. Her recent acquisition of territory contiguous with Korea, and of commercial concessions from the authorities at Seoul (Vol. 4, p. 519), are regarded as but evidences of her long-cherished ambitions; and even more clearly so is her construction, now under rapid way, of a great military railroad line across Siberia, connecting her Eastern with her Western dominions. And now still another incident which is generally looked upon as of similar portent, is found in her stepping in to assist China by guaranteeing the payment of interest on the \$80,000,000 of indemnity money advanced to the latter by French bankers. The agreement embodying the conditions of Russia's guarantee was signed July 6; and at the same time a treaty was concluded by the Chinese plenipotentiary and the representatives of the French banks intrusted with the issue of the loan. The following day an imperial ukase was issued intimating that in case China should fail to pay the interest to the bondholders, the czar's treasury would itself be responsible. The arrangement provides for a four per cent loan of \$80,000,000, guaranteed by Russia. It is significant that the treaty between Russia and China regarding the loan contains absolutely no railway concession either to France or to Germany, nor does it grant to Russia the right to prolong the trans-Siberian railway through Manchuria to a perennially open port on the sea. It is hardly to be assumed, however, that Russia's act of assistance was purely disinterested. Even if there be no immediate material consideration paid in return, the negotiations have greatly increased Russia's influence in Celestial counsels, and have added to her diplomatic arm in the Far East a power which she will not hesitate to use. Altogether, the loan is regarded as a triumph of Muscovite diplomacy and a blow to the prestige of Great Britain in China. It is true that England has from Russia a definite pledge to keep out of Korea; but it is also true that in war treaties are abrogated, and that pretexts for war are readily found when desired.

**Progress in Korea.**—The present outlook in Korea is rather dark. Russian agents are incessantly at work, and Japan finds but little encouragement in the results so far attained by her efforts in the way of reform. The Koreans are admittedly unfit for the management of their

own affairs; yet Japan cannot declare a protectorate over the Hermit Kingdom, for that would be contrary to her own reiterated desire for Korean independence, and would inevitably be opposed by Russia. A reaction of popular feeling in Korea in favor of the latter power, is one of the most significant developments of the last three months. This is partly accounted for by the presence of Japanese adventurers and disturbers, who have swarmed into the country since the war, and whose conduct toward the natives is intolerable.

The departure of Count Inouye for Japan late in June (p. 310) had the effect of reassuring those Koreans who persisted in fearing the declaration of a protectorate or even direct annexation by Japan. Count Inouye's strenuous efforts to carry out the Japanese scheme of reforms and to insure thereby the future stability of the kingdom, had met with but little success, owing to the turbulence and unsettled disposition of the populace, and the unreliable character of most of the official material with which the Japanese commissioner had to surround himself. Hardly had he left the country, when the Korean queen, led on, it is said, by Russian influences, induced the king to issue an order for the arrest, on a charge of treason, of the home minister, Pak Yong Ho. This official, who had been recalled from his exile in Japan, and installed in power when the work of reform in Korea was entered upon, had quickly shown himself open to intrigue, and alienated the affections of his Japanese friends. The order for his arrest, it is said, was therefore not displeasing to the latter; but Pak was nevertheless permitted to make his escape to Japan, where he still retained much of the reputation for patriotism earned during his former residence as an exile. The result was a temporary triumph of Russian influence in Seoul.

PAK YONG HO, lately Korean minister of the interior, is a brother-in-law of the Korean king, with the title of prince. He was an associate of the late Kim-ok-Kiun in the progressive movement headed by the latter; and in 1883, notwithstanding the law excluding him from office on the ground of his relationship to the king, he was appointed mayor of Seoul. His liberal and progressive tendencies brought against him the opposition of the conservatives, and he was soon removed from office. In 1884 he took part in the abortive revolt of Kim-ok-Kiun. He escaped and thereafter lived in Japan, where he was held in high esteem. When the new Korean ministry was formed some months ago, the recall of Pak and his appointment to the important post of the interior were forced upon the king.

In view of the critical situation resulting from the flight of Pak, and the danger of the increasing influence



of Russia, Count Inouye, being strongly urged by the Japanese ministry, consented to return to Korea to check the rise of anti-Japanese sentiment which seemed to be springing up under the new order of things, and to restore, if possible, the *status* existing prior to the flight of the home minister. He sailed for Korea July 15. Under his influence, it is reported, order was to some extent again quickly restored. By the middle of August a new ministry had been formed, with Kim Koshu as minister president. It contains several men known to be friendly toward Japan, and there is again apparent a steady growth of Japanese sentiment. General Viscount Minra was expected to succeed Count Inouye as Japanese minister in Korea about the end of August.

A factor which counts much in Japan's popular favor in Korea, is her evident determination to take no backward step in her policy toward the latter. Japan is pledged to see that the Hermit Kingdom has independent government as soon as it is qualified to stand alone, and to that end is pledged to go on with the reforms which she has inaugurated. For the sake of her prestige, and more especially for the sake of her large pecuniary and commercial interests in Korea, Japan feels that she cannot afford to let the country drift back into a state as bad as anarchy; nor can she allow it to become, in the hands of any other power, a standing menace to her own future prospects. The only other power at whose designs in the peninsula real apprehension is felt, is that power whose arms are even now stretching eastward across the northern portions of two continents, and whose subtle diplomacy emanates from the mysterious bureaucracy which surrounds the czar.

**Formosa.**—The quarter has seen substantial progress made by Japan in the work of subjugating the rebellious "Black Flags" in the island of Formosa. On July 10 the rebels, 700 strong, made an attack upon the Japanese at Haincha, but were repulsed after a short fight, with the loss of 200 killed. Again on August 8 and 9 the Japanese scored a complete victory, in which the rebels were driven from their headquarters in the southern part of the island. The latter then concentrated their forces in the stronghold of Shinchiku, an important city on the southwest coast. Here the Japanese, under General Kawaymura, once more attacked them about August 18, being aided by the co-operation of two gunboats. The "Black Flags" were utterly routed, their defeat resulting, as reported, in the virtual suppression of the rebellion.

**Japanese Military Rewards.**—The Japanese emperor has not been slow in recognizing and rewarding the valuable services of those whose foresight, skill, and bravery contributed to the glorious victories of Japanese arms in the late war. Early in August a number of titles and decorations were distributed among high officials of the army and navy, among them Marshals Oyama, Yamagata, Nodzu, and Kabayama, and Admiral Ito. Two new peers were created; two viscounts were raised to the rank of count; and four counts were made marquises. Marshal Yamagata at first declined his honors, but subsequently yielded to the urgent requests of the emperor. The title of marquis and the decoration of the Grand Order of Merit were also conferred upon Count Ito, president minister of state. The premier had been made the object of ungenerous attacks by the opposition press, and, in the embarrassment of the situation, at first declined the honors on the protest that he was not deserving of them, but presumably for political reasons. He even tendered to the emperor his resignation of office; but, in view of the critical situation in the domestic politics of the empire and the urgent appeal of the emperor, he was finally prevailed upon to return to the capital and bow to the sovereign will.

**Chinese Commercial Concessions.**—The commercial advantages gained by Japan in the treaty which put an end to the war (p. 303), to be supplemented by further negotiations, are destined to prove of immense value to her, and will be shared to a large extent by other nations also. The number of ports open to Japanese trade is increased from fifteen to twenty-eight; and the number open to the trade of other nations, from twenty-five to twenty-eight. Heretofore Japanese merchants had labored under disabilities to which the traders of other powers were not subject. The latter were free to trade in the interior of China, while the former were compelled to confine their business operations within the limited bounds of the settlements at the open ports; and goods imported by Japanese were subjected to heavy imposts when sent to the interior, while the goods of Western merchants had simply to pay transit dues amounting to one-half the customs duties. By the new treaty, however, the Japanese are relieved from the heavy transit dues that they were formerly compelled to pay when they desired to store their goods in the interior.

One of the most important provisions of the treaty is that which grants to foreigners the privilege of establish-

ing and carrying on manufacturing industries. This provision virtually opens China to new enterprises; and the kindred provision relating to the free import of machinery may be accepted as fully explanatory of the article contained in the commercial treaty between China and Western nations, being the first definite statement as to machinery, which in the past has been imported under the name of commodities. Only a few years ago, when cotton gins were sent from Japan to Shanghai, the customs authorities objected on the ground that China did not allow foreigners to engage in manufacturing industries in the interior, and therefore the importation of machinery for manufacturing purposes could not be permitted. Now, however, there can be no further doubt upon this question, and machinery as well as other merchandise may be imported.

**The Upper Me-Kong Dispute.**—Among the legacies bequeathed by the late Rosebery government in England to the present ministry of Lord Salisbury, is the task of completing the delimitation of the French and English spheres of influence in the region of the upper Me-Kong river in Indo-China. Our readers will remember that as a result of negotiations arising out of the Franco-Siamese dispute of 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 732), it was decided by France and England to create a "buffer" state between their respective possessions in the Indo-Chinese peninsula out of the somewhat indefinitely bounded Shan states lying south of the Chinese province of Yunnan and stretching over the east bank of the Me-Kong (see map, Vol. 3, p. 467). Among these states are Kiang-Kheng and Kiang-Hung, both of which were formerly part of Burmah, but were, in common with all the other Burmese dependencies, taken over by Great Britain at the time of the deposition of King Thebaw in 1886. It was only last year that China and Great Britain reached an agreement as to the Burmese boundary; and in that agreement, ratified in August, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 571), Great Britain recognized the sovereign rights of China in Kiang-Hung, but on the condition that China should never cede any portion of the state to any other power without first reaching an understanding with Great Britain on the matter.

However, French diplomacy has at last stolen a march upon British watchfulness, being greatly aided in this by the recent action of France in joining with Russia for the financial relief of China in the matter of advancing the indemnity to Japan. In July of this year France not only secured by treaty with China most important com-

mercial concessions in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, but also induced the Peking government to cede to her territory forming part of the state of Kiang-Hung, above alluded to. Great Britain immediately protested against the arrangement; and the territorial dispute is now the subject of earnest diplomatic correspondence between the two powers. It is not only over the state of Kiang-Hung that British sovereignty is called in question by the French, but also over Kiang-Kheng. In 1893, when Siam was forced to submit to the French demands, it will be remembered that England resisted the claims of France in the territory east of the Me-Kong, as conflicting with the sovereignty which Great Britain took over from Burmah. The two countries agreed to a friendly delimitation of their respective spheres; and for that purpose they appointed a commission consisting of M. Pavie, the French minister resident at Bangkok, and Mr. F. G. Scott, representing Great Britain, to survey the territory in dispute. Negotiations were still in progress when the above agreement between France and China was concluded. The French contention is that Kiang-Hung has not, properly speaking, been ceded by China, since it was not the property of China, but of Siam, and hence comes within the provisions of the treaty of Bangkok. In the meantime French forces took up a position at Mengsin, the capital of the state of Kiang-Kheng, but promptly retired therefrom on the appearance of a formidable British force. The Indian government has built a telegraph line to the capital, stationed a garrison of Goorkhas there, and publicly declared its intention to retain Kiang-Kheng as part and parcel of the British empire.

On the whole, while the dispute is hardly likely of itself to lead to open hostilities, it is calculated to increase that prolonged tension due to the clash of French and English interests in Newfoundland, Egypt, and the region of the Niger—all of which paves the way to open rupture when the occasion therefor arises.

The commercial concessions won by France are certainly a triumph for Gallic diplomacy. They include important stipulations as to maintenance of French consular agents, settlement of traders, transit of merchandise, and construction of railways and telegraph lines in the interior. In a word, although its contemplated completion of the northern boundary of the French possessions in Indo-China is called into serious question, the treaty is undoubtedly a great step toward solution of the problem of

French access to China by way of Tonkin and Yunnan, which has long been a prominent feature of the French colonial policy.



### THE SILVER QUESTION.

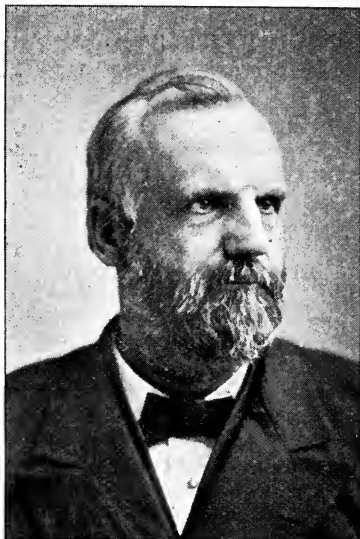
**SOCIETY** is made up of individuals, and the forces which direct and mold it accomplish results through the instrumentality of individual acts. But it is true, at the same time, that the individual seldom, if ever, understands the ultimate bearing of his acts, or perceives the end toward which he in common with others is drifting. This is especially the case in politics: individual plans, ambitions, and efforts, while they contribute to, do not determine, results, which are controlled by higher and broader forces. Waves of sentiment arise, sweep over the country like storms, and pass away; but it does not fall to the lot even of the most experienced statesman to be able to foretell their strength or estimate their results.

The present is one of these periods of doubtful outlook in the United States. There are those who tell us that free-silver sentiment is the natural and appropriate accompaniment of times of panic and depression, and that the advocates of that political faith are fast losing ground as a result of the increasingly brighter outlook in business and industrial circles. In proof thereof these political prophets point to the silver defeat in Kentucky (p. 297) and the more recent defections from the silver ranks of former champions of free-coinage, such as Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas and Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall of Virginia; and they quote the following reported declaration of Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the executive committee of the national silver party:

"I recognize the fact that if business continues to improve, and it turns out that the improvement is permanent, the silver issue is dead."

On the other hand, those who look to the remonetization of silver as the salvation of the country, gather encouragement from the fact that free-silver resolutions have been adopted by party conventions in a large number of states, including Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, North

Carolina, Nebraska, and Texas. These they point to as strong evidence that the "silver craze," as their opponents contemptuously call it, is not only not dead, but has still sufficient strength to make it a very serious and difficult problem to determine how large a part it will play in the presidential campaign of 1896. Very little evidence has yet come to light of any widespread silver sentiment



HON. A. J. WARNER OF OHIO,  
MEMBER OF NATIONAL SILVER EXECUTIVE COM-  
MITTEE.

among republicans; but numerous democratic state conventions have recorded themselves in favor of free-coinage, and some of the delegates of that party to the national convention next year will undoubtedly make a vigorous fight for a candidate unequivocally favorable to the interests of free silver.

**Free-Silver Organization.**—As a counterpart to the energetic campaign which has for some time been carried on by the "sound-money" elements within the democratic party, led by the president and his

cabinet, we find that representative democrats from about thirty of the states are now organizing with a view of securing control of the next national convention of their party in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States independently of all other countries. This action is pursuant to arrangements made at the free-silver convention in Memphis in June (p. 293). Since that gathering, it has been the purpose of the leaders to organize in each state a body of earnest, watchful workers, who shall not only retain every silver state ever known as such, but who shall also agitate thoroughly in every other state in which, as, for example, in New York and Pennsyl-

vania, any germs of silver sentiment are apparent. Local clubs are to be established, and literature spread broadcast, in the hope that before the national convention meets in 1896 a majority of its delegates may be captured in the interests of free silver.

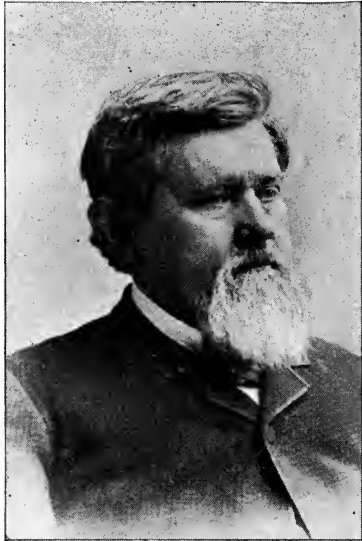
The National Silver committee of one from each state and territory, appointed at the Memphis silver convention, met in Chicago, Ill., in the middle of July. Judge Henry G. Miller of Chicago was elected permanent chairman; and an executive committee was named, consisting of Hon. A. J. Warner of Ohio, A. Walcott of Indiana, N. C. Blanchard of Louisiana, George E. Bowen of Chicago, and Judge A. J. Rucker of Colorado.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the money question "must be decided by the people at the election in 1896," and recommending the organization of free-coinage leagues throughout the country, the distribution of literature, and the appointment of a free-coinage chairman for

each county of the United States, who shall organize a committee to co-operate with the state and national committees.

*The Washington Free-Silver Conference.*—Another gathering traceable to the influence of the Memphis convention was held in Washington, D. C., August 14 and 15. It comprised free-silver democrats, who, to the number of about eighty, and representing nineteen states, met for the purpose of effecting an organization strong enough to commit the party, at the next national convention, to free coinage. The delegates were distributed in representation as follows:

Virginia, 15; West Virginia, 2; Arkansas, 3; Colorado, 3; South Carolina, 1; North Carolina, 3; Illinois, 14; Florida, 4; Tennessee 4;

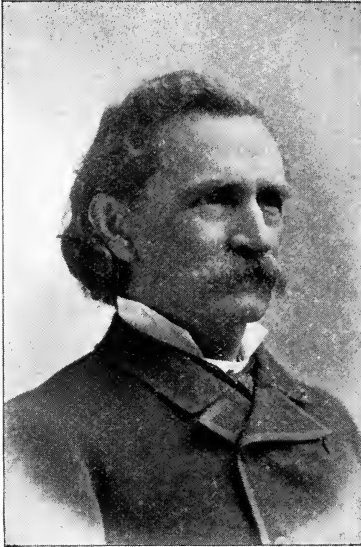


HON. JAMES Z. GEORGE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Alabama, 4; Ohio, 1; Georgia, 2; Missouri, 14; Indiana, 2; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 3; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; North Dakota, 1.

Letters of support and sympathy were received from Senators Morgan (Ala.), George and Walthall (Miss.), Blackburn (Ky.), Blanchard (La.), Tillman (S. C.), and Voorhees and Turpie (Ind.). With one exception, the speakers at the conference denounced bitterly the admin-

istration of President Cleveland. An address in favor of "bi-metallism" was un-animously adopted, in substance as follows:



HON. EDWARD C. WALTHALL OF MISSISSIPPI,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

"Disclaiming all right to bind any person by our utterances, but profoundly conscious that the democratic party to-day confronts a crisis the most momentous in its history and fraught with far-reaching perils to the people and the country, we are assembled as individual democrats to take counsel together, and for the undisguised purpose of inaugurating and promoting a thorough and systematic organization of the democratic masses so that they may go forward as one man with a resolute purpose to rescue the old party founded by Thomas Jefferson from plutocratic domination.

"The democratic party is the traditional friend and champion of bimetallism. Its strength, and power, and popularity have been largely built upon its steadfast opposition to the demonetization of silver and its record of unwearied effort to restore it to its historic place as a full-money metal, equal with gold. The effort at this late day to make it *par excellence* the champion of gold monometallism, the enemy of the policy it has upheld, and the defender of the crime it has denounced, is an effort to dishonor its record, its promises, and its principles. The moment the democratic party is forced into this position it heaps obloquy on its own past, and crowns its great adversary with glory and honor.

"Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle for bimetallism until its efforts are crowned with success; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the democratic party, in national convention assembled, should demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver



and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation.

"*Resolved*, That it should declare its irrevocable opposition to the substitution for a metallic money of a panic-breeding, corporation-credit currency based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America.

"*Resolved*, That it should declare its opposition to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by the law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

"*Resolved*, That it should declare its opposition to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and especially to placing the treasury of the government under the control of any syndicate of bankers, and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

"With a view of securing the adherents to a readoption of the democratic financial policy above set forth by the democratic national convention to be assembled in 1896, and of the nomination of a candidate for the presidency well known to be in hearty sympathy therewith, we hereby pledge our mutual co-operation, and urgently recommend to our democratic brethren in all the states to begin at once, and vigorously and systematically prosecute the work of a thorough organization."

A plan of organization was recommended, including a national committee composed of one democrat from each state, and an executive committee to consist, until otherwise ordered by the national committee, of Senators Harris (Tenn.), Jones (Ark.), and Turpie (Ind.), Governor W. J. Stone of Missouri, and Hon. W. H. Hinrichsen, secretary of state of Illinois. The following were immediately named by the executive committee members of the national committee: Ex-Senator Walsh of Augusta, Ga.; J. H. Dennis of Reno, Nev.; C. S. Thomas of Colorado; G. Ainslee of Idaho; J. H. Head of Nashville, Tenn.; and G. Armstrong of Arkansas.

Although confidence was expressed at the time of the Washington conference, that the democratic national convention of 1896 could be carried in favor of silver, later developments caused some doubt on this point in the minds of the free-coinage leaders. It was accordingly reported toward the end of September, that in the hope of effecting a serious break in the formidable ranks of the old parties, a movement had been started in Chicago for joint action of the various free-coinage leagues or committees throughout the country in the calling of an independent national silver convention in the near future, and the making of an early independent bimetallic nomination for the presidency.

*The Georgia Bimetallic Convention.*—In addition to

the gatherings already mentioned, conventions at which resolutions in favor of free silver were passed have been held in several of the states. On July 18 the bimetallists of Georgia met at Griffin and adopted a platform identical with that adopted by the recent Memphis convention, calling for the immediate and independent free coinage of silver and gold. The gathering is said to have numbered about 5,000 representative citizens of the state. A noteworthy feature was an address by Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, severely attacking the administration of President Cleveland for its attitude on the money question.

*The Missouri Democratic Convention.*—The state convention of the democratic party in Missouri met at Pertle Springs August 6, attended by 514 delegates. Hon. R. P. Bland, the noted free-silver champion, was temporary and permanent chairman. By an overwhelming vote the convention adopted a platform calling for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and decided to reorganize the state central committee. The reorganization of this committee, by placing the party machinery entirely out of the control of the gold men, is regarded as a great victory for Mr. Bland and a serious blow to the Francis and Maffitt faction. The coinage resolutions of the convention were identical with those adopted at the democratic free-silver conference in Washington.

*North Carolina Silver Convention.*—The advocates of free silver in the state of North Carolina met in convention at Raleigh September 25. Of the nearly 300 delegates in attendance, the great majority were populists. James C. MacRae (dem.) presided. The platform adopted declared that the only way to put an end to the evils of monometallism was to open the mints of the country to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It also included the following resolution, which was vigorously opposed by the democrats:

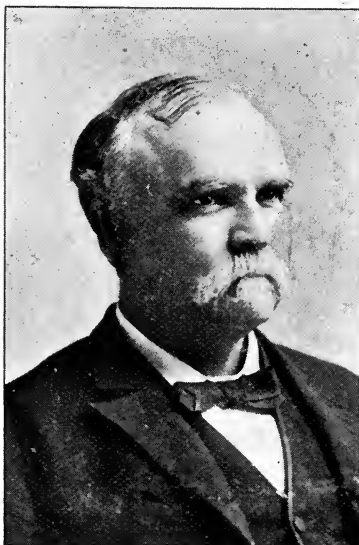
“We earnestly recommend to the voters that hereafter they elect only such senators and representatives in congress as are sincerely in favor of principles herein before expressed, and only such presidential electors as will publicly declare on the stump that they will vote for no man for president or vice-president who is not in favor of such principles, and whose record and platform are guarantees that they will be faithfully executed.”

The democratic delegates wished to confine the monetary demands of the convention to the restoration of free-silver coinage at 16 to 1; but their amendment to that effect was overwhelmingly voted down.

*Silver Interests in Other States.*—Democratic state conventions in Texas, Nebraska, and Mississippi, held in August, also adopted platforms advocating independent free-silver coinage.

Incidents already referred to, which are not unlikely to have great influence throughout the South and Southwest, were the defections of Governor O'Ferrall of Virginia and Senator Mills of Texas from the silver ranks. In a letter addressed early in September to the chairman of the democratic state committee of Texas, Senator Mills vigorously opposed the movement for free coinage by the United States independently of the other commercial nations of the world, denouncing it as "a gigantic scheme to enrich one-half of the community by despoiling the other half."

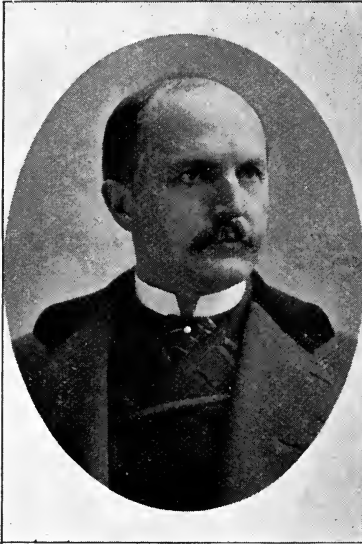
In Kentucky the silver situation is much complicated owing to the action of the late democratic convention at Louisville (p. 297) in nominating a free-silver candidate for governor, Mr. P. Watt Hardin, and at the same time adopting a "sound-money" platform. This action has resulted in a division of the democratic party into two factions, and has rendered the contest a double one, with issues which may deeply affect the future political life of the state. On the one hand, there is the open struggle between the republican and democratic organizations for the control of the state, and on the other the equally vital struggle between the silver and anti-silver forces in the democratic party for control of the party machinery and of the delegation which will represent Kentucky in the next democratic national convention. The outcome of the struggle



HON. ROGER Q. MILLS OF TEXAS,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

is in doubt; but it is not unlikely to add stimulus to the efforts for a renewal of the free-silver propaganda in the democratic national convention of 1896.

**Sound-Money Interests.**—*Ohio Democratic Convention.*—Among the foremost of the states whose party drift is commonly regarded as affording a sort of political barometer for the country at large, is the state of Ohio. Seldom in the history of



HON. JAMES E. CAMPBELL OF OHIO,  
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

the country has so speedy and great a revolution of sentiment occurred as that which we have to note on the money question within the democratic party in Ohio during the past year. After the panic of 1893, silver sentiment made great advances; and in September, 1894, while the business depression following the panic was still widely and deeply felt, the democratic state convention of Ohio, by the decisive vote of 468 to 319, repudiated the financial policy of President Cleveland, and declared

out-and-out for unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In the convention of 1895, however, which met at Springfield August 21, a free-silver substitute for the "sound-money" plank introduced by the majority of the committee on resolutions, was rejected by the overwhelming vote of 524 to 270.

The financial plank of the majority platform adopted was as follows:

"We reaffirm the following portion of the seventh plank of the last national democratic convention:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted by international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure

the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts; and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

“We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.”

This defeat of the silver movement in Ohio is regarded as a great personal victory for Senator Calvin S. Brice.

Ex-Governor James E. Campbell was unanimously nominated for governor. He strongly favored the resolution in the platform, introduced by Mr. E. Finley of Bucyrus, ex-adjutant-general of the state, advocating a more vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, especially in respect of British operations on the frontier of Venezuela.

CAMPBELL, JAMES EDWIN, was born in Middleton, Butler co., O., July 7, 1843, of Scotch ancestry. He served, during the rebellion, in the Union navy, entering the service before he was twenty-one. He was mastermate on the gunboats *Elk* and *Naiad*, serving on the Mississippi and Red river flotillas, and taking part in many battles and engagements. He was elected prosecuting attorney in Butler county in 1875, and re-elected in 1877. Three times he was elected to congress in a republican district. He was looked upon by the democrats, therefore, as a mascot. In 1889 he was nominated for governor and elected; but in 1891 was defeated for re-election by William McKinley, the present governor.

Unlike the Kentucky convention, which divided issues by nominating a free-silver candidate on a “sound-money” platform, the Ohio convention, both in its platform and in its gubernatorial nominee, took ground squarely against free-silver coinage.

*Pennsylvania Republican Convention.*—At Harrisburg; on August 28, the state convention of republicans of Pennsylvania, Senator M. S. Quay being chairman, adopted the following platform:

“We accept and reaffirm the currency plank of the national republican platform of 1892, as follows:

“The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetalism; and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by the legislature, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals; so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its business, and its workmen demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other.”

“We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world. We oppose the debasement of the national currency by the admission of silver to free and unlimited coinage at the arbitrary ratio of 16 to 1, for the reason that if such a policy be adopted it will not be possible to maintain the parity of

values of the two metals; and the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, cannot continue to be equal."

*Iowa Democratic Convention.*—The democrats of Iowa in convention at Marshalltown, August 7, put themselves on record, by a vote of 651 to 420, as opposed to free silver. J. H. Shields of Dubuque, a "sound-money" man, was elected chairman. The platform adopted was in substance as follows:

"We declare the rescue of the finances of the country from the baleful effects of the Sherman law, the repeal of the un-American federal election law, and the uprooting of McKinleyism to be works worthy of the history and prestige of the great democratic party and of a courageous democratic administration."

Then followed a reaffirmation of a portion of the seventh plank of the national democratic convention of 1892, like that reaffirmed in the program of the Ohio convention above recorded.

Resolutions were also inserted demanding local option and high license, election of United States senators by the people directly, and permission of the manufacture of liquors in the state.

Judge W. F. Babb of Mount Pleasant, a "sound-money" candidate, was nominated for governor.

BABB, W. F., was born in Des Moines co., Iowa, forty-five years ago. He entered Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, and in 1862 entered and served two years in the Union army. Returning, he finished his university course, studied law, and settled down to practice his profession in Mount Pleasant, where he has since lived. He has been successful at the bar, and has twice been elected to the bench in a district strongly republican. He is widely known in Iowa through his work in connection with the Methodist Church.

*Sound-Money Sentiment in New York.*—Both republicans and democrats in the Empire state are committed to opposition to free silver, and in their respective conventions at Saratoga and Syracuse have so declared themselves. (See review of the political campaign in New York under "Affairs in Various States.") The democratic financial plank, which is a little more advanced than the republican, favors retirement of the greenbacks and relief of the government from all responsibility for the ultimate gold reserve of the country.

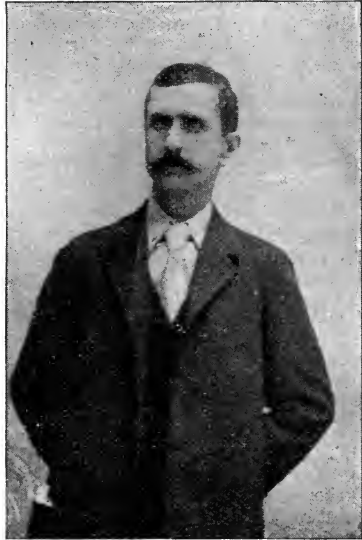
The Bankers' Association of New York state, in session at Saratoga, July 11, adopted the following "sound-money" platform, with only one dissenting vote, that of W. P. St. John, president of the Mercantile National bank of New York, who favored free coinage:

"We the bankers of the state of New York, in convention assembled, being indebted to the people to the extent of \$890,000,000 in the form of deposits and \$193,000,000 in the form of capital and surplus, declare ourselves in favor of honest money. We are opposed

to inflation. We are opposed to a debasement of the currency. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We are opposed to two qualities of money, knowing full well that the less valuable would inevitably drive out of circulation the more valuable.

"We favor a currency sound, elastic, and good as gold—good everywhere, good by the standard of the world, and good in the marts of the world; as good in the hands of labor as in the hands of capital. We demand a currency good and stable, based upon the highest standard known to the sisterhood of nations, worthy of the wealth and dignity of our glorious country, and which shall prove a firm and lasting basis to restored and continued prosperity."

**The Horr-Harvey Debate.**—An incident of national interest was a debate on the money question between Hon. Roswell G. Horr, formerly representative in congress from Michigan, now on the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, and W. H. Harvey of Chicago, Ill., author of *Coin's Financial School*. The debate was held in a room at the Illinois Club in Chicago at intervals between July 16 and July 29, the speakers, by arrangement, using only the afternoons, exclusive of Sundays, and alternating in arguments of ten minutes' length. Mr. Horr championed the gold standard; Mr. Harvey, the cause of free silver. Twenty-four hours in all were consumed, and about 145,000 words spoken, besides which each contestant was allowed one week after the close of the debate in which to prepare a summary of his case (limited to 2,500 words) for publication. Mr. Horr's summary was in substance as follows:



W. H. HARVEY OF CHICAGO, ILL.,  
AUTHOR OF "COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL."

"Mr. Harvey admits that his book is pure fiction. He repudiates its motto by declaring that it does not mean what it says. His statement that primary money only is the measure of value he has not

even attempted to sustain, though his proof has been called for repeatedly. Mr. Harvey next based his case upon the assumption that the law of 1873 was a crime, and stated that it had its origin in fraud and its birth through bribery and corruption. He introduced no evidence in support of either proposition, and he stands convicted of making every one of those charges without any proof that would be received in any ordinary court of justice.

"If congress was bribed to pass a bad bill, then the bill must have first passed in bad shape. Now if that be true, then there would be no need of a clerk to do the dirty work. If it was done by the enrolling clerk, then it follows that congress passed the bill as it ought to have been, and consequently they could not have done what he says they were bribed to do. If congress passed the bill all right, and the enrolling clerk enrolled it correctly, then the bribery could apply only to the members of the conference committee. All these villainies are then abandoned when he claims that the whole thing was accomplished by means of a substitute bill. He misled people by partial statements which led to false conclusions, when the whole statement would have been perfectly clear to any one. The civilized world is clearly on my side of this issue."

On the other hand, Mr. Harvey, in summarizing the debate, said:

"It settled the proposition that gold and silver are the money of the constitution. Mr. Horr did not controvert this. The silver dollar was the unit of value in our coinage system fixed by the act of 1792. Mr. Horr admits this. Silver and gold were the measures of value of all other property until 1873, and the debtor had a right to pay in either metal. The act of 1873 was surreptitiously passed. The prices of all property are now measured in gold alone and are substantially one-half what they would have been under the bimetallic system.

"I have made good all the propositions set forth in my opening statement. Mr. Horr found no errors in my book except the statement that the silver coined prior to 1873 was \$105,000,000 instead of \$143,000,000. Mr. Horr shows that he does not yet know what bimetalism is."

**A National Bank Note Boycott.**—A remarkable manifesto, which occasioned a temporary sensation, but which has accomplished few perceptible results, was issued about July 19 by J. R. Sovereign, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, calling upon the members of that organization and all kindred and sympathetic bodies to establish a boycott upon all national bank notes. It was in substance an attack upon the gold standard, the national bank system, and the government itself, as follows:

"Behind the proposition to perpetuate a monetary system in this country based on a single gold standard, is a proposition to perpetuate the national banks. In fact, the national banks, in their individual capacity and through the American Bankers' Association, are the bulwarks of a single gold standard money. They realize that gold alone will not be accepted by the American people as the only circulating medium, and therefore they demand that the monetary prerogatives of the government be farmed out to them, making private interests,



and not the public welfare, the only motive for furnishing a paper circulation to meet requirements of business.

"The national banks are responsible for the destruction of the greenbacks, the payment of the bonds in coin, the funding acts, the demonetization of silver, and all the corrupt financial legislation in this country for the last thirty years. They have boycotted and discriminated against every kind of money that promised relief to the debtor class and prosperity to the industrial masses. They are boycotters of the most cruel and merciless kind.

"Now we propose, through the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, People's Party, and all reform organizations, that a boycott be placed on the notes of national banks, and that on and after September 1, 1895, our people be requested and urged to accept no national bank bills in any of the ordinary transactions of business.

"National bank notes are legal tender between the national government and the people, and between the banks and the government, but not legal tender between individuals. They are not legal tender for private debts, wages, or merchandise, nor any of the multifarious transactions that enter into business intercourse between individuals; and it is generally agreed that if only one person in a hundred boycotts these notes it will make the work effective and depreciate them, and force the banks into a humiliating defense of their *fiat* money.

"A boycott of this kind will agitate the doubtful free-silver advocates, and stick, in turn for the dagger it has stuck into the hearts of the people, a dagger into the hearts of the money power.

"I am not entirely cold-blooded, but believe in meeting the enemy on its own field. It may be argued that the boycott herein proposed will disturb business and make money scarcer than it already is, and that during these hard times people ought to accept any kind of money. But let it be remembered that this boycott is against a soulless combine that is responsible for the scarcity of money, low wages, and business depression.

"This boycott will precipitate the great conflict with the people on the one side and the banks on the other, and the issues will be as sharply drawn as in the struggle of Andrew Jackson with the Old United States bank sixty years ago. It will force the corporations and every form of private monopoly to take sides in the contest. It will force a plutocratic press and a foreign money power to reveal the hidden hand of American politics, and establish an impassable barrier between the toiling masses of America and the Shylocks and pensioned lords of the world. And if an attempt is made to force national bank notes upon the public through such channel as they are by law made a legal tender, we will establish a redemption bureau, and, through existing laws, force the secretary of the treasury to unload the locked-up greenbacks for the benefit of the people.

"The struggle of 1896 must result in victory for the common people, or the hope of American liberty is lost and the recovery impossible through methods now sanctioned by law.

"The campaign must be waged against the combined foe of two continents—against the allied forces of the plutocracy and tyranny throughout the world; and in the light of recent events it must be the most aggressive and offensive campaign ever waged in this country.

"We can expect no permanent relief without a struggle, and therefore let us precipitate the conflict in time, and on lines that will expose the unsound money of the money advocates. This can be most effectually done by a national boycott on the unsound un-American, unconstitutional notes of the national banks.

“On and after September 1, 1895, let every Knight of Labor, and every person whose love of justice is above the sordid interests of tyrants, refuse to accept national bank notes in payment for wages, produce, or in payment of any debt or obligation not made necessary by the limited legal-tender qualities of the notes.”

Inasmuch as under the national bank system every national bank note is fully secured, even should the bank fail, by United States bonds deposited with the comptroller of the currency, and is hence at all times and in all places worth its full par value, it is not surprising to learn that the above manifesto has met with little response from workmen, even within the Knights of Labor. And inasmuch as the national bank notes in circulation are now only \$206,833,159 in a total circulation of \$1,585,593,509, or about 13 per cent,—and even this is considerably above the average,—it is difficult to see how the proposed boycott could possibly have had the important results expected of it. In case a national bank note should be declined by a debtor, all the creditor would have to do to make it available for use would be to present it to the treasury for redemption. It would be immediately redeemed by the payment to the holder of a United States legal-tender note, and the bank of issue notified either to recoup the government by returning to it a legal-tender note or retire the national bank note. In case it should elect to retire the note, the government would be secured by United States bonds previously deposited by the bank. Secretary Carlisle and other treasury officials expressed the opinion that the condition of the department would not be affected by the boycott. It might cause temporary business embarrassment, they said, but could have no permanent effect. They denounced the proposal, however, as a boycott against the government itself and an attack on the financial system of the country.

**International Bimetallism.**—Little hope is now entertained in any quarter of an early monetary conference of the powers. The agrarians in Germany are still agitating in favor of such a gathering; but numerous states of the empire have voted against it, and the government is manifestly waiting for the initiative of England in the matter. When the late liberal ministry of Lord Rosebery gave way to a conservative ministry which included several well-known bimetallists, notably Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, and Sir Henry James, some were led to think that England's monetary policy might be changed; but the following recent public utterance of Mr. Balfour has for an indefinite time crushed the hopes

of bimetallists, and shown that the financial policy of Great Britain is controlled by influences more potent than the personal views of members of the government. Said Mr. Balfour:

“I am, as I always have been, strongly in favor of an international agreement for an international currency; but I have no right to pledge my colleagues on the subject, nor have I any ground for thinking that such an agreement would at the present moment be the result of such an international conference.”

There are no plans anywhere matured for the consideration of such a conference. Even the question of the proper coinage ratio of gold and silver is one upon which there is great diversity of opinion.

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### THE CUBAN REVOLT.

THE conflicting reports, from loyalist and insurgent sources respectively, of victories and defeats, continue to arrive, each loyalist victory being reported by the insurgents as a defeat, each rebel advantage being described by the loyalists as a disastrous reverse. But due allowance being made for bias and prejudice, the cause of the insurgents seems to have made good progress in the third trimester of the revolt, though strong reinforcements of troops arrived from Spain. A telegram from Santiago de Cuba, dated July 10, which must have undergone official revision, reported the surprise of 400 Spanish troops by a force of 1,200 insurgents under the rebel chief Rabi. only after a “most heroic struggle” was the Spanish force able to extricate itself. Another telegram of same date, from the same place, told of an encounter between a Spanish column and a rebel band belonging to the force formerly commanded by the late rebel Colonel Garzon: rebel loss, twenty-five men. One of the facts regarding this insurrection, which is beyond dispute, is, that in addition to the 20,500 Spanish soldiers in Cuba at the outbreak of the rebellion there were landed in March 8,000, in April 9,000, in May 3,000, and in June 10,000. Captain-General Callejas declared in March that 20,500 men was a sort of figure of speech, and that the actual number of troops

in the island when the troubles began was 10,000. Even so, the aggregate of Spanish regular troops in Cuba at the end of June was not less than 40,000 men. The expense on account of this army was, from March 1 to July 1, about \$9,000,000; and soon afterward it was about \$4,500,000 a month, and steadily rising.

Dr. Caminero, representative in Cuba of the United



From *The Monthly Illustrator*

ANTONIO MACEO,

PROMINENT LEADER OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

States Marine Hospital Service, reported July 11 that in the city of Puerto Principe there were then five deaths daily from yellow fever. In the city of Santiago de Cuba there were twenty-nine deaths from yellow fever in the last week of June. The military hospitals were reported to be crowded with cases, the disease being prevalent in its most malignant form.

An action justly regarded as "the severest engagement since the revolution began," took place near Bayamo July 13.

The insurgents claimed a brilliant

victory; the loyalists admit serious losses in officers and men. The official details of the battle as published in Havana are as follows: Marshal Martinez de Campos started for Bayamo from Manzanillo, July 13, with one battalion, known as the Battalion of Isabel the Catholic, three companies of the Sixth Peninsular battalion, one company of engineers, two companies of mounted *querrilleros*, and 1,200 men commanded by General Santocildes. Antonio Maceo, Bartolomé Maceo, Rabi, and other prominent insurgent leaders, with a force of 7,000 men, were waiting for them, and opened the battle on the road between Buycito and Datil. General Santocildes, who was in the vanguard, received two bullets in the breast and one in the forehead. On the death of San-

tocildes, Marshal de Campos assumed command, and broke the ranks of the insurgents, after which he formed his men in a square and marched thus a distance of two leagues, to Bayamo, carrying with him in the middle of the hollow square the bodies of General Santocildes and Adjutant Sotomayor. The insurgents had taken up positions and deployed their lines on a stock farm. These positions were very advantageous, and the rebels continued the fight for six hours. It ended at Mabay creek. When the level ground was reached, the Spanish troops were charged by a force of more than 3,000 cavalry under the command of Bartolomé Maceo, while the rebel infantry attacked the Spanish rear guard; and there the fighting lasted five hours longer. In this account, the Spanish loss in killed and wounded is not stated; but the rebel loss is given as 400 killed and wounded, among the killed being Brigadier-General Rabi, Colonel Machado, Captain Belisario Ramírez, Commander Moncada, and three other officers.

It would seem to have been the purpose of the rebel commander to suffer the vanguard of the Spaniards to pass unmolested, and to attack by surprise the centre, and capture General de Campos; but, mistaking a small body of "explorers" or scouts which preceded the vanguard proper for the van, after the scouts had passed, the rebels made a furious onslaught on the vanguard and almost annihilated it. The marshal, thus apprised of the presence of the enemy in force, had time to prepare for an attack.

Marshal de Campos, on arriving at Bayamo, telegraphed to Generals Valdes and Navarro to hasten from Santiago de Cuba and Holguin with their respective forces of 1,300 and 1,500 men.

Daily there were minor engagements and skirmishes between the troops and insurgent bands. Sometimes these affairs involved disaster to the inhabitants of the theatre of action. Thus, on July 21, the town of La Sabana, near Baracoa, was set on fire by a party of insurgents and reduced to ashes; loss, more than \$500,000. As La Sabana is a principal centre and depot of the banana trade, whence bananas are conveyed to Baracoa for shipment to foreign countries, the burning of the town produced a paralysis of business at the port.

About the middle of July the cargoes of two large schooners freighted with arms, ammunition, hospital supplies, cannon, and other material, were landed in the neighborhood of Trinidad, and quickly conveyed into the

interior. The exploit of organizing and carrying to a brilliantly successful result this important expedition, filled the patriots of western Cuba and their chiefs Maximo Gómez and General Zayas with joy; the Cuban revolutionists in the United States hailed the news with enthusiasm. At the end of July the numerical strength of the Spanish army in Cuba was 65,000 men; and further reinforcements were under orders to sail for the Ever Faithful Isle. Besides these regulars, Marshal de Campos had 40,000 *guerrilleros* or volunteers, Spanish residents in the island, or native Cubans.

Early in August General Bartolomé Masso was proclaimed president by the revolutionary forces of the eastern and central provinces, in succession to José Martí, slain in battle May 20 at Dos Rios. About the same time delegates from the several provinces assembled in the province of Puerto Principe to draft a provisional constitution for the Cuban republic. General Lopez was named by the Madrid government governor-general of Cuba, Marshal de Campos being relieved of the burden of civil administration, but continuing to direct the campaign for suppression of the rebellion. The cost of the war down to the middle of August is put by the London *Standard* at \$20,000,000. At the close of that month Marshal de Campos was in the province of Santa Clara, where he was building small forts at different points, and keeping strong patrols constantly moving about. In nearly all the provinces the insurrection was spreading, and the rebel chiefs were levying contributions or "taxes" on the planters. Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, toward the end of August, said that before the close of September, or in the early days of October, an additional 25,000 men would be landed in Cuba. "The naval strength," he added, "to watch the Cuban coast, will comprise nineteen cruisers now building in England, six cruisers which are at Cadiz, and fifteen already in service—total forty." On the last day of August, near Ramon de las Yaguas, José Maceo, commanding a force of 1,200 insurgents, inflicted a disastrous defeat on a Spanish force of about equal numbers. In the first week of September, more than 13,000 troops from Spain were landed at Havana, Cienfuegos, and other ports.

A manifesto of Canovas del Castillo was published in Havana September 11, in which the insurgents are denounced as "bandits, whose sole object is robbery, murder, and incendiarism." The manifesto is a publication of the

program under which Marshal de Campos will conduct the winter campaign. The eastern portion of the island, which has been the stronghold of the insurrection, will be swept clean of all rebels and sympathizers with rebellion. It will be a war to extermination or surrender, on all Cuban rebels, *macheteros*, and such like. The military organization will be full and complete: it will be root-and-branch work this time. Hereafter Cuba will be for Spain. Spain will enter the fall campaign, says the manifesto as summarized in press dispatches, with only one object in view—immediate and absolute subjugation of the island. The portion of the rebels will be death or deportation.

Among the many precautionary measures of the government, one will have an instant and appreciable effect on the rebels, who need arms, ammunition, and supplies. Early in November, when the war vessels are reinforced by the new gunboats, the whole island will be surrounded by two lines of ships. One line will cruise in an inner circle, and the other in an outer circle; thus there will be as it were a great blockading fleet of about sixty modern ships of war. It is believed that this arrangement will absolutely preclude the landing of men and of supplies. It will isolate the rebels from all aid from the whole world without, and from their sympathizers. The Cubans in revolt are, as represented by the Spaniards, bandits, to whom, as bandits, belligerent rights will not be accorded. By belligerents are meant "armed bodies of men under a recognized flag, who enter on war with a laudable object, and who conduct it according to the usages of civilization." But that kind of warfare, we are asked to believe, is wholly unknown to the Cuban rebels, whose sole object is robbery, murder, and incendiarism. Destruction, desolation, and ruin are their work, and this in spots where, for the moment only, Spain has not yet sent men to protect life and property.

The prospects of the revolutionists, in view of these thorough measures of repression, are not reassuring as the day draws near when the whole power of Spain on sea and land is to be exerted for the extermination of all rebels.

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## THE ARMENIAN PROBLEM.

NOT until toward the end of July did the Porte name the high commissioner for carrying out the reforms in Armenia demanded by the European powers. The appointee, Shakir Pasha, once held an administrative position not unlike that to which he is now called, namely in Crete in 1889 after the revocation of the constitution. There his rule was stern and rigorous, but its fairness was generally acknowledged after passion had subsided. Simultaneously with the appointment of Shakir, an imperial *iradé* was published, granting amnesty to all the Armenian political prisoners, with certain exceptions. Immediately a large number of prisoners, including those arrested at Van, were set free.

The first reply of the Porte to the communication from the powers demanding reforms in Armenia having proved unsatisfactory (p. 325), another reply was made August 1. In this the Porte promised compliance with many of the demands. For example, the Porte promised to appoint Christian assessors to assist the provincial governors to select sub-governors and police from Mussulmans and Christians, to inspect and improve the prisons, to introduce measures for preventing violence and abuses, and to check the excesses of the Kurds during their migrations, and to try to induce them to settle in some particular locality. The answer criticised the suggested reform of the taxes and some of the other points proposed by the powers, contending that they were not practical. This was equivalent to a refusal on the part of the Porte to comply with the demands of the powers.

While diplomacy was thus slowly moving toward correction of the evils of misgovernment in Armenia, public opinion in England was growing impatient of the delay. A mass meeting was held at Chester August 6, to give expression to English sentiment regarding the "unspeakable crimes committed in Armenia." The significance of that meeting was that the calling of it was known to have the express approval of the prime minister, Lord Salisbury. The great speech of the occasion was delivered by Mr. Gladstone; and when, three weeks later, the Porte made complaint to France and Russia against "the attitude of England in the Armenian question," the utterances of the aged ex-premier were no doubt part of the gravamen.

The question before the meeting, Mr. Gladstone said, was not a party question; neither was it strictly a religious question, although the sufferers on whose behalf the meeting was called were Christians.



The evil arose from the fact that the sufferers were under an intolerably bad government, one of the worst, in fact, that ever existed. He was glad to learn that the sentiment on the Armenian question in America was even stronger than in England. For, as America had no political interest in the Levant, her deep concern over the affairs there was the more worthy of praise. When he spoke upon the subject six months ago, he advised his hearers to avoid forming a premature judgment; but evidence was now forthcoming which showed that unspeakable crimes were committed in Armenia day after day which in horror were far beyond the outrages in Sassoun. The acts of violence committed, Mr. Gladstone declared, may be truthfully summed up in the four awful words, plunder, murder, rape, and torture. The government at Constantinople and its agents were, he asserted, responsible for the crimes; and it was necessary that the responsibility for their acts should be brought home to them.

The treaty of 1856, he said in continuing, gave the powers the right to march into Armenia and take the government of the country out of the hands of Turkey; and under the treaty of 1878 the sultan was bound to carry out reforms. The ex-premier made three proposals: First, that the demands of the powers should be moderate; second, that no promises of the Turkish authorities should be accepted; and third, that the powers should not fear the word "coercion." We have reached a critical position, said Mr. Gladstone, in ending his speech, and the honor of the powers is pledged to the institution of reforms in Armenia.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Westminster, gave warning to the sultan that the reforms demanded must under penalties be carried out in the Turkish empire:

"With respect to Armenia," he said, "we have accepted the policy which our predecessors initiated, and our efforts will be directed to obtaining an adequate guarantee for the carrying out of reform. We have received the most loyal support from both France and Russia. The permanence of the sultan's rule is involved in the conduct he pursues. If the cries of misery continue, the sultan must realize that Europe will become weary of appeals, and the fictitious strength which the powers have given the empire will fail it. The sultan will make a calamitous mistake if he refuses to accept the advice of the European powers relative to the elections."

While the ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople were awaiting satisfactory reply to the demands of all Europe, the lot of the Armenians was not improving; famine threatened the inhabitants of Armenia as the direct result of the outrages by the Kurds and the oppressive tax-gathering of the Turkish government. A dispatch from Moosh reported the planting of the Kurdish tribe of Kotshar in the country between Sassoun and Moosh, the Christian population of the district being driven out to make room and to provide houses for the Kurds.

Toward the end of August the third reply of the Porte to the demands of the powers was delivered to the British,

French, and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople. The Porte makes these concessions:

1. The Dragomans of the three embassies to be entitled to communicate directly with the president of the Turkish Permanent Committee of Control, which is to sit at the Porte to superintend the proper application of the Armenian reforms.

2. No Christian *vali* or *mutessarif* to be appointed, but other administrative functionaries to be chosen in proportion to the population, Mahometan or Christian.

3. Christian officers to be admitted to the *gendarmerie*.

4. The *mudirs* to be elected by the councils of elders.

5. A rural constabulary to be established.

It was not thought likely that concessions so inadequate would satisfy the powers. But soon it became known that Russia and France were satisfied with the terms offered by the Porte. Great Britain, however, still insisted that the *valis* and district prefects should be selected from the Christian and Mohammedan population equally; and that agents of the powers should sit on the commission of control. It was distinctly understood, that while Russia and France were reluctant to coerce the Porte, they would lend their moral influence to England in her efforts to obtain reforms, though those efforts might involve the employment of coercion. On this subject the London *Times* remarks:

“It is not at all necessary that all Europe should undertake the execution of European decrees. Very often it is much more convenient that one power should act and that the others should not go beyond moral sanction. Instead of being an encouragement to the sultan to harden his heart, this eminently business-like arrangement ought to convince him that his best policy is to agree with his adversary quickly. He ought to know that Russia cannot refuse her sanction and support to the course marked out by this country, under penalty of forfeiting her claim to be the general protector of oppressed Christian races in the East. France may have a less particular interest in supporting vigorous action, but France is in the van of civilization; and, when compelled to decide concerning a course which, however unwelcome in itself, is sanctioned by treaty and called for in the interest of humanity, it is impossible for her to hesitate. Both from Germany and from Austria the sultan has received urgent representations as to the importance of yielding to the demands pressed upon him with so much patience. The general sentiment of European governments and peoples is more than sufficient to clothe the action of any single power with the authority and moral guarantee required to make it effective. It ought to be plain to a ruler so astute as the sultan, that this country is in earnest, and that if driven to take active steps it will be practically the mandatory of Europe. In these circumstances, it is absolutely puerile to seek encouragement in resistance from fine distinctions between the attitudes of different powers.”

A renewal of the outrages in Armenia was reported from Kars September 9. A company of Turkish *gendarmes*, having been attacked by brigands, and a sergeant killed,

the Turkish authorities, without, it is said, making any inquiry, decided that the assailants were Armenian revolutionists from Kemakh, purposing to release prominent Armenians who were still in prison at Kars. A force of 1,000 Turkish troops was sent to Kemakh, and five villages were pillaged. Five thousand persons were rendered homeless; men were tortured, women and children outraged, and four monasteries sacked.

On the other hand, the government of the Porte has on sundry occasions evinced a sincere disposition to deal justly with the Armenians, and to punish those of its agents who are proved guilty of extortion and other wrongdoing. Thus, on the representation of the British ambassador, supported by the ambassadors of France and Russia, a number of officials in the plain of Moosh were dismissed for having exacted the taxes by means of extortion, and for having treated the Armenian inhabitants with ruthless severity. Again, the chief of the *gendarmerie* at Bitlis, accompanied by an armed force, attacked a band of nomad Kurds who were committing depredations and molesting the Armenians in the Moosh district. The Turkish force inflicted severe punishment on the marauders, and drove them from the property belonging to Armenians, of which they had taken possession.

On the last day of September there was serious rioting in Constantinople, attended with loss of life. Several hundred Armenian residents of Constantinople had started on their way to the gate of the sultan's palace—the place where justice is ordinarily administered—with the intention of presenting to the grand vizier a petition for redress of grievances. The officials, warned of the coming of the multitude, had given orders that all the approaches to the palace should be guarded by police, and no one suffered to pass. While the crowds were waiting, the minister of the interior arrived at a point near the gate, and a rush was made toward him from all the surrounding streets. The police attempted to drive the people back, battering them severely, and finally firing upon them. A troop of cavalry, coming to the assistance of the police, charged upon the crowd and cleared the roadways. Mr. Terrell, the American minister, reports to Secretary of State Olney about sixty persons, Turks and Armenians, killed. The rioting continued for two days. Mr. Terrell affirms that the petitioners were armed with pistols. A dispatch from Constantinople to the press of London says that the Softas “chased and attacked with bludgeons every Armenian they

met in the streets of the Stamboul quarter of the city, killing fifty of them the second night of the troubles. The Softas also attacked a *café* in which were twenty Armenians, and killed every one of them." The Armenians took refuge in their churches, and the Pera church alone harbored 500 people. More than 1,000 Armenians were arrested and thrown into prison.



### INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

FROM the 13th to the 16th of August, Brussels, the capital of Belgium, was the scene of an important international gathering in the interests of the perpetuation of peace. It is variously spoken of as the "International Parliamentary Arbitration Conference," the "Interparliamentary Peace Conference," and again simply as the "Peace Conference," all of which titles serve to indicate its nature and aims.

M. Nyssens, minister of the newly created department of labor, welcomed the delegates in the name of the Belgian government. M. Descamps David was chosen to preside; and the members of the bureau included Mr. Philip Stanhope, representing England; Senator Labiche, France; and the poet Maurus Jókai, Hungary.

The most important topic discussed concerned the establishment of an international court of arbitration, the principle of which had been accepted at a previous gathering. In the thought that such a court would considerably lighten the present military burdens of Europe, the delegates drafted a project for the organization of a permanent international tribunal of arbitration, in substance as follows:

The preamble reads—"The Interparliamentary Conference assembled in Brussels, considering the frequent recurrence of cases of international arbitration and the number and extent of compromises inserted in treaties, and desirous of seeing international justice and jurisdiction established upon a stable basis, charges its president to recommend to the favorable consideration of the governments of civilized states the following articles, which might form the subject of a diplomatic conference or of a special convention."

Then follows the text of the project itself, containing fourteen articles, the main features of which indicate a plan for organizing a

court of international arbitration composed of delegates nominated by the various governments, whose mission shall be to regulate such differences as the affiliated powers may agree to submit to its jurisdiction.

It was voted to hold the next meeting of the conference in Buda-Pesth.

In connection with the account of the proceedings of the Peace Conference at Brussels, and as indicating the gradual spread of sentiment in favor of the principle of international arbitration as a means of settling disputes, it is interesting to note that the French chamber of deputies, about August 1, adopted a motion asking the government to negotiate as soon as possible a permanent treaty between France and the United States for the settlement, by arbitration, of all disputes which may arise.

### THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

It was announced early in August that reports received at the American department of state from the United States consul at Victoria, B. C., were to the effect that the seals in Bering sea had been so diminished in numbers as to indicate their speedy extermination unless more effective measures than any existing were enacted for their protection. For a long time it had been known that the regulations laid down by the Paris tribunal in 1893 had, as actually interpreted and enforced, proven largely inadequate for the purpose intended. Efforts were accordingly made by the United States this year to induce Great Britain to assent to an increase in the diameter of the prohibited zone around the Pribilof islands, from sixty to eighty or ninety miles. It is claimed that the seals go out beyond the sixty-mile limit in search of food, and are then freely killed and captured by the poachers. It was not announced, however, that Great Britain had assented to any important extension of measures of protection, or that she was likely to do so as long as the United States held in abeyance the matter of payment of damages to Great Britain for illegal seizures of sealing vessels prior to the establishment of a close season in 1891.

This matter is now the subject of diplomatic correspondence, which, it is said, is likely to result in another arbitration for the assessment of damage-claims to which the sealers are entitled.

Several seizures are reported for the season of 1895. The British schooner *E. B. Marvin* was captured Sep-

tember 2 by the United States revenue-cutter *Rush*, and turned over to the British war-ship *Pheasant*. The *Louis Olsen*, an American schooner, was seized next day. Both vessels had violated the regulations as to the prohibited zone and the carrying of firearms, and the American vessel carried no license. The schooner *Beatrice*, of Vancouver, B. C., was seized August 20 by the *Rush*, for violation of Article 5 of the protective regulations, providing for the keeping by every commander of a sealing vessel of a log showing the number and sex of seals taken and other particulars of the capture (Vol. 3, p. 461).

### GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Two features of the international situation in Europe now stand out with special prominence—the renewed emphasis lately placed upon the Franco-Russian *entente*, and the startling political developments in the Balkan states.

**France and Russia.**—A considerable sensation was caused in July by the publication of an alleged interview between the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *New York Herald* and one of the czar's ministers, a personal friend of M. de Witte, Russian minister of finance, at which the positive declaration was made that a formal treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had been signed by France and Russia as long ago as 1891, shortly after the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt (Vol. 1, p. 354). Of the truth of this, no indubitable evidence has yet come to light; but careful observers have watched with some anxiety the recent joint action of the two powers in interfering with the execution of the terms of the treaty of Simonoseki and in coming to the financial aid of China; and they also regard it as significant that the Russian foreign minister, Prince Lobanof Rostovski, should attend the recent manœuvres of the French army, and that the Russian General Dragomiroff should enthusiastically praise the French troops and toast Russo-French fraternity on the field of battle. Time alone can confirm or dispel the conviction which these observations have widely impressed. Taken in connection with the anti-Italian intrigues of Russia in Abyssinia, and the work of Russian agents in the Balkans, they make the situation one of great complexity and ominous outlook. The fact is, that Russia is the most profoundly inscru-

table enigma of the political and diplomatic world of to-day.

**Politics in the Balkans.**—Dark, however, as is the problem presented by Russia in the Far East, a more immediate cause of misgiving is found in the recent developments affecting her relations with Bulgaria and Macedonia. Those who remember the occurrences which led up to the last war between Russia and Turkey in 1877, will note a similarity between the present situation and that which just preceded that great struggle. Both Russia and Bulgaria are accused of playing toward Macedonia the part which Russia then enacted toward Bulgaria. And when one recalls how inflammable are the people of the independent or semi-independent states created by the treaty of Berlin of 1878, he sees in the present situation in the Balkans a danger, almost as great as has existed at any time during the last fifteen years, of a reopening of the whole Eastern question. Russia's attitude, however, on the Armenian question, hesitating to insist on unequivocal compliance by the Porte with the provisions of the Berlin treaty, would seem to indicate that she does not regard the time for a *coup* as quite yet ripe. In the meantime, Balkan politics are not unfittingly compared to "a game of blindman's buff, in which all eyes seem to be bandaged and everybody groping in the dark."

Of the Balkan states, it is Bulgaria which now dominates the political situation in southeast Europe. In Bulgaria there are three parties, distinguished from one another by their respective attitudes toward Russia:—1, the national or liberal party, whose ideal is that of an independent Bulgaria, free from Russian domination: to this party M. Stambouloff belonged: to him Russian domination appeared but a step to Russian absorption, and he fought against it with all his soul; 2, the moderates, loyal to Bulgaria, but mindful of the fact that it was the aid of Russia which made the present Bulgaria possible, and hence inclined to some sort of alliance with the great power of the North: to this party the present prime minister, M. Stoiloff, belongs; and 3, the Russian party, led by the late exile, M. Zankoff: to this party all small states seem destined to be absorbed by large ones; and Bulgaria, by ties of blood and religion, in their opinion, naturally belongs to Russia.

The existence of so many parties is sufficient of itself to make the situation in Bulgaria extremely complicated; but several incidents have recently occurred which have

greatly added to the complexity—namely, a radical change in the policy of Prince Ferdinand, who, since his dismissal of M. Stambouloff from office last year (p. 433), has manifested an ardent desire to conciliate the czar; the outbreak of a serious revolt against the sultan's rule in Macedonia, which has drawn some support from across the Bulgarian border; and the assassination of M. Stambouloff, for which, in the eyes of Europe and of the world, Prince Ferdinand is held to be morally, even though not legally, responsible.

Strong evidence of the anxiety of Prince Ferdinand for the favor of Russia, is found in the dispatch, by the Bulgarian government, of a delegation to St. Petersburg the first week in July, ostensibly to lay a wreath on the coffin of the late czar, Alexander III., but with the ulterior motive also of paving the way to a removal of the present misunderstanding between Russia and Bulgaria, and a healing of the diplomatic rupture which began ten years ago while Prince Alexander of Battenberg was still on the Bulgarian throne (Vol. 4, p. 791). Monsignor Clement, metropolitan of Tirnova, who headed the delegation, is reported to have explained its mission by saying that

“ Prince Ferdinand, having become convinced that Bulgaria could not exist without the friendship and moral aid of Russia, was prepared to make all the sacrifices necessary to secure Russia's good will.”

It is significant that at the same hour when the delegation performed its mission at the tomb of Alexander III., masses for the repose of the soul of the dead monarch were celebrated throughout Bulgaria.

The political results of the mission are apparently small. The delegates were well received by the Russian foreign minister and the Russian press, and considerable sentiment favorable to Bulgaria was aroused; but, while there was this feeling toward the Bulgarian people, the illegal *status* of the existing Bulgarian government could not be lost sight of, and was felt to be a permanent bar to the entrance of Russia into relations with Bulgaria. A semi-official statement to that effect was made about August 1, Russia refusing to recognize the rule of a usurper, and demanding that a prince be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Berlin, with the concurrence of the Porte. The authenticity of this statement may be questioned; but Nicholas II. has not yet publicly shown any disposition to deviate from his father's policy. The extreme Russophiles in Bulgaria are greatly encouraged; they assume the abdication of Prince Ferdinand



to be inevitable, and are even discussing his successor. There is, however, a deep and widespread distrust of Russia among the people of the principality. The situation is exceedingly disquieting, for another Russophile attempt at revolution would give rise to serious international complications. It is, indeed, not unlikely that the conferences at Ischl, early in August, between the Austrian emperor and King Charles of Roumania, had some connection with the eventuality of a disturbance of public order and of the *status quo* in the Balkans; and we may suppose that the same topic received some discussion at the interviews of the Austrian and German emperors at Stettin during the German army manœuvres in the early part of September.

*The Assassination of M. Stambouloff.*—Great as were the difficulties of Prince Ferdinand's position, they were immeasurably increased as a result of the assassination of



THE LATE M. STAMBOULOFF,  
EX-PRIME MINISTER OF BULGARIA.

his former prime minister, M. Stambouloff. It is not generally believed that Ferdinand was implicated in the murderous plot; but his dismissal from office in May, 1894, of the man who, more than any one else, may be said to have created Bulgaria, and to whom Ferdinand owed his election as ruling prince; his total reversal of the policy of his former adviser; his subsequent relentlessness of official hostility toward the fallen statesman; and his final refusal to permit the ex-premier to leave the principality even when the doctors insisted on a course of treatment at Carlsbad as necessary to save his life—all these things combined to expose M. Stambouloff to the machinations

of the numerous enemies whom his rigorous *régime* had aroused, and to the intrigues of Russian agents; and they facilitated, if they did not invite, the conspiracy which culminated in his murder.

The crime was committed on the evening of July 15. In company with M. Petkoff, his personal friend, editor of his organ, the *Svoboda*, M. Stambouloff was returning home from the Union club in Sofia, when his carriage was stopped by three or four men armed with yataghans, knives, and pistols. M. Stambouloff leaped to the ground, whereupon the men attacked him, inflicting fatal wounds, over twenty of which were in the head. Both his hands, which he had raised to defend himself, had to be amputated. His naturally rugged constitution had been weakened by disease; he was unable to survive the shock, and died three days later (July 18). M. Petkoff was also slightly wounded. The assassins made good their escape although the crime was committed before dark and in view of several of the *gendarmes*. M. Stambouloff's body-servant, Todoroff, attempted to pursue the murderers, but was prevented by a police inspector, who cut him down with his sword, seriously wounding him. M. Stambouloff, on regaining consciousness, declared that he recognized among his assailants M. Haloff and M. Tufektchieff, the latter being one of the murderers of Dr. Vulcovitch, Bulgarian representative at Constantinople, in February, 1892 (Vol. 2, pp. 61 and 133). M. Tufektchieff, however, it is said, proved an *alibi*; and, although numerous other arrests were made, the crime bids fair to linger long on the calendar as unavenged.

A subsequent and similar evidence of the desperate character of the intrigues which run through the half-wrought web of Balkan politics, was the assassination, about August 1, of M. Matakief, a personal friend of M. Stambouloff, at midday, in front of the prefecture of police, at Tatarbasardjik. These crimes recall to memory the attempted assassination of M. Stambouloff in March, 1891, which resulted instead in the death of M. Beltcheff, minister of finance (Vol. 1, pp. 120 and 259).

Madame Stambouloff refused to admit to the house any of the representatives of the government, accept any of the wreaths sent by Prince Ferdinand, or allow the funeral expenses to be paid by the government. Prince Ferdinand, who was absent at Carlsbad, then sent word forbidding any civil or military official to attend the funeral.

Even to the grave, that fierce hatred which the dead

statesman had a faculty of arousing, still attended him; for we are told that an organized crowd of the friends of Major Panitza, who was executed for treason in June, 1890 (Vol. 1, p. 18), barred the passage of the hearse through the cemetery; that only the presence of a body of cavalry prevented a riot; and that guards had to be stationed at night to prevent desecration of the grave.

The exact truth concerning the motive which prompted the murder of M. Stambouloff is not now, and may never be, generally known. The actual murderers may have been *bona fide* Russian agents or only Pan-Slavist fanatics; they may have been partisans of Prince Ferdinand; they may have been avengers of Panitza's death, or tools of the notorious Russophile Zankoff. This much alone can be said—that M. Stambouloff had many enemies who rejoiced at his fall and would gloat over his death, and that the attitude of Prince Ferdinand toward him during a year and more past had facilitated the execution of their desperate plans.

STAMBOULOFF, STEPHAN N. (the name is also spelled Stambuloff, Stamboloff, and Stambolow), ex-prime minister of Bulgaria, familiarly known as the "Bismarck" of his country, and one of the most remarkable figures of modern European history, was born Jan. 31, 1854, at Tirnova, the city of the ancient Bulgarian tsars, on the northern slope of the Balkans. He died in Sofia early on the morning of July 18, from wounds received July 15 at the hands of assassins. His father was a small innkeeper. The boy was originally intended for a tailor; but, when only fourteen years of age, was so roused by the insurrection in Crete that he affiliated himself with a revolutionary committee in Tirnova; and even before that, we are told, he had determined to devote himself to study. After getting some schooling in Bulgaria, he was admitted to the Odessa University as a scholar on the foundation of the empress of Russia. He remained there three or four years; but his industrious moods were fitful and irregular; and, when he was suspected of complicity with nihilists, he was expelled. For a short time he was clerk in an advocate's office in Odessa; but soon found the monotonous routine of the office ill-suited to his tastes, and turned his steps homeward. At Giurgevo, the port of Bucharest, then a centre of the Bulgarian emigration, he found employment in the establishment of a soap-chandler; but soon returned to Tirnova, where he worked for a time in a brewery. He had in the meantime entered into relations with the heads of the Bulgarian revolutionary party, and was thereafter an active conspirator against the Turks. On several occasions he was nearly captured by the Turks; and it was largely the revolutionary movements he initiated that caused the strong measures against the revolutionary committees, which became known throughout Europe as the "Bulgarian atrocities," among the chief causes of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8. After the liberation of Bulgaria, he opened a lawyer's office at Rustchuk, becoming known as the cleverest advocate in Bulgaria. In the first year of Prince Alexander's reign (1879), he was elected a deputy for Tirnova; but for some time remained in the back-

ground though identifying himself with the Bulgarian liberal or patriotic party opposed to the domination of Russian influence. He soon became the recognized leader of the radical or advanced wing of the liberals. In 1880 the patriotic party came into power, and M. Stambouloff was elected vice-president of the chamber. In 1884, disgusted with the duplicity of his former ally, Zankoff, he used his whole influence, which was strong on both sides of the chamber, for the overthrow of that versatile politician. M. Karaveloff's second ministry followed, and Stambouloff became president of the *sobranje*. Within the next two years, while he held this post, the successful *coup d'état* of Philippopolis, led by his friend Stoyanoff, occurred (1885), which resulted in the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria. The war with Servia, provoked by the then King Milan I., followed, resulting in the brilliant defeat of the Servians at Slivnitsa; and the abduction and deportation of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Russian soil, his triumphant return, and final abdication, also took place within this period.

In the movement for the recall of Prince Alexander, M. Stambouloff played a brilliant part. On August 21, 1886, when the prince was seized by a band of conspirators and conveyed to his yacht on the Danube, M. Stambouloff was spending his holidays at Tirnova. As president of the *sobranje*, he at once issued a counter-proclamation to that of the provisional government which had been set up at Sofia, denouncing the treachery of those "who have been endeavoring to dethrone our brave and dear prince," and appointing his brother-in-law, Colonel Mutkuroff, commander-in-chief of the army. He also called upon his partisans throughout the country to seize the telegraph stations, with the loyal commanders of garrisons, and with his brother-in-law, who, as commander at Philippopolis, had control of the Eastern Roumelian army. He telegraphed to Major Panoff in Sofia to dissolve the provisional government, which had assumed power; constituted a regency consisting of himself and MM. Karaveloff and Nikiforoff; and looked around to find Prince Alexander and induce him to return. As a result of these vigorous measures, the provisional government fell to pieces after an existence of three days, although the officers of the Tirnova garrison had already taken the oath of allegiance. In the name of the prince, M. Stambouloff, still at Tirnova, now formed a government, appointing M. Radoslavoff as its head; and he was among the foremost to welcome back Prince Alexander.

However, the hostility of the Czar Alexander III. proved too much for Prince Alexander, whose spirit had been broken by his misfortunes, and who had been deeply disgusted by the discovery that a third of his army had joined in the plot against him, and by the interference of the European powers to prevent the military execution of the ringleaders, which Russia had declared she would not tolerate. And so the prince abdicated his throne, being convinced that Russia would never be reconciled to the principality so long as he remained at its head, but having first obtained a promise from the czar that Bulgaria should not be occupied by a Russian force "except in case of anarchy." In consenting to the abdication, the Bulgarians were guided by M. Stambouloff.

A second regency now ensued, composed of MM. Stambouloff, Karaveloff, and Colonel Mutkuroff. The Russophile party continued their agitation, for it was known that neither the czar nor his advisers believed it possible that Bulgaria could continue to exist for any time under an anti-Russian *régime*. That they were undeceived was due to the extraordinary ability and abundance of resource of M. Stambou-

loff. He found the difficulty of choosing a new prince to be almost insuperable. Prince Ferdinand, son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a cousin of the late Prince Consort of England, was *persona grata* with the czar; but the Russian government rigidly maintained the attitude it had taken up from the first, insisting that the regency was illegal, that it must resign, and that fresh elections must be held for the assembly, on which the choice of a prince would devolve. These demands placed M. Stambouloff and his colleagues in an inextricable difficulty; for, if the regents resigned, no legal power could replace them; and if they held a fresh election, it would be as illegal in the eyes of Russia as the preceding. In the beginning of 1887 M. Stambouloff's difficulties seemed to multiply. Turkish troops were assembling on the frontier, Russian agents were increasing their activity throughout Bulgaria, and symptoms of discontent began to manifest themselves in the country. A military revolt at Silistria, followed by a more serious outbreak at Rustchuk, gave evidence of the disorganized condition of the army. M. Stambouloff faced every danger with courage and resolution. Nine of the ringleaders in the Rustchuk revolt were shot by sentence of court-martial three days after the event; and since that time there have been no more military revolts in Bulgaria. At length Prince Ferdinand was elected, by acclamation, prince of Bulgaria, M. Stambouloff having made up his mind to do without the czar's approval. On the 11th of August, 1887, the first regent welcomed the new prince of Bulgaria; and this was the beginning of a partnership which continued for more than six years and brought about the happiest results to Bulgaria. Those who had only superficial knowledge could hardly understand two men of such different mold being able to work together in apparent harmony for so long a period; they could only recognize in Prince Ferdinand the Austrian aristocrat, the *dilettante* botanist and ornithologist, the lover of birds, flowers, and precious stones; while in M. Stambouloff they saw only the rough and ready man of action, brusque in manner, careless of exteriors, a little barbarous perhaps, a Bulgarian of the Bulgarians.

M. Stambouloff had now triumphed over all his enemies, and had vanquished the refractory members of his own party, including M. Radoslavoff, his prime minister. On the termination of the regency, M. Stambouloff would have preferred to return to his old post as president of the *sobranje*; but the situation was critical. The Porte had informed Prince Ferdinand that his presence in Bulgaria was illegal; and it was announced that General Enroth was about to arrive in Bulgaria on a special mission, ostensibly representing the sultan, but in reality acting as Russian commissioner. M. Stambouloff hastened to form a cabinet. The elections to the *sobranje* took place in the following month, and furnished an occasion to the Russophile and Radoslavoffist parties for making a last effort. Scenes of riot and bloodshed occurred in several places. But the strong hand of the minister made itself felt everywhere, and the government obtained an enormous majority. The turbulence of the elections in 1887 contrasts with the tranquillity prevailing on a similar occasion in 1890, when M. Stambouloff had greatly increased his influence. In Oriental lands the people will always acquiesce in a strong government, so long as it does not interfere with private industry or impose excessive taxation. This is peculiarly the case in Bulgaria; and for six years following the accession of Prince Ferdinand, the great mass of the Bulgarian peasantry undoubtedly looked up to M. Stambouloff as a bene-

factor who bestowed upon them a condition of peace and well-being such as they had never known before.

M. Stambouloff directed all his efforts to obtain the recognition of Prince Ferdinand, upon whose success or failure the future of his own career so largely depended; and, failing of success, he was more than once tempted by his venturesome disposition to proclaim a Bulgarian kingdom and raise the standard of revolt in Macedonia. He was restrained only by the characteristic caution of Prince Ferdinand and by the strong representations of some of the foreign agents at Sofia.

The last years of M. Stambouloff's administration were darkened by two unhappy episodes—the Panitza plot of 1890, and the murder of M. Beltcheff in March, 1891. Undue importance was, perhaps, attributed to the Panitza conspiracy, which originated in the disappointed ambition of an unscrupulous officer, who appears to have been himself the victim of still more unscrupulous associates. The assassination of M. Beltcheff was a more serious occurrence, indicating that M. Stambouloff's enemies had taken recourse to new methods. That M. Stambouloff was the intended victim on that occasion cannot be doubted; and those who had known him for years could not fail to see that the balance of his mind was affected by this tragic occurrence. There was a fierce determination, a terrible concentration of purpose, a doggedness of resolve, that, come what might, by fair means or by foul, the guilty should be detected and punished. The severities which disfigured the administration of Bulgaria during the last years of M. Stambouloff's tenure of office—exaggerated, no doubt, by interested persons, but none the less existent—bore testimony to the fact that an otherwise singularly sane mind had in one respect become unhinged. But we should remember that Bulgaria is a rough country, requiring strong rule; and that, with all his harshness, M. Stambouloff, against enormous odds, held fast to the ideal of a pure and intense patriotism.

M. Stambouloff's political career came to an end with his forced retirement on May 29, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 433). The reasons for this are even yet not fully understood. It was more than likely connected with the evident impossibility, so long as M. Stambouloff directed government affairs, of Prince Ferdinand securing the desired recognition of the powers. The relations between the prince and his minister had often previously been strained; and Prince Ferdinand had already manifested that inclination to seek the good will of Russia which has now become part of his avowed policy. But this time the rupture was final, and was succeeded by bitter hostility on both sides. It soon became evident that the energetic minister could never resume office so long as Prince Ferdinand remained on the throne. M. Stambouloff's numerous enemies throughout the country perceived, therefore, that they might with impunity give free scope to their deep feelings of revenge; and their numbers were increased by an amnesty which enabled a number of political exiles, bitter personal enemies of the fallen minister, such as M. Zankoff (p. 195), to return to Sofia. From that moment M. Stambouloff was convinced that attempts would be made on his life. In interviews with newspaper correspondents, he evinced a determination to fight Prince Ferdinand by all means in his power. This should be taken into consideration in judging of the prince's refusal to let him leave the country.

There are few more thrilling chapters in modern history than the story of M. Stambouloff's career. Though surrounded with unscrupulous

pulous enemies whose customary weapons were intrigue and assassination, he yet, year after year, held out in defiance of the secret plots and open attacks of Russia, while at the same time developing out of the unpromising material of his native land a vigorous and patriotic nation. He practically gave his country its independence; he awoke its national self-consciousness; he rendered the glory of Slivnitza possible; and he assured the internal tranquillity of the principality. That his administration was resolute, dictatorial, even harsh, is not denied even by his most ardent admirers. But the work he had to do required strong measures; and a weak man in his place would have been a curse to his country and a menace to Europe.

*The Macedonian Revolt.*—The uprising in Macedonia, which began in June (p. 335), presently assumed serious proportions. An engagement was fought about July 19 between Turkish troops and a body of insurgents said to number 5,000, in which the latter were victorious; but, by the end of that month, we are told, the scattered bands of rebels, lacking efficient organization and equipment, and failing to receive the full assistance which they expected from across the Bulgarian border and from the Christian powers, had been so often repulsed that the insurrection was seen to be a failure.

The international interest in the revolt is due to the suspicion, widely held, that it was largely fomented by Russian agents and was also countenanced by the government of Bulgaria. The people of Macedonia, though much mixed as to race, are one as to religion, mainly Greek Christians. By the Berlin treaty of 1878, they were guaranteed certain reforms; and the powers of Europe obligated themselves to have them carried out. Turkey, however, has not fulfilled her treaty obligations; and the oppressed Macedonians seized upon the agitation for reform in Armenia as furnishing an occasion for calling the attention of Europe to their own grievances also.

It is said that the Turkish troops sent to crush the uprising numbered 60,000. Numerous bands of Macedonians, who, during the past twenty years, have settled in Bulgaria, flocked to the assistance of their brethren across the frontier. Widespread sympathy with the revolt was felt in Bulgaria; and Prince Ferdinand himself, who consented to receive a deputation of Macedonians, was suspected of lending at least moral aid to the insurgents, for the sake of ingratiating himself with Russia. But in response to a note sent in alarm by the Porte, the powers of Europe made strong representations to the cabinet of Prince Ferdinand, the result of which was that Bulgaria finally put forth strong efforts to prevent Macedonians living within her borders from joining in the insurrection.

Although the crisis seemed thus quickly to have been passed, scattered bands of marauders caused considerable trouble in early August. On the 9th the Mussulman town of Janakli, in the Kirdjali district, was destroyed by a large band from Bulgaria, the number of killed being stated at from 25 to 100. About the same time the village of Kusterdil in the Rhodope district was also burned; and on August 10 the village of Dospat was burned by a band of Bulgarians, and its people slaughtered indiscriminately, over forty being killed, one-half of whom were women.

**The Port of Bizerta.**—Almost simultaneously with the opening of the Kaiser-Wilhelm canal in Germany, France celebrated the completion of the construction work which for three years has been converting the lake of Bizerta in Tunis, near the site of the ancient city of Carthage, into an impregnable naval station and an important commercial port. The completion of this port enormously increases the strategic powers of France in the Mediterranean. In this respect the possession of immense coaling and docking facilities at Toulon, and of numerous minor refuges on the coast of France and in Corsica, Algiers, and Tunis, had already made France the superior of Great Britain, whose docking facilities in the Mediterranean are practically confined to Malta, except through the favor of some other power.

On June 4, three divisions, forming the active squadron of the French Mediterranean fleet, took formal possession of the port of Bizerta, by sailing through the canal which now connects the lake of Bizerta with the Mediterranean sea.

Bizerta is a fortified seaport of Tunis, in the extreme north of Africa. A canal cut through the isthmus of Zarzana gives access from the Mediterranean to the lake of Bizerta, which forms an interior basin as large as the city of Paris—large enough and deep enough to float all the navies of the world. The lake is 12 kilometres (seven miles) in diameter, with a depth of 10 to 12 metres (32 to 39 feet). The canal is 1,500 metres (1,640 yards) long; 120 metres (131 yards) wide; and 9 metres (about 10 yards) deep. Its entrance is protected on each side by jetties 1,000 metres long. High hills and marshy lagoons render the lake inaccessible except by way of the canal. All round the lake will be constructed the various military establishments required for a naval port,—arsenals, building slips, foundries, powder magazines, masts, refitting docks, provision storehouses, schools, barracks, etc. The heights which command the town and lake will be furnished with fortifications in accord with their topographical importance. In this landlocked harbor the entire French Mediterranean fleet could ride in safety; and it is asserted that they would be as secure from the enemy outside as if they were lying in an artificial basin in the centre of France.



Commercially the new port will be of great importance. Not only does it afford refuge from storms; but it enables goods to be carried directly to important internal ports without being disembarked on the Mediterranean coast, and also shortens the journey from Marseilles to Tunis, which may now be reached by railway from the south of the lake without the traveller being required to double Cape Bon.

### THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

**The Niger Country.**—At a meeting of the Royal Niger Company in London, Sir George Taubman-Goldie, “governor” or president of the company, rehearsed the story of French aggression upon their territories, but said that the outlook was encouraging and that the position of the company was now far stronger than at any time during the last twelve years. The principal field of recent French aggression was the triangular region between the meridian of the town of Say, the middle Niger below Say, and the 9th parallel of north latitude, hence lying to the south of the demarcation line established by the Anglo-French agreement of 1890.

Last year the “colonial party” in France discovered what they thought was a flaw in the company’s title to this territory, and sent two expeditions to make treaties with the native potentates. But the company’s agent, Captain Lugard, forestalled this action, and obtained for his employers “treaties” of most unimpeachable regularity, confirming all prior concessions. The French now decided to ignore and repudiate the agreement of 1890 altogether, consequently all subsequent treaties with the natives with regard to the lands concerned in that agreement. Numerous French expeditions entered the territory and became practically masters, for the time being, of a considerable portion of the British sphere. At first the company was inclined to eject the intruders by force of arms; but, fearing the probable consequences of a collision between French and English in the heart of Africa, resolved to let diplomacy bring redress. The French are still there, and cabinets are exchanging communications.

But that triangular region is not the only field in which the company’s rights have been invaded by the French. A French gunboat a few months ago entered the British Niger from the sea: the gunboat was to co-operate with a French expedition from Dahomey, for an object “not difficult to divine.” This attempt to seize territory belonging to the company failed through an accident to the naval contingent of the expedition. The attempt may be renewed; and the company’s hopes of tranquillity and

prosperity rest on the belief that at length the practical good sense of the French will put a stop to these useless and dangerous aggressions.

On the other hand, at a meeting of the French Company of Africa, held at Paris in August, the efforts of French explorers to extend the influence of France in Africa were praised as patriotic and worthy of all honor. The company's president, M. Tharel, complains of the coldness, or even the hostility, of the French government toward French pioneers in the Niger country. Says he:

"The powerful movement of colonial expansion which for the last six years has happened in our country has done wonders in a few years; but the empire which it has given us in Africa, especially in the centre of Africa, will continue to cost us considerable sums and create ever new embarrassments for us as long as the *rôle* which we traders, manufacturers, engineers, are to play is not understood and vigorously seconded by the government. The intrepidity of the British subject is due to his feeling himself protected and backed against all comers by the queen's ministers. Why must we certify that the secret of our weakness, sometimes abroad and always in our colonies, is that the French citizen is too often considered in the wrong and too often thrown over?"

The real object of the French in the region of the Upper Niger is by the Paris correspondent of the *London Times* asserted to be "to link the colony of the Ivory Coast to that of Dahomey by the absorption of the English and German *hinterland*."

**The French in Madagascar.**—The French troops occupied Mevatanana without opposition July 12: all the native inhabitants had fled, leaving only a few British Indian shopkeepers. The property of the Suberie gold mining company near the town, abandoned by the company last November, was found intact. General Duchesne, commander-in-chief of the French forces, had experienced great difficulties in his advance, owing to the badness of the roads, lack of bridges, and shortness of rations. Two hundred soldiers were arriving every week at Majunga, invalided by malarial fever, dysentery, and rheumatism. Having reached Suberbieville (125 miles), General Duchesne had completed one-third of the long march to the capital of Madagascar. This first stage of the march consumed nearly three months, including the time spent in debarkation of troops and landing of supplies. Blunders and miscalculations of engineers had delayed the building of wharves at Majunga, and the army and its immense *impedimenta* had to be taken ashore in lighters. Then the troops, which were to have been taken up the Betsiboka river on launches to Mevatanana, found no launches ready,

and had to march along the river bank through swamps, under the broiling sun. As the soldiers succumbed to the pestilent influences of the soil and climate, they were taken to a sanitarium near the coast, or sent to the island of Réunion or to France.

As the French advanced they met no effectual resistance on the part of the natives. A dispatch from General Duchesne describes as follows the capture of the town of Andriba:

“The attack on Andriba, which was begun yesterday, August 21, ended this morning without a regular fight. The enemy, demoralized by the effects of the artillery fire, evacuated six fortified posts and numerous encampments. We captured seven guns and lost one Malagasy *tirailleur*; one gunner was wounded, and two others received bruises.”

On September 19 the French troops captured the pass across the Ambohimena mountains; and the advance guard reached Antoby, about thirty miles from the Hova capital. At the end of the month intelligence was received of the capture of Antananarivo; the queen, her household, and the ministers of state, were said to have fled to Ambositra.

**The Kongo Free State.**—Though the Belgian chambers declined King Leopold's offer of the Kongo territories, the people being averse to the possession of colonies overseas, a subsidy of \$5,000,000 was voted for constructing the Kongo railroad. It is stipulated that the Free State shall not enter into any financial engagement whatsoever without consent of the Brussels government until the year 1900, when Belgium will have to decide finally whether she will adopt the Free State as a dependency, or abandon it.

The *Independance Belge* of August 30 published a dispatch which reported severe fighting in the Kongo State between government troops and Mahdist forces. There was a desperate battle in the Adda district, in which the Belgian loss was sixteen men and officers killed.

An Englishman named Stokes, once a missionary, was hanged by the authorities of the Kongo Free State early in the summer. The English newspapers having raised an ontery over what they represented to be a murder, the *Etoile Belge* made a statement of the facts of the case. For some time Stokes had been selling arms and ammunition to slave traders, but had evaded capture by taking refuge in German territory whenever his traces were discovered. At last he was caught, and was hanged in conformity with the articles of the act of Berlin and the act of Brussels.

### MINOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

**The Mora Claim Paid.**—On September 14 the incidents connected with the Mora claim (p. 342), so far as concerned the relations of the governments of Spain and the United States, were finally closed. On that day, pursuant to agreement reached in Boston, Mass., about the middle of August, by Secretary of State Olney and Señor Dupuy de Lôme, the Spanish minister at Washington, the latter handed over to Acting Secretary of State Adee a draft on the London financial agent of the Spanish government for £295,412 16s. 11d. (\$1,449,000), the equivalent of 1,500,000 Spanish *pesos*, and received in return a receipt for the full amount. The Spanish cabinet on July 31 had formally approved of the payment of this sum in spite of the strong opposition of the republican and Carlist senators, who contended that the sanction of the cortes should first be secured.

Numerous claims have already been presented in connection with the distribution of the indemnity, which is likely to be effected only after much litigation.

The history of this claim, as already stated (p. 342), dates back many years. The seizure of Mora's estate occurred in April, 1869, he being suspected, with others whose estates were also confiscated, of aiding the insurgents in the revolt which had begun in October, 1868, and which for over eight years thereafter kept in active operation almost all the resources of the Spanish kingdom.

**The Agramonte Claim.**—Another claim against Spain, also arising out of the last rebellion in Cuba, and now attracting general attention as a result of the success of the Mora claim, is that of Señor Agramonte, an American citizen. A sum of about \$500,000 is involved. It is not charged that Agramonte was in collusion with the rebels; but his property was destroyed by Spanish troops when it became evident that it would otherwise fall into the hands of the insurgents. The claim was considered by the Spanish-American Claims Commission in 1887, but was dismissed as lacking sufficient evidence to make it valid. It is now reported to be about to be revived.

**The Richlieu Claim.**—Still another claim against Spain is that of Gustav Richlieu for \$20,000 damages for illegal imprisonment of himself and a companion, from February 23 to April 25, 1895, in the city of Santiago de Cuba, and for confiscation of a vessel belonging to them. It appears that Richlieu and one August Bolton, both American citizens, set out on February 8 from Port au Prince,

Haiti, for Cape Haytien, but were driven by contrary winds to take refuge in Alligator bay on the Cuban coast. In spite of the fact that their papers were in regular form, and in spite of the protest of the American consul at Santiago de Cuba, they were kept in prison over sixty days.

**Mexican-Guatemalan Dispute.**—The treaty which in May last dispelled the fears of an armed conflict between Mexico and Guatemala, provided that the question of damages due Mexican subjects for their expulsion from the disputed territory about a year ago, should be referred to the arbitration of the United States minister to Mexico (Vol. 4, p. 800; Vol. 5, pp. 92 and 345).

On September 16 President Diaz of Mexico formally named the American minister, Hon. Matt W. Ransom of North Carolina, as arbitrator. Guatemala asserts that a few thousand dollars will amply cover all losses sustained; but the claims of Mexico run up into the millions.

**Franco-Brazilian Dispute.**—In the absence of official reports, it is impossible to determine the present *status* of the dispute affecting territory on the frontier between French Guiana and Brazil. It seems to be determined that the controversy shall be settled by arbitration; but, as to particulars, the newspaper dispatches are altogether conflicting. In the middle of July it was announced that the president of the Swiss republic was to act as arbitrator, the Amapa region in the meantime being placed under dual control to prevent the lawlessness and anarchy which was spreading there. Dispatches in August intimated that the king of Sweden was to be the arbitrator. But again telegrams from the Brazilian capital in the latter part of September announced the occupation, at least temporary, of Amapan territory by French troops, and the blockade of the city of Cuenay. We can only wait for the future to throw light upon the situation.

The frontier between the French possessions in Guiana and what is now the republic of Brazil has been a subject of dispute for 300 years. France originally claimed, as against Portugal, all the territory on the coast line from the Amazon northward, and extending inland to the river Branco. Her present claims, however, are more limited, and include only the territory east and north of the river Araguay, a tract embracing about 90,000 square kilometres, or a little over one-third the size of that at first claimed.

**Italian-Brazilian Dispute.**—The alleged outrages upon Italian subjects in Brazil during the recent rebellion in that country, have been the subject of lengthy diplo-

matic controversy. Brazil's delay in acceding to the requests of Italy for a settlement, is to some extent explicable by the concentration of the energies of the republic which has been needed for the suppression of internal disorders, and the consequent comparative neglect of foreign relations. It has, however, caused some irritation in Italy. An *ad referendum* proposition was accepted by the Italian representative at Rio de Janeiro in July, but his government refused to ratify it. Accordingly, early in August, Signor Nobili, the Italian *chargé d'affaires* at the Brazilian capital, was instructed by the foreign office at Rome to submit to Brazil the final demands of his government, with an intimation at the same time that delay or equivocation on the part of Brazil would result in an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations. On the last day of September a dispatch was received, stating that President De Moraes had assured the Italian minister, Signor Martino, that immediate attention should be given to Italy's demand for redress. This was followed a day or two later by a report that the representatives of Italy, France, and Great Britain in Brazil had entered into an agreement—a sort of new “triple alliance”—for more effective action in securing redress for grievances of their respective subjects during the recent troubles in the republic.

**The Trinidad Incident.**—A great commotion was caused in Brazil, which culminated in July and August, as a result of the occupation of the island of Trinidad by the British in January of the present year. This island, which bears the same name as one of the important British possessions in the West Indies, is a small, isolated, uninhabited, and almost barren rock, of volcanic origin, lying in the South Atlantic ocean about 700 miles east and a little to the south of Rio de Janeiro. In January, 1895, the officers of the British ship *Barracouta* formally annexed the island to Queen Victoria's dominions, the gunner being appointed governor, and the surgeon medical officer. A landing was effected only with great difficulty, owing to the surf and the precipitous rocks. The exploring party found some fresh water, near which was some slight vegetation, but reported no other signs of vegetable or animal life on the island, save the remains of stumps of large trees which formerly grew there. It appears that this rock was first taken possession of in the name of King William III. of England, in 1700, by the great astronomer Edmund Halley, in the course of his

celebrated scientific cruise as captain of the *Paramour Pink*. Portugal, however, looked upon it as a part of her transmarine possessions, and ceded it to Brazil when the latter secured recognition as a separate empire. About fifteen years ago it was explored by an Englishman named E. F. Knight.

Great Britain's object in attempting to revive her ancient title is apparent. Though Trinidad has no valuable resources, and no strategic or commercial importance, it is of great value as an anchorage for a cable to South America. At present all existing cables between South America and Europe have their western shore-ends at Pernambuco, which fact gives Brazil control of all direct telegraphic communication between European and South American states. The distance between Europe and the countries south of Brazil is, however, too great for a direct cable, and Trinidad offers just the sort of half-way landing station desired by the engineers.

The annexation caused intense excitement in Brazil, which spread to the provinces. Meetings in protest were held throughout the country; and late in July the police had to guard the British consulates in the capital and Sao Paulo against attack. The matter was even taken up in the Brazilian congress, where both the house of deputies and the senate unanimously passed resolutions protesting against the government allowing the British to continue their occupation of the island.

So deeply were the feelings of Brazilians aroused in the matter, that Great Britain, it was reported, finally decided to give way, and on September 3 announced her readiness to recognize the claim of Brazil to Trinidad. She, however, it is said, exacted permission to land a cable there, but on condition that it should not be connected with a line to the Argentine Republic. Later there was some talk of an attempt, on the part of Brazil, to colonize the island.

**Peru and Bolivia.**—Tension verging almost upon open warfare marked the relations of Peru and Bolivia during July and a large part of August. It was due to the refusal of the Peruvian government to accede to the terms of the ultimatum of July 9 from the Bolivian minister at Lima, demanding that within twenty-four hours Peru should salute the Bolivian flag.

Just what are the grounds of Bolivia's claim, is not clear from the dispatches; but the salute seems to have been demanded as a compliance with part of the terms of a treaty relating to boundaries. Ever since her disastrous

junction with Peru in the war with Chile which ended with the signing of the treaty of Ancon in October, 1883, Bolivia has been an inland country, deprived of the small coast line which she before held, and which was taken possession of by the victorious Chile. The late negotiations between Peru and Chile regarding the future ownership of the coast-line provinces of Tacna and Arica, were accompanied by rumors of tension between Peru on the one hand and Bolivia and Ecuador on the other, Bolivia claiming a natural right to parts of the provinces mentioned, as an outlet to the Pacific. It is now reported that recent negotiations have resulted in treaty arrangements whereby a strip of territory with a seaport is to be restored to Bolivia. Details of the arrangements, however, are not yet published; but it is supposed that Bolivia's somewhat incontinent demand for a salute to her flag was made upon Peru in connection with the negotiations referred to.

At the suggestion of the papal nuncio, a settlement of the dispute, by referring it to arbitration, had been agreed upon by the Bolivian and Peruvian representatives at Lima. But at this juncture (about July 18) an incident occurred which temporarily blocked negotiations. An excited mob attacked the Peruvian legation in La Paz, the Bolivian capital, and pelted the Peruvian minister with stones. Nothing but the alacrity of the police prevented demonstrations of a similar character against Bolivia in the Peruvian capital. Negotiations were resumed, and resulted in a convention (signed August 26), arranging that the controversy as to the salute should be submitted to an arbitrator chosen from one of the American states, Brazil being first choice and Colombia second. President De Moraes has formally consented to act as arbitrator.

**The Tangier Incident.**—A formidable gathering of German, Dutch, British, French, and Spanish men-of-war at Tangier centred the attention of the world once more upon Morocco in late July and early August, and caused exaggerated rumors of impending danger to be spread abroad. However, the international significance of the gathering was slight.

Internal disorder verging upon anarchy has reigned in Morocco since the death of Sultan Muley Hassan in June, 1894; and the young Sultan Abdul Aziz has had much to do in coping with rebellious tribes. Until recently the disorders had been confined chiefly to the inland districts, but they have lately spread to the vicinity of the ports.



Not long ago, it appears, Herr Neumann, a German subject, was murdered near Casabianca; and more recently Herr Rockstroh was killed near Saffi. The German minister at Tangier, Count Tattenbach, after vainly insisting on the punishment of the murderers, demanded that an indemnity of \$40,000 should be levied on the tribe to which the murderers belonged. Three German men-of-war appeared at Tangier to enforce the demand; and the money was paid July 23. In the meantime, two Dutch war vessels also arrived at Tangier to demand an indemnity for the recent plunder of a Dutch ship, the *Maria Anna*, off the Riff coast.

Inflammatory anti-German articles appeared in the Paris *Journal des Débats*; but the French government showed its moderation by repudiating them, and acknowledged the right of Germany to take the course she did. At the same time, French ships were ordered to Tangier, and were promptly followed by Spanish ships and a squadron of five British men-of-war.

Although the incident at no time threatened to end in open hostilities, the mere fact that neither France, Spain, nor Great Britain feels able to stand aloof from any gathering of foreign vessels on the Moorish coast, is an evidence of the mutual jealousy with which they watch all developments possibly affecting their respective interests in the northern portion of the Dark Continent.

The French have secured from the Moorish authorities permission to have a resident French consul at Fez. This is a privilege of which most other European powers will also be able to avail themselves, as their treaties with Morocco guarantee them rights similar to those granted to "the most favored nation."

**The Tarsus Incident.**—A report from private sources reached the state department at Washington, D. C., August 10, to the effect that a mob had attacked and done much damage to St. Paul's Institute, an American school at Tarsus in Asia Minor. The United States consul at Beyroot, Mr. Thomas R. Gibson, was directed by the American minister at Constantinople, Mr. Terrell, to make a personal investigation; and at the same time the Porte promised Mr. Terrell to look into the matter. In the meantime, August 16, the United States ship *Marblehead*, from Admiral Kirkland's European squadron, was dispatched from the English port of Gravesend to Mersina, the seaport of Tarsus, for the protection of American interests.

An official statement from the Porte, made August 22 through Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish minister at Washington, indicated that the trouble arose from a quarrel between some Turks and one of the servants in the employ of Professor Christie, a teacher in the institute, formerly of Baltimore, Md. Several of the students and servants, it is said, however, were severely beaten, and Professor Christie's life was threatened. The participators in the attack have been arrested and punished; and Minister Terrell was able to telegraph to his superiors at Washington on August 27 that the Porte had given "emphatic assurances of security for American citizens at Tarsus."

**The Pamir Arrangement.**—In the middle of September the announcement was made that the work of the Anglo-Russian commission for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier eastward from Lake Victoria to the Chinese boundary, in accordance with the agreement signed in March (p. 343), had been satisfactorily concluded. The northern frontier of Afghanistan is now delimited from Zulfikar to the Pamirs. The line follows the course set forth in the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1873 up to Lake Victoria, and the demarcation now completed gives effect to the Pamir agreement of this year. It now only remains for the two governments to ratify the work of their commissioners. The intercourse between the British and Russian officers engaged on the commission, it is said, was of an exceptionally friendly character.

**Miscellaneous.**—President Cleveland has been appointed arbitrator in the dispute between Italy and Colombia, growing out of damages sustained by Italians during the revolution of 1885 in the latter country. The amount of the claims involved is over \$600,000.

A convention was signed about August 10 at Yokohama, between Japan and Spain, fixing the parallel of latitude which runs across the Bashi channel as the limit between the Philippine islands and Formosa.



**UNITED STATES POLITICS.**

**E**LECTIONS will be held in twelve states during the first week in November, namely Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Moreover, Utah will choose the first legislature entitled to elect two senators to represent her in the United States senate. In seven of these states, namely Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, Virginia, and New York, the results of the elections will go to determine the complexion of the United States senate, and are hence of importance as affecting the national political situation. Elsewhere, however, and on the whole, the issues of the fall elections of 1895 are mainly of local interest. It is generally regarded as not unlikely that the democratic party will make a better showing than at the elections of 1894. At that time the country was suffering intensely from the effects of long-continued depression in trade and industry; and, justly or unjustly, the voters, particularly the workmen, to a large extent held the democratic party responsible therefor. The democratic party, however, has entered the campaign of 1895 with the country rapidly recovering from its prostration, with crops among the most bountiful of any year in our history, with business prospects daily growing brighter, and with a general revival of confidence and the spirit of enterprise, the effect of all which has naturally been to lessen to some extent the intensity of the feelings of the electorate regarding the questions upon which they uttered so decided a verdict a year ago.

Some of the republican organs still insist that the tariff will constitute the leading issue of the campaign of 1896; but their efforts have, so far as is yet apparent, accomplished but little in pushing that issue to the front. There are many of all shades of opinion, who are opposed to any agitation likely to have a chilling effect upon the reviving business and industrial situation. It is still impossible, also, to determine what part the silver-coinage question will play. On this issue the democratic party is divided into two hostile factions, whose ultimate relation to each other in the contest no one can foresee. And even the republican party has been surprisingly cautious in the matter of positive declarations of policy which would commit it to any definite line of action next year. That it is still the party of protection and "sound money" is understood,

but affords no indication of the definite lines along which it will direct its special efforts in the coming national campaign.

**National Reform Conference.**—One effect of this indefiniteness in the attitude of the republican and democratic parties on the possible issues of the campaign of 1896, has been to afford an opportunity for third-party agitation. On July 3, after a five-days' discussion by representatives of the various national reform movements, who had met in conference at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, New York, the following platform was adopted, almost unanimously, as a basis upon which their separate organizations might unite:

#### BASIS OF UNION OF REFORM FORCES.

1. *Resolved:* That we demand direct legislation, the initiative, and the *referendum* in national, state, and local matters; the imperative mandate, and proportional representation.

2. That we demand that when any branch of legitimate business becomes a monopoly in the hands of a few against the interests of the many, that industry should be taken possession of, on just terms, by the municipality, the state, or the nation, and administered by the people.

3. That we demand the election of president and vice-president and of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and also of all civil officers as far as practicable.

4. That we demand equal suffrage without distinction of sex.

5. That as the land is the rightful heritage of the people, we demand that no tenure should hold without use and occupancy.

6. That we demand the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes, and governmental control of the sale for medicinal, scientific, and mechanical uses.

7. That all money—paper, gold, and silver—should be issued by the national government only, and made legal tender for all payments, public or private, on future contracts, and in amount adequate to the demands of business.

8. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

It is a debatable question whether such a union as that proposed—embracing so many disconnected and divergent interests—is ever possible, or, if possible, how long it could last. Prohibitionists, populists, socialists, labor unions, female suffragists, single-tax advocates, free-silver men, and other “reformers,” were represented, though it is said that the majority of the delegates were either prohibitionists or populists. The readiness with which the above basis was adopted points, however, to the possibility of at least temporary union; and, when this scheme of reforms is compared with the prohibitionist platforms adopted in Nebraska, Ohio, Iowa, and even New Jersey,

and with the specific demands of the people's party, there are political prophets who profess to discern that prohibitionists and populists are drifting toward ultimate union.

The campaign for Sunday-law enforcement in New York city, led by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, head of the police commission, has added another element of uncertainty to the struggle in the national arena. Some republican papers, notably the *Tribune* and the *Inter Ocean* of Chicago, Ill., profess to see in the enforcement an element of danger for the republican party at large, in the likelihood that it will estrange a large number of voters; and they point to the losses of the party in Chicago as a result of the attempt of a few years ago to close the saloons there on Sundays. It will, however, be an evil day for this country when, by the suffrage of its citizens, any political party is privileged to set at naught existing laws, good or bad.

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

**Iron and Steel, and Tin Plate.**—The very marked advance in prices of iron and steel products, which began in February, was not only sustained but enhanced during the quarter-year ending with September. Early in July the *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* published a table showing that even then—and that was only the beginning of the advance—the British and Belgian prices of thirteen iron products, plus freight to New York, were considerably lower than the prices of similar American products at Philadelphia. A little further advance would in very many cases bring the American prices up to or beyond the British and Belgian prices, with freight charges and duty added. The new American tin-plate industry is menaced with extinction by the great advance in the price of black plates. Already in July British tin plates, duty paid, were sold in New York at \$3.73 a box, while the domestic product was sold in Philadelphia at \$3.75.

On August 1 the output of pig iron had risen to about the normal amount of prosperous years. The capacity of furnaces then in blast was, according to the *American Manufacturer* of Pittsburg, 176,505 tons per week, or at the rate of 4,589,130 tons in six months. That quantity was exceeded in the first half of 1892 and in the last half of 1891 and 1890, but it comes near to the maximum. It is worthy of note that this large output is not a result of large demands from the railroads for steel rails, as was the

case in former years of large production: in fact the output of steel rails was only about two-thirds of the maximum. The great demand was for structural iron and steel; and in those products the record was broken this year. The Homestead works in July produced 43,000 tons of structural iron and steel: the largest product of all the works in the country for any previous year was 505,000 tons. On August 1 the prices of all kinds of iron and steel were 39 per cent higher than in January, and only 7.7 per cent lower than in October, 1892.

**The Outlook in the South.**—Secretary Hoke Smith, of the Interior department, recounting his personal observations of affairs in the Southern states, declared in the beginning of August that never had he seen the South look so prosperous. The food supply of the state of Georgia is sufficient for two years' consumption. Cotton manufacturing was never more successful in the South than it is to-day; and all through the cotton belt new mills are being erected, and old mills are being enlarged. In the iron district of Alabama many furnaces have gone into blast, and the workmen are fully employed, many of them at advanced wages. All over the South the demand for labor is constantly increasing. Conditions were never better for a return of prosperity unexampled in that section.

**Fall and Recovery of Stocks.**—The following instructive table shows in the first column the highest prices touched in the early part of 1893, before the panic; in the second column, the very lowest points touched during the subsequent period of depression; and in the third, prices of August 12, 1895. It will be noted that preferred stocks of solvent railway companies are now selling generally at prices higher than prevailed in the "bull market" that preceded the panic. Stocks of roads that are bankrupt and awaiting reorganization have naturally hung back in the general advance.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Highest, 1893.	Lowest in panic.	Prices Aug. 12, 1895.
Am. Cotton Oil.....	51½	24	74½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	84	50	73½
Am. Sugar Refs.....	134½	61½	114½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.....	104½	66½	105½
American Tobacco.....	121	43	112½
American Tobacco pf.....	110½	75	113
Atch., T. & S. F.....	36½	12½	*15½
Balt. & Ohio.....	97½	54½	64½
Canada Southern.....	58½	34½	56½
Canadian Pacific.....	90½	66	54

PRICES OF STOCKS (Continued).

	Highest, 1893.	Lowest in panic.	Prices in Aug. 12, 1895.
Chicago & Alton.....	145½	126	161
Chic. & N. W.....	116½	84½	101½
Chi. & N. W. pf.....	146	128	146½
C., B. & Q.....	103½	69½	90½
C., C., C. & St. L.....	60½	25	49½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.....	98½	74	
C., M. & St. P.....	83½	46½	71½
C., M. & St. P. pf.....	136	100	128½
C., R. I. & Pac.....	89½	51½	79
Del., Lack. & W.....	175	127	162½
Distilling & C. F.....	66½	12	21½
General Electric.....	114½	30	36½
Great Northern pf.....	142½	100	125½
Ill. Central.....	104	86	99½
Iowa Central.....	11	5	10½
Iowa Central pf.....	37	12	37½
L. E. & Western.....	25½	12½	25½
L. E. & W. pf.....	82	53	81½
Lake Shore.....	134½	104	150½
Louis. & Nash.....	77½	43½	61
Manhattan Con.....	174½	100	117½
Michigan Central.....	108½	79½	101
Missouri Pacific.....	60	16½	38½
Mo., K. & T.....	16	8	18
Mo., K. & T. pf.....	28½	13½	37½
Nat. Lead Co.....	52½	18½	35
Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	96	48	93½
N. J. Central.....	132½	84	103½
N. Y. Central.....	111½	92	102½
N. Y. & New Eng.....	52½	16½	156½
N. Y. & N. H.....	262½	188	204½
N. Y., C. & St. L.....	20½	9½	16½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	78	45	72
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	41	18	31½
N. Y., L. E. & W.....	26½	7½	8½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.....	58	15	21½
N. Y., S. & W.....	21½	8	§12½
N. Y., S. & W. pf.....	73½	31	§30½
North American.....	11½	2½	5½
Northern Pacific.....	18½	3½	5
Northern Pacific pf.....	50½	15½	18½
Pacific Mail.....	27½	8½	29
Philadelphia & Reading.....	53½	12	18½
P., C., C. & St. L.....	21½	11½	19½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	62	40	55
Pullman Palace Car.....	206	132	174
Rio Grande W.....	22	10	—
Rio Grande W. pf.....	62½	40	—
St. L. S. W.....	7½	3½	7½
St. L. S. W. pf.....	15	6	17½
St. P. & Duluth pf.....	108	88	93
St. P. & Omaha.....	58½	24	41½
Southern Pacific.....	35½	17½	25½
Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	37½	10½	36½
Texas Pacific.....	11	4½	12½
Union Pacific.....	42½	15½	13
U. S. Rubber.....	60½	17	40½
Wabash.....	12½	5½	9
Wabash pf.....	26½	9½	21½
West. Union Tel.....	101	67½	93½
Wheeling & L. E.....	23½	10	16½
Wheeling & L. E. pf.....	67½	31	53½

\*Two assessments paid. † Four assessments paid. § New stock.

At the end of September there was seen no abatement of the business improvement which had been growing since early in the year. Abundant crops of cereals, corn espe-

cially, were assured. The outflow of gold had been checked. The export movement of cotton and wheat, soon to begin, was expected to produce a return flow of gold. The eastbound tonnage from Chicago in September was very nearly as great as in 1892, being 241,154 tons against 244,576 tons in the earlier period.

### THE COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., "Queen City of the South," was on September 18 the scene of one of those events which mark epochs in national history. On that day the president of the United States, at his Massachusetts summer home on the shore of Buzzard's bay, a thousand miles away, pressed the electric button which set in motion the vast machinery of the chief exposition ever held in our Southern states, and the second greatest exposition that this continent has seen.

This enterprise in a city of about 110,000 people, of whom not more than 70,000 are white, had its origin in a regret and a resolve. The regret arose from the fact that the South had not given an adequate presentation of its great interests at the World's Fair in Chicago. Indeed the development of the cotton states has been so rapid within a few years, that the great mass, even of Southern business men, had scarcely recognized the wonderful new day whose morning light was spreading over great portions of the Southland. The men of Atlanta, a city from whose smoking ruins Sherman's army had started on their march to the Atlantic thirty years ago, saw it, and resolved to awaken the whole South to see it and to work in its new light, and to bring their brethren of the North to know it and to join them in furthering its achievements. Their undertaking, though sectional in its immediate aim, was in its spirit and in its ultimate scope broadly national, as has already been abundantly evinced in its uplift to business enterprise in distant parts of the country, and in the new assurance of brotherhood in all great interests with which it has thrilled our wide family of states. This exposition tends—and doubtless was intended—to bury old prejudices, to annul traditions that had had the force of evil laws, to expel indolence, to teach and inspire enterprise, to dignify labor, to introduce improved methods, to open throughout the country new channels of trade, to reveal the new possibilities of social advancement, and to knit all diverse interests into one firm national fabric. Its



immediate object as concerns the cotton states was to foster their trade relations with the countries southward, and to show to all the world, and to those states themselves, the inexhaustible resources of the soil, the forest riches, the mineral wealth, the vast variety of products, the unrivalled manufacturing and industrial advantages, the openings for investment of brains and capital, of a region that thirty years since had no manufactures and scarcely any mines, and whose agriculture barely supported its scanty population, diminished and impoverished by one of the greatest wars in history.

The undertaking, twenty months ago, amid extreme financial depression, was a fine example of courage; and its prosecution to success has shown high executive ability. Within two weeks after the initiatory meeting, an organization was formed, and \$250,000 was subscribed in Atlanta, which sum was eventually increased to \$500,000. The press throughout the country favored the plan. An appeal to congress was answered by an act recognizing the exposition as national, and appropriating \$200,000 for a government exhibit. A site of over 180 acres was selected in Piedmont Park, where are still visible the lines of rifle-pits in which Sherman's advance on Atlanta was vainly contested. Here, two miles from the centre of the city, a central area of fifty acres, surrounded by a line of gently rising hills, gives an amphitheatric effect. The locality is beautiful, with a superb distant view, and with an artificial lake, strikingly irregular and picturesque, and spanned by six bridges, occupying part of the central area. This lake gives water frontage to nearly all the great buildings, and conveyance by gondolas and electric launches between different parts of the grounds. On buildings and grounds more than \$2,000,000 has been expended, of which about \$300,000 was for landscape features such as lawns, shrubbery, walks, and fountains. The largest electrically lighted fountain in the world throws 15,000 gallons of water into the air every minute. Charles A. Collier was chosen president and director-general of the exposition; Walter G. Cooper, chief of the department of publicity and promotion; Grant Wilkins, chief of construction and landscape engineer. Bradford L. Gilbert of New York was appointed general architect. It is noteworthy that after full debate a decision was reached that the exposition should not be opened on Sundays. Its termination was fixed for December 31.

The opening exercises, on September 18, were introduced by a military and civic parade, including United States regulars, volunteer companies from Southern cities, 5,000 Grand Army men, and officials and distinguished visitors. The exercises consisted of a prayer by Bishop Nelson, an address by President Collier, an address by Mrs. Joseph Thompson (representing the Woman's board), an address by Booker T. Washington (representing the Negro board), a welcome to the city by Mayor Porter King, a welcome to the state by Judge George Brown on behalf of the governor, an exposition ode by Frank L. Stanton, an oration by Judge Emory Speer, the benediction by Bishop Becker. Judge Speer's oration, graceful and eloquent, was notable for noble and magnanimous utterances, which, sounding the death-knell of the lingering sectionalism that has divided North and South, heralded the new day of fraternity and patriotism. It seems to be generally conceded that the most remarkable and effective feature of the occasion was the short address of Mr. Washington, a colored man, president of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, a college for colored youth. Mr. Washington was one of General Samuel C. Armstrong's students at Hampton, Va.; and, as a result of the inspiration and training received from that brilliant and wonderfully devoted man, he established the Tuskegee Institute, largely with funds contributed in New England and New York, and has brought it to a high degree of efficiency and usefulness. The unprecedented invitation of a negro in a Southern state to a place on such a platform in so distinguished a company, shows the spirit, at once generous and progressive, which has inspired and directs the Atlanta exposition. Mr. Washington, on rising to speak, was received by his cultured audience with what was intended to be an encouraging kindness; but this soon changed to admiration of the practical wisdom of his thought set forth in lucid phrase on the vexed problem of the negro in the South, and of his fine sense of the proprieties of the difficult occasion. His successive points evoked thunders of applause; and in a few moments he took his seat the recognized negro educational leader in the cotton states.

The buildings number about thirty. The thirteen principal buildings (ten of which were designed by Mr. Gilbert) are the following:

United States Government building, designed by the government architect; area, 65,000 square feet; containing exhibits of the depart-

ments of state, interior, agriculture, navy, and war, of the Fishery commission, and in economic geology of the Geological Survey: Administration building, with which the main entrance is combined; three stories high, 440 feet front, 50 feet wide at centre; one of the finest of the structures, presenting some features of the Tower of London: Auditorium, four stories high, 200 feet long, 135 feet wide; accommodating 3,000 persons, also the police and express departments: Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, the largest on the grounds: 356 feet long, 206 feet wide, 90 feet high: Machinery Hall, 500 feet long, 118 feet wide, 60 feet high: Minerals and Forestry building, of rustic design, largely of logs in the rough with bark on; 350 feet long, 110 feet wide, 50 feet high to centre of dome: Woman's building (noticed below), 150 feet long, 128 feet deep, 90 feet to the top of statue on dome: Negro building, contracted with and entirely built by negro workmen, for exhibits of the agricultural, mechanical, artistic, and educational progress of the negro race; 276 feet long, 112 feet wide, 70 feet high: Agricultural building, 304 feet long, 150 feet wide, 110 feet high to centre of dome: Electrical building, 262 feet long, 85 feet wide, 109 feet high to centre of dome: Transportation building, 450 feet long, 150 feet wide, 68 feet high, containing specimens of railway construction and equipment at various stages of historic development: Fine Arts building, an architectural gem by Walter T. Downing, an Atlanta architect; 245 feet long, 100 feet wide, 50 feet high: Fire building, showing all appliances and processes for extinguishing fires; 205 feet long, 50 feet wide, two stories high.

Many of these buildings are unpretentious, painted in lead color, but impressive by their bold construction and graceful contour. The grouping is entirely successful. The general style has been called "modern Romanesque." The material is chiefly Georgia yellow pine. Of the many other buildings of less size, but some of them of fine design, are the Georgia Manufacturers' building, and the buildings of several of the states. There are also structures for amusement, "villages" of different nations, etc., ranged on the Midway Heights.

All the Southern states have large displays; and several of them, with five Northern states and some of the Central and South American republics, have well-appointed buildings. In a building which is greatly admired and whose type is that of a grand old mansion, is housed the Woman's exhibit, deemed by many one of the most attractive departments of the exhibition. The building was from a design by Miss Elise Mercur of Pittsburg, Penn., accepted in a competition entered into by thirty architects. Its contents show the whole range of woman's work in the useful and the fine arts, science, literature, and education. The Negro building and exhibit are without precedent in any great exposition. An interpretation of them in the interest of political or social theories would be an impertinence; nevertheless, they must be viewed as showing the

progress of two races, and as profoundly significant of the weakening of prejudice through the natural growth of generosity and justice.

This exposition is unique as being characterized by unity of aim and direct fitness for practical utility. It is not a bewildering maze of wonderful and beautiful things: its objects of wonder and beauty are types, instructive and prophetic. It commands the attention of the country as a great object-lesson of progress. It is welcomed from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the Gulf, as a grand object-lesson of national unity.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**The Public Debt.**—The following are the official figures of the public debt, treasury assets, and liabilities of the United States on September 30, 1895:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.	
Interest-bearing debt.....	\$747,360,820.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,685,660.26
Debt bearing no interest.....	377,448,519.49
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Aggregate of interest and non-interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,136,494,999.75
Certificates and notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.....	\$600,227,693.00
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Aggregate of debt, including certificates and notes.....	\$1,726,722,692.75
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Gold—Coin.....	\$86,216,755.95
Bars.....	57,340,756.80 — \$143,557,512.75
Silver—Dollars.....	368,142,782.00
Subsidiary coin.....	14,882,336.52
Bars.....	124,652,405.75 — 507,677,524.27
Paper—United States notes.....	106,316,000.15
Treasury notes of 1890.....	36,630,854.00
Gold certificates.....	103,370.00
Silver certificates.....	7,862,667.00
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872).....	3,675,000.00
National bank notes.....	6,018,774.63 — 160,607,265.78
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement.....	36,793.34
Minor coin and fractional currency.....	1,236,830.98
Deposits in nat'l bank depositories—gen'l acc't.....	10,516,310.82
Disbursing officers' balances.....	4,257,170.80 — 16,047,105.94
<hr/>	
Aggregate.....	\$827,889,408.74
DEMAND LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates.....	\$50,748,909.00
Silver certificates.....	338,297,504.00
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872).....	67,515,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	143,666,280.00 — \$600,227,693.00
Fund for redemp. of uncurrent nat'l bank notes..	7,765,743.45
Outstanding checks and drafts.....	3,188,386.23
Disbursing officers' balances.....	27,549,426.25
Agency accounts, etc.....	3,752,796.40 — 42,256,352.33
Gold reserve.....	\$92,911,973.00
Net cash balance.....	92,493,390.41 — 185,405,363.41
<hr/>	
Aggregate.....	\$827,889,408.74

**Receipts and Expenditures.**—The total receipts of the government for the three months ended September 30, 1895, the first quarter of the current fiscal year, were \$85,572,072, against \$97,848,174 for the corresponding quarter of last year, a decrease of \$12,276,102. Expenditures aggregated \$95,456,730 as compared with \$98,628,237 a year ago, a decrease of over \$3,000,000. The net deficit of the quarter ended September 30, 1895, was therefore \$9,884,658.

**Circulation.**—The following figures show the amount of each of the various kinds of money in circulation on October 1, 1895, as compared with July 1, 1895, and October 1, 1894:

## MONEY CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Oct. 1, 1895.	July 1, 1895.	Oct. 1, 1894.
Gold coin.....	\$469,884,062	\$480,275,057	\$500,126,248
Standard silver dollars.....	55,146,527	51,983,162	54,276,243
Subsidiary silver.....	61,409,543	60,219,718	58,244,768
Gold certificates.....	50,645,539	48,381,569	64,790,439
Silver certificates.....	330,434,827	319,731,752	330,520,719
Silver treasury notes.....	107,035,426	115,978,708	121,495,374
United States notes.....	240,364,416	265,109,456	267,283,481
Currency certificates.....	63,840,000	55,405,000	55,755,000
National bank notes.....	206,833,159	207,047,546	202,546,710
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$1,585,593,509</b>	<b>\$1,604,131,968</b>	<b>\$1,655,038,982</b>

The estimated *per capita* circulation on October 1, 1895, was \$22.57 against \$22.96 on July 1, 1895.

**Foreign Commerce.**—The most striking feature of the foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, as shown by figures of the Bureau of Statistics, was an enormous decrease in the value of exports, amounting to over \$84,000,000, as compared with the year just preceding, the totals for the two years being respectively \$808,000,000 and \$892,000,000; and, at the same time, an enormous increase in the total of imports, which amounted to \$84,000,000 more than in the preceding year, the totals being respectively \$731,960,310 and \$647,775,017.

The following summary of details will be found of value:

The loss in exports of breadstuffs alone was nearly \$52,000,000, the aggregate value last year being only \$110,098,643, against \$161,677,730 for the preceding year. Exports of breadstuffs have not fallen near so low in value as in the past year, since 1875, when they reached \$111,458,265. Prices of cereals last year were generally lower; but the greatest loss was in wheat and wheat flour. The average export price of wheat last year was about 57½ cents a bushel, against about 67¼ cents the preceding year; and wheat exports aggregated in value only \$43,650,841, against \$59,124,297 the year before,

a loss of \$15,500,000. Wheat flour averaged about \$3.40 a barrel, against \$4.10 the preceding year.

Exports of corn last year amounted to only about 26,000,000 bushels, but sold for an average price of about 53½ cents a bushel and were valued at \$13,399,415, against 64,000,000 bushels exported during the preceding year, when the export price averaged 46½ cents a bushel, and the total value amounted to \$29,311,723.

The following table gives comparisons of value in detail of exports of breadstuffs during the last two fiscal years:

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	1894.	1895.
Barley .....	\$2,182,684	\$765,567
Corn.....	29,311,723	13,599,415
Cornmeal.....	766,560	640,718
Oats.....	1,995,441	188,918
Oatmeal.....	238,279	565,885
Rye.....	126,483	5,097
Wheat.....	59,124,297	43,656,841
Wheat flour.....	68,032,263	50,676,202
Totals.....	\$161,677,730	\$110,098,643

Exports of provisions, although about \$15,000,000 less than during the preceding year, amounted to \$159,169,448. The cattle and hogs exported were valued at \$28,917,689, nearly \$3,000,000 less than during the preceding year. Exports of beef and beef products amounted to \$27,296,410, or about \$1,000,000 less than the previous year. Exports of hog products amounted to \$88,643,372, a comparative loss of about \$4,000,000; and exports of dairy products amounted only to \$14,311,977, against \$21,477,106 the year before, the loss being mainly in one item, oleomargarine oil.

The cotton exports of last year were enormous in quantity, and in this respect exceeded those of the previous year by more than 1,500,000 bales, and exceeded those of the big crop year, 1891-2, when 9,000,000 bales were produced in the country, by more than a million bales. But while exportations last year were the largest in the history of the country, the prices realized were so low—averaging barely six cents a pound, against about eight cents in the preceding year—that the total value of the exportation of about seven million bales was only \$206,750,843, or about \$4,000,000 less than in 1893, and was \$50,000,000 less than in 1891, when the average price realized was about nine cents a pound on 5,891,411 bales, valued at \$256,869,777.

Turning now to the import trade, we find that during the last fiscal year, with the new tariff in force ten months of that period, the importation of goods free of duty amounted to \$363,230,927, or 49½ per cent of the total imports of the country, against \$372,575,931, or 57½ per cent, during the preceding year. Dutiable imports last year amounted to \$368,729,392, or 41½ per cent, against \$275,199,086, or 47 7-10 per cent, during the preceding year; but the average rate of duty paid on the whole mass of importations was higher last year under the new law than under the McKinley law in the preceding year. Importations, free and dutiable, last year aggregated in value \$731,960,310, on which duties amounting to \$152,749,405, or 20 9-10 per cent, were collected, against importations valued at \$647,775,017, on which \$131,818,530, or 20½ per cent in duties, were collected the previous year. The value of animals and articles of food admitted free of duty last year amounted to about \$155,000,000, against about \$245,000,000 the previous year under the law of 1890; and last year

the value of dutiable articles of food and animals imported amounted to about \$80,000,000, against \$35,000,000 in the previous year.

Up to June, 1895, which is as late a date as detailed statistics of last year's importations are yet obtainable, the total value of imports of manufactured cotton goods, on which, under the new law, duties are reduced about 21 per cent, amounted to \$31,500,000. This shows an increase during the nine months' operation of the new law last year of \$12,000,000 as compared with the value of such importations for the entire twelve months of the preceding year. Of silk manufactures, on which, under the new law, duties are reduced about 15 per cent, importations for the nine months amounted to \$29,000,000, against \$23,000,000 in the previous year. On woolen goods the duties are reduced about 50 per cent; but the law did not go into effect until January 1, 1895; and yet, in five months, or down to June 1, 1895, the total value of importations of woolen goods amounted to \$32,500,000, or \$14,000,000 more than the importations of the entire previous year, under the old law. Of wool the new law, up to June 1, or in nine months, had let in free 170,323,608 pounds, valued at \$21,319,733, against 48,436,963 pounds, valued at \$5,306,992, subject to duty, that came in during the previous year.

Sugar duties during the last fiscal year, or for the ten months that the new law placing a duty on sugar was in force, contributed \$18,699,942 revenue, by the 40 per cent *ad valorem* duty, on 2,443,075,526 pounds brought in, valued at \$46,749,856. Free importations amounting to about one billion pounds, and valued at \$29,000,000, were brought in by the Sugar Trust in July and August, 1894, in anticipation of the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill becoming law, and so escaped the payment of duties amounting to about \$11,500,000.

**Profits of the Bond Syndicate.**—The Morgan-Belmont bond syndicate (pp. 40 and 350) was dissolved in September, and on the 21st of that month the members received checks for their profits out of the recent bond transactions with the government. These profits were much less than the public had imagined. They are said to have reached 4.925 per cent, besides 1.75 per cent for interest (computed at 4 per cent *per annum*) on advances made, aggregating about 6.675 per cent in all.

The face value of the bonds issued to the syndicate reached \$62,315,400. For these the syndicate paid a total of \$65,116,275 in gold, or, in other words, a premium of 4.494 per cent, nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, on their face value. The bonds were sold at  $112\frac{1}{4}$ ; and the difference between the selling and the buying rate, which amounts to about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of the latter, represents the gross profits on the transaction. From this, however, was deducted  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent commission to the management. The net profits were about 6.675 per cent.

## THE ARMY.

**A New Commander-in-Chief.**—On September 29 Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, commander-in-chief of the United States army, having reached the age limit of sixty-four years, was retired, retaining his present rank and three-fourths of his highest pay. Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Department of the East,



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,  
RETIRED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, UNITED  
STATES ARMY.

was appointed to the vacant post on October 2; and, at the same time, Major-General Thomas H. Ruger was transferred from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the East, which General Miles vacated.

SCHOFIELD, JOHN MCALISTER, lieutenant-general and late commander-in-chief, United States army, was born in Chautauqua co., N. Y., September 29, 1831; retired September 29, 1895. In July, 1849, he was appointed a cadet at West Point from Illinois; and was graduated in 1853, in the same class with Philip Sheridan, James B. McPherson, and John B. Hood. He was assigned to the 1st regiment of artillery, and served in garrison in South Carolina and Florida 1853-55, and as an assistant professor at West Point 1855-60; was commissioned first lieutenant in 1855, and captain in 1861. At the opening of the civil war he entered the service as major of the 1st Missouri volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff to General Nathaniel Lyon, with whom he served until the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which Lyon was killed; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and later brigadier-general of Missouri militia, and commanded latter till November, 1862; was appointed major-general of volunteers, and was in command of the Department of the Missouri, 1863-4.

He was then assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio, and in 1864 joined General William T. Sherman, and took part in the Atlanta campaign. When Sherman left Atlanta, General Schofield was ordered to Tennessee to join General Thomas in resisting Hood's invasion. He retreated before Hood, and inflicted a severe check upon him at the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. For this service he was made brigadier-general and brevet major-general in the regular army. He took part in the battle of Nashville and subsequent pursuit of Hood's army. In 1865 he was sent to the mouth of Cape Fear river, and later was assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina; captured Wilmington, February 22,



1865; was engaged in the battle of Kingston, and joined Sherman at Goldsborough, March 22. He was present at the surrender of Johnston's army, April 26, and took charge of the details of capitulation.

In June, 1865, General Schofield was sent to Europe on a special mission by the state department, and remained abroad for a year. He was assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and was in charge of the 1st military district, 1867-8. He was secretary of war 1868-9, and was then appointed major-general and ordered to the Department of the Missouri; commanded Division of Pacific 1870-76, and again in 1882-3; was superintendent of the United States Military Academy, 1876-81; and commanded Division of the Missouri, 1883-86, when he took charge of the Division of the Atlantic and the Department of the East. He remained at Governor's Island, New York harbor, until 1888, when, after the death of General Sheridan, he succeeded to the command of the army, with headquarters at Washington. The rank of lieutenant-general was conferred upon him in February, 1895, having been revived by special act of congress for his sake (p. 114). It cannot be conferred again without another special act.

As the commanding general of the army, General Schofield dealt with many important questions affecting the personnel and the material. Under all circumstances it was his aim to improve the sea-coast defenses, to bring about a concentration of troops near the commercial centres, to increase the strength of the army, to raise the standard among commissioned officers, and to better the condition of the enlisted soldier. To-day American soldiers are better housed, better clothed, and better fed than those of any other country. Annually since his elevation to the command of the army, General Schofield has urged upon the attention of the several secretaries of war the importance of increasing the strength of the army. He has repeatedly said that, especially along the seaboard, where fortifications must be erected, the augmentation of the military force is demanded.

Under no previous commanding general of the army was there shown greater interest in the national guard. General Schofield regarded the militia as a highly important feature of the country's military system, upon which dependence could confidently be put in case of local disorders or general war. He constantly sought to improve its condition, and urged congress annually to give it aid.

MILES, NELSON A., major-general and new commander-in-chief, United States army, was born in Wachusett, Mass., August 8, 1839. He received an academic education, and was engaged in business when the civil war broke out. In 1861 he joined the 22d Massachusetts volunteers as lieutenant. He distinguished himself early in his career in the Army of the Potomac, and took part in every engagement, except one, up to Lee's surrender at Appomattox. At Spottsylvania, attacking the bloody angle on the right, he broke the enemy's line, routed him, and captured Lieutenant-General Bushrod Johnson and his division. At Five Forks, Miles saved the day by coming to the rescue of Sheridan's cavalry and Warren's 5th corps.

General Miles's promotion was marked by somewhat exceptional rapidity, only about a year elapsing before he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 61st New York infantry; and a month later, September 30, 1862, he was made colonel of the same regiment. In 1864 he attained the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and early in the following year received his commission as major-general of volun-

teers. In 1866 General Miles was mustered out of the volunteer service and placed in command of the 4th United States infantry, in which he remained till 1869, when he was transferred to the 5th infantry. As the commanding officer of the Indian Territory expedition in 1873, he proved himself one of the most successful Indian fighters living. In 1876 he drove Sitting Bull over the Canadian line, captured a number of noted warriors, and also succeeded in making prisoners of Chief Joseph and the Nez Percés. In 1878 he defeated and captured a band of Bannocks in Yellowstone Park. Not long after this he succeeded in bringing in Sitting Bull, and thus was more of a factor than any other man in the settlement of Montana and North and South Dakota. In 1886 he captured Geronimo and his band of Apaches in Arizona. General Miles was commissioned brevet brigadier-general March 2, 1867; brigadier-general December, 1880; and major-general in 1890, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, which he relinquished in November, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 817). to take command of the Department of the East on the retirement of Major General O. O. Howard. General Miles was placed in command of the troops called out to suppress riots at Chicago, Ill., in connection with the great railroad strike of 1894.

**A Rawhide Cannon.**—At the Sandy Hook proving grounds, July 23, tests were made of a new weapon, the invention of Mr. Frederick Latulip of Syracuse, N. Y. It was a cannon consisting of an inner tube of steel, around which were wound strips of rawhide, the exterior being inclosed in a shell of metal. The gun was 5 feet 8 inches long, and of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches' calibre; weight 456 pounds. The bore was of steel,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick at the muzzle, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick at the breech. The rawhide was 1 inch in thickness at the muzzle, and 3 inches in thickness at the breech, and was cut in 4-inch strands. Around the whole was wrapped two layers of heavy copper wire.

“The principal objects of the invention, as explained, are to cheapen and lighten the construction of guns and gun barrels, and, at the same time, so to strengthen the same that they will withstand the explosive strain of not only the usual charge, but an unusual one. \* \* \* The tendency to transverse and longitudinal rupture is reduced to a minimum, as the rawhide gives the necessary tension to withstand the explosive strain of the charge.”

The gun successfully withstood a pressure of 30,369 pounds to the square inch; but the recoil after this shot broke the trail of the carriage, and the test had to be stopped. Further tests will be made.

**The G. A. R.**—The 29th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Louisville, Ky., during the second week in September. The attendance was unexpectedly large; and the parading column on September 11 took four hours to pass the reviewing stand. The festivities were most enthusiastic, but were marred

by an accident causing the instant death of four members of the Louisville legion belonging to Battery A, and the wounding of two others. The four men were riding on the caisson of a gun on the way to Phoenix hill to fire a salute, when, from some unknown cause, the caisson exploded. There were also several cases of heat prostration; and, on the evening of the 12th, the collapse of a grand stand at the display of fireworks on the Ohio river caused some painful injuries.

Additional interest was added to the reunion by the simultaneous convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans.

The speech of welcome delivered by Colonel Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in behalf of the Citizens' Committee, was remarkable. He said in part:

"There is not a Southern man to-day who would recall slavery if he could. There is not a Southern man to-day who would lightly brook the effort of a state to withdraw from the Union. Slavery is gone. Secession is dead. The Union, with its system of statehood still intact, survives; and with it a power and glory among men passing the dreams of the fathers of the republic. You and I may fold our arms and go to sleep, leaving to younger men to hold and defend a property tenfold greater than that received by us, its ownership unclouded, and its title-deeds recorded in Heaven!

It is, therefore, with a kind of exultation that I fling open the gates of this gateway to the South! I bid you welcome in the name of the people, whose voice is the voice of God. You came, and we resisted you; you come, and we greet you; for times change, and men change with them. You will find here scarcely a sign of the battle; not a reminiscence of its passions."

General Ivan Noble Walker of Indiana was elected commander-in-chief to succeed Colonel Thomas G. Lawler.

WALKER, IVAN NOBLE, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Rush co., Ind., February 3, 1839. Joined the 73d Indiana volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, and in 1862 was in command of a company. He was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, and escaped through the famous tunnel, but was recaptured two days later. For four years he has been adjutant-general of the G. A. R. in Indiana.

## THE INDIANS.

In the latter part of July considerable apprehension was felt for the safety of settlers in the vicinity of Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, it being rumored that another Indian war was impending. It appears that for some time past the Bannock Indians had been in the habit of hunting on the preserves of the Yellowstone Park, which is federal

property, claiming the right to do so under their treaty of 1868. In so doing, however, they were breaking the local laws of Wyoming; and some of the people of that part, who are not above the suspicion of poaching themselves, led by a constable named Manning, had some of the Bannocks arrested in July. As the Indians were being conveyed to jail on July 13, they tried to escape, and their white captors fired upon them, killing several, the number being stated at four to seven. The natural result was that the Indians were incensed. To the number of several hundred they gathered near the Salt river in Uinta county, and for a time remained away from the reservation. The federal authorities were appealed to; and Brigadier-General Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte, was ordered to the scene of the troubles with a strong force of troops.

It turned out, however, that the danger was much exaggerated. The Indians attempted no depredations; and on the approach of the troops quietly returned to their reservation, leaving their claim for justice to the judgment of the authorities. By the first of August, fears of an uprising had died out; but it is deemed wise to leave for a short time yet a few troops, infantry and cavalry, stationed at the Fort Hall reservation, Idaho, in the Bannock Indian country.

An investigation of the whole affair was made by the government; and the following reports of the United States district-attorney and the United States deputy marshal of Wyoming, are a significant comment and an instructive lesson on the rights of Indians and their treatment by whites. United States District-Attorney Gibson of Wyoming says in part:

“I have no doubt whatever that the killing of the Indian Ta-Ne-Ga-On, on or about July 13, was an atrocious, outrageous, and cold-blooded murder; and that it was a murder perpetrated on the part of the constable Manning and his deputies in pursuance of a scheme and conspiracy on their part to prevent the Indians from exercising a right and privilege which is, in my opinion, very clearly guaranteed to them by treaty. \* \* \* It seems to me to be a great pity that there is no national law which can certainly be invoked for the protection of these, our domestic subjects, weak and defenseless as they are, in their right to enjoy those privileges guaranteed to them by a solemn treaty, to the enforcement of which the honor of our country is pledged, and that the only protection against forcible resistance to their enjoyment of these rights must be found in the courts of the state wherein the juries will unquestionably look upon them as possessing no rights which a white man is bound to respect.”

The department of justice at Washington concurs in

the opinion that there is no federal statute under which the offenders can be punished.

Constable Manning stated in explanation of the shooting, that the Indian Ta-Ne-Ga-On "would have been acquitted had he come in and stood his trial, for he was an old man, almost blind, and his gun was not fit to kill anything."

The report of the United States deputy marshal was in substance as follows:

The whole affair was "a premeditated and prearranged plan to kill some Indians and thus stir up sufficient trouble to get United States troops subsequently into the region, and ultimately have the Indians shut out from Jackson's Hole." The reports made by settlers charging the Indians with wholesale slaughter of game for wantonness or for the hides of the animals, have been much exaggerated. When Constable Manning and his posse of twenty-six settlers arrested a party of Indians on July 13 and started with them for Marysvale, he and his men did all they could to tempt the Indians to try to escape in order that there might be a basis of justification for killing some of them."

The Bannock chief, Ben Sinowine, claims that the only reason why the Indians tried to escape from their captors, was because they felt certain that the whites intended to kill them.

## THE NAVY.

**A Controversy Determined.**—It has long been a moot point among naval officers, whether great guns can be fired straight fore and aft over the deck of a war-ship from her turret, without disaster, from concussion, to the officers and men under the fore-and-aft decks. To determine the question, the secretary of the navy ordered the *Amphitrite* to go to sea, and fire her 10-inch rifles straight fore-and-aft over her decks; which was done. After the return of the *Amphitrite* to Fortress Monroe, the inspection board examined the vessel and reported that there were no signs of strain or damage. During the test four sheep, which had been taken on board, were tied up in such a manner as to be exposed to the full force of the concussion: the animals were uninjured.

**Speed of the "Columbia."**—The cruiser *Columbia* made a remarkably speedy voyage across the Atlantic in July. Leaving the Needles off Southampton, Eng., July 26, at 2 P. M., between that hour and noon of the next day the vessel steamed 405 knots, and to noon of each of the five days following 487, 470, 457, 455, and 453 knots respectively; from noon of the sixth day till 8:49 A. M. of the seventh

(August 3), when she reached quarantine in New York harbor, she steamed 405 knots. The time of the voyage was 6 days 23 hours 49 minutes. The best four hours' run was 80½ knots. This great speed—unequaled by any war-ship in so long a voyage—was made under natural draught. The average speed was 18.41 knots an hour.

**Court-Martial of Captain Sumner.**—After taking part in the celebration of the opening of the Kaiser-Wilhelm canal (p. 430), the *Columbia* was put in dry dock at Southampton for the purpose of cleaning and painting her bottom. While in the dock the vessel was damaged by settling down on the keel blocks, which were set 5 feet 6 inches apart, whereas the distance ought not to have been more than 2½ feet. In consequence of this improper docking, the keel plates of the vessel were dented, as many as 30 dents appearing; the cement between the plates and the inner hull was cracked, several stanchions were bent, and there were several other evidences of the great strain to which the vessel was subjected. The commander of the *Columbia*, Captain Sumner, charged the injuries to the structural weakness of the ship; on the other hand, officers in the navy department declared the damage to be the result of gross carelessness. A court of inquiry was appointed August 22 to investigate the matter and fix the responsibility. Upon the findings of this court the secretary of the navy, August 31, ordered a court-martial to be held for the trial of Captain Sumner. The charges were: (1) Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty; (2) suffering a vessel of the navy to be hazarded in violation of the articles for the government of the navy; (3) neglect of duty. The court assembled at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 4, and on the 13th the findings were made public by the secretary of the navy. Captain Sumner was found not guilty on charge 2, and guilty on charges 1 and 3. The sentence of the court, approved by the secretary of the navy, was, that Captain Sumner "should be suspended from duty only for a period of six months on waiting-orders' pay, and be reprimanded by the honorable the secretary of the navy."

**Armor-plate Tests.**—On September 4, at the Indian Head proving ground near Washington, D. C., a test was made of a specimen of steel armor plate and of the frame of an armored war-ship. The plate was double-forged and was made by the Carnegie company. It was 14 inches thick, 18 feet long, 7½ feet high, and represented that portion of the ship's armor which covers her vital parts.

Behind the armor plate was a backing of oak five inches thick, then the "skin" of the vessel, *i.e.*, the inner and outer bottoms, each five-eighths of an inch of steel plate. About four feet farther back was a five-eighths-inch steel plate to represent the inner shell of the vessel; between this and the "skin" were the frames or braces, these also of five-eighths-inch plate. Against the inner plate were heavy timbers resting on the side of a hill. The test was designed to settle the question whether, the armor itself resisting, the frame would be crushed by impact.

First a 10-inch Carpenter projectile, 500 lbs., with a charge of 140 lbs. of prismatic powder, was fired at the target; velocity, 1,472 feet per second. The shell was shattered, part of it lodging in the plate. The backing and plates were intact. The powder charge being raised to 216 lbs., and the velocity to 1,862 feet per second, the shell was again shattered, and a larger portion was imbedded in the plate. But neither crack nor bulge was seen in the plate; and the frame suffered no injury, except that one of the armor bolts was drawn out. When a Wheeler-Sterling projectile of 850 lbs., propelled by 400 lbs. of powder at 1,800 feet per second, was fired, the plate was cracked from top to bottom, but the oak backing and the frame were uninjured. The lesson of the experiments is that the 14-inch armor of the new battle-ships is proof against the fire of any vessel afloat.

A new kind of armor plate, the invention of Lieutenant Ackerman of the navy ordnance bureau, was tested at Indian Head in September, and developed extraordinary power of resistance. The process of manufacture is less complex than that of Harvey; but to give an intelligible account of it would involve a comparison of Harvey's methods with Ackerman's, and an exposition of the theory of steel making. It will suffice to state here the results of the tests. A 7-inch plate was attacked by four armor-piercing projectiles. The first shell struck the plate about midway between the top and bottom, toward the right side; and the second, in the same relative position on the left side. The third shot struck near the lower left-hand corner; and the fourth, at the upper left-hand corner. All of the projectiles were more or less damaged in the contact. The striking velocity of the first shot was 1,856 foot seconds, and that of the second, third, and fourth shots 2,100 foot seconds. The lowest striking energy was 3,061, and the highest about 4,000 foot tons. The tests seem satisfactorily to demonstrate the practicability of the process.

**New Navy Rifle.**—A new type of navy rifle, invented by J. P. Lee of Connecticut, has been recommended by the Small Arms' board. It is believed by many to be superior to the rifle—the Krag-Jorgensen—now used in the army. Its rapidity of fire is extraordinary; five aimed shots have been fired in three seconds. The total weight of the piece, with the straps, is  $8\frac{1}{4}$  pounds. The barrel is 27 inches in length. The fire is very accurate at 2,000 yards, and so effective that at 6,000 yards the bullet would penetrate the body of a man. The material of the barrel is nickel steel.

**The Turret Controversy.**—The question of the best form and most convenient disposition of the turrets of the new battle-ships No. 5 and No. 6, has received much attention in the various bureaus of the navy department; and a lively controversy was for a time carried on between the bureau of ordnance, which favored the erection of the smaller turrets on the top of the larger ones; and the bureau of construction, which held that the turrets for the 8-inch guns should be separately erected in the rear of, somewhat above, and as close as possible to, the turrets carrying the 18-inch guns. The views of the ordnance bureau prevailed, and the new battle-ships are to have double turrets, a smaller turret superimposed upon a larger.

The design includes three separate portions—the barbette or fixed portion being about twenty-nine feet in internal diameter, consisting of a firmly framed and rigidly supported structure, to the outside of which, and extending vertically about eight feet, is secured a hollow cylinder of armor of about fifteen inches in thickness. The object of this structure is to protect the rollers upon which the upper revolving turret moves, and the ammunition hoists which pass up through them. The revolving portion of the design contemplates two separate turrets—the smaller one being rigidly fastened to the top of the larger. Both of these turrets are more or less elliptical in shape, the object being to balance the weights about the centre of revolution, and thus decrease the power required for turning, as well as the weight of turning machinery.

The lower revolving turret, which is located immediately above the barbette and supported on rollers within the latter, consists of a very strongly framed structure about nine feet high, about twenty-seven feet in its longest internal clear diameter, and about twenty-one feet in its shortest. The sides of this structure are protected by Harveyized armor fifteen inches in thickness, the front or port plate being seventeen inches in thickness. Within this turret are located two thirteen-inch guns, together with all the mechanism for elevating and depressing them, operating the rammer, and receiving and handling the ammunition. The floor of this turret is double, there being about four feet vertical height between the two floors. Within this space are placed the hydraulic turning engines by which the entire



structure is to be revolved. The roof of this turret consists of three and a-half plates, on the top of which is located the smaller turret. This smaller turret has an inside larger diameter of about sixteen feet, and a smaller diameter of about ten feet. On the outside of the structure is secured armor eleven inches in thickness in front, and nine inches elsewhere. This turret contains two eight-inch guns, with mounts and all other appurtenances.

The compound structure is trained horizontally as a whole by a man stationed in the lower turret, with his head up in a sighting hood that is secured above the hole in the roof; by means of suitable levers he can swing the whole structure to the right or the left. The guns are elevated or depressed according to the distance and position of the object aimed at; and this is accomplished by men located in similar sighting hoods—one alongside and above each gun. The rollers supporting the turret are of cast steel, about twelve inches in diameter, running on steel roller tracks. The total weight of the complete structure, including all guns, is about 1,000 tons, about one-third of which is fixed, the other two-thirds being carried on, and revolving with, the rollers referred to.

**Improvements in Gunboats.**—Some novel features will be seen in the six light-draught, composite gunboats to be built forthwith in accordance with an act of congress directing the construction of such vessels at a cost not exceeding \$230,000 each, exclusive of armament. Four of the vessels are to possess considerable sail power; in the other two the masts will be of use for military purposes only. Though their frames and general construction will be of steel, their hulls will have a sheathing of wood plated over with copper. The object of the sheathing is to obviate the necessity of frequent docking; the large sail power is of course a means of saving fuel. The greater part of the battery will be housed by a continuous deck: this materially adds to the structural strength of the vessel and affords protection, against musketry fire, to the guns' crews in action. The vessels with sail power have single screws, the others have twin screws. In all, the armament is the same—six 4-inch guns, four 6-pounders, two 1-pounder guns, all rapid-fire. The principal dimensions of the vessels are:

DIMENSIONS OF NEW GUNBOATS.

	Single-screw type.	Twin-screw type.
Length on load water-line.....	168 feet.	174 feet.
Beam, extreme, at load water-line.....	36 feet.	34 feet.
Draught, normal, to bottom of keel.....	12 feet.	12 feet.
Displacement, normal, about.....	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.
Indicated horse-power, about.....	800	800
Speed, an hour, in knots.....	12	12

**The "Texas" and the "Maine."**—Two new battle-ships were put in commission during the quarter—the *Texas*, at the Norfolk navy yard August 15; and the *Maine*,

at the Brooklyn navy yard September 27. The *Texas* was launched June 28, 1892, and is a twin-screw, steel-armored vessel of 6,335 tons' normal displacement; length 290 feet, width 64 feet 1 inch; carries two 12-inch guns in two turrets, and has a secondary battery of four 6-pounder and four 3-pounder, rapid-fire guns, with four 47-millimetre Hotchkiss guns. The *Maine* was launched November 18, 1890. Dimensions, water-line length, 318 feet; width, 57 feet; displacement, 6,648 tons. The main battery has four 10-inch guns in two turrets. The secondary battery has six 6-inch guns protected by shields, eight 6-pounders, eight 1-pounders, and four Gatling guns.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

During July there were some threatening signs of an epidemic of strikes in several extensive industries. The menacing movement, however, was either avoided or checked as far as concerned the greater labor interests, except in two occupations, garment making in New York city and vicinity, and iron mining in the Lake Superior region in northern Michigan.

**Garment Workers' Strike.**—The United Brotherhood of Tailors declared a strike on July 28; and, within a few hours, more than 15,000 workers in New York and Brooklyn had quit work. The strike immediately extended to Newark, N. J., and later to Boston, Mass. Its scope included several branches of the tailoring trade. Explanations of its cause were of course conflicting; but, as a whole, it drew an unusual degree of public sympathy both for its chief objects and for its peaceful and law-abiding spirit. It gave no sign, scarcely even any whisper, of violence. When the notorious Emma Goldman, the incendiary anarchist, sought to harangue a meeting of the young women workers, she was instantly repressed by unanimous vote, and quietly put out of the room with the information that the young women were workers, not anarchists. More noticeable was this orderly spirit—the American spirit—in view of the fact that among the strikers were many immigrant Russian Jews, helpless and degraded under the barbarous policy of that empire, accustomed to lowest wages, and wretched abodes, and meanest fare, whose competition here had resulted in lowering the average wage.

This strike was the second edition of that of last year (Vol. 4, p. 589). That was aimed at the task system,

which, instead of requiring a certain number of hours of work, required completion of a certain number of garments, a number often so great as to hold the worker to his toil fifteen or sixteen hours a day for seven days in the week. That strike wrested from the contractors an agreement on a system based on hours, ten hours being assigned as a day's work. This summer's strike was not so much for direct increase of wages, as for checking the attempt by contractors to compel a return to the piece or task system. Meyer Schoenfeldt, general organizer of American garment workers, who showed vigor and prudence in conducting the movement, stated the following as among the demands:

Fifty-nine hours as a week's work; a weekly pay day; minimum wages, operators \$15, basters \$13, pressers \$10, bushelers \$10, trimmers \$10, finishers \$9; contractors not to compel employes to make a certain number of garments in a certain number of hours—this last demand being the chief point of disagreement, as preventing a restoration of the task system.

It was the busy season in the clothing trade, and the contractors in a few days showed signs of yielding, toward which they were also pressed by public opinion. The 'Tailors' Union, made distrustful by experience, refused to deal with the contractors' association, and required individual agreements with proof of pecuniary responsibility—the contractors being, as a rule, men with little or no capital, not much more than working tailors. The workmen demanded also that the great wholesale dealers should send out their cut garments to those contractors only who would agree to procure the making up in large shops which would be within the scope of the factory laws. This was a direct blow at the tenement-house system—a system which involved the making of garments in hundreds of little rooms where families dwelt, ate, and slept in the midst of filth and disease. Also it was a blow ultimately at the whole contract method itself. By the middle of August the great body of the contractors had yielded on all the main points, the strike had gained a gratifying success, and nearly all the workers had begun work again. If the advantage thus gained shall be held, this model strike will have achieved on its field what the labors of philanthropists and acts of legislatures have failed to achieve—the abolition of the infamous sweat-shop system.

**Iron Miners' Strike in Michigan.**—The strike in the iron mines in Marquette county, northern Michigan, offers

in its management and its results a pitiable contrast to the one above recorded. Beginning in the first weeks of July, and joined in by nearly 5,000 miners, it continued in full force till September 1, when, under protection of militia to the number of 500, some of the men resumed work, the remainder vainly prolonging their idleness till September 20. The strike centred at Ishpeming and Negaunee, two towns about three miles apart, of whose combined population of 18,000 probably 4,000 were employed at the mines. It has been well described as "a fruitless and disastrous contest by a body of intelligent men who failed to see that the conditions made their success impossible." The men employed on the Marquette range, principally English and Scandinavians, with some Finlanders, Irish, and French, were of a class superior in character and education to the generality of miners. Even during the strike, though their organized action showed a menacing sullenness, due to what they deemed the injustice of their treatment, there was surprisingly little of drunkenness or of disorderly action by individuals. The offenses of this kind during the progress of the strike were chiefly by village idlers, not by the workmen. The leaders sternly denounced disorderly conduct; three of them were ministers or local preachers, and the miners' meetings were usually begun with prayer. In its closing period, however, the movement became more lawless and threatened violence.

It is scarcely possible that there was not fault on both sides; but the trouble seems to have arisen chiefly from the men's misapprehension of the facts in the case. Months previously, when all business was depressed, they had engaged at low wages with the promise of increase as soon as the companies found their receipts adequate. Many of the companies, not foreseeing the great rise in prices of iron and steel, made contracts for this year's shipments at the low rates current last winter. Meanwhile the miners, reading the glowing accounts of the renewal of business prosperity in all lines and especially of the improvement in the iron business, thought that the companies were not keeping their promises to increase wages. Still, the large proportion of the men were reluctant to strike, and, it is said, were brought to consent only by the urgency of a few artful and self-seeking political agitators, who assured them that the wealthy companies, having been cheating them in their wages, were now covering their injustice by misstating the facts of their contracts. Under this

sense of injury, the miners united to demand in all the mines a scale for the various grades of work from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day. They assert that their pay had amounted to \$1.35 to \$1.50. This advance the companies refused; but offered to confer with a view to arranging for the present some increase of rates. The miners declined all offers of compromise; and when at last some of their number weakened and sought to resume work, violence was threatened, soldiers were called in, the strike waned, and finally collapsed. The movement was disastrous to the workmen and to all interests in the region. The daily loss in wages was nearly \$6,000; the daily loss to the railroads amounted to about \$3,700; the daily expense to the county for militia was nearly \$1,000. The business prospects on the whole Marquette range are seriously darkened.

*Minor Strikes.*—Early in August, the strike at the bituminous coal mines in Pennsylvania ended in a victory for the miners.—Later in August, the strike of the bituminous coal miners in Indiana, then of a month's duration, was reported as unchanged—the men holding out for an advance from the 51-cent rate to the 60-cent rate.—In the latter part of September the coke-workers on strike at Uniontown, Penn., were threatening violence, and some Italian leaders had been placed in jail.

**Illinois Arbitration Law.**—A law providing for arbitration of labor disputes has been enacted by the Illinois state legislature. It creates a state board of arbitration, with official authority to investigate strikes or lockouts. In any case where more than twenty-five workmen are employed, the state board has a legal right to intervene to settle a strike. The board consists of three members, one of whom must be an employer of labor, and one a member of some labor organization. No two members of the board can belong to the same political party.

The board of arbitration cannot interfere unless invited to do so by one or both of the parties to the controversy, or by the mayor of the town or village in which the strike or lockout is in progress. If either or both parties to the dispute ask the services of the arbitrators, they can intervene, examine all the books and papers of the employers, and call such witnesses as they may see proper. The finding of the board is to be binding on both parties for a term of six months, unless one or the other gives notice of unwillingness to abide by it. The law makes no provision for a penalty in case the decision of the arbitrators be disregarded by either party. It is provided that in cases where neither party calls for arbitration, the findings of the commission shall not be binding. The work of the board will be to ascertain and publish the facts, and leave the results to work themselves out in the ordinary course of events.

## SPORTING.

**Yacht Races.**—“*America’s*” *Cup*.—After the races of October, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 764), in which Lord Dunraven’s *Valkyrie* was defeated by the *Vigilant*, that nobleman again sent a challenge to the New York Yacht Club for the contest of the present year. The challenger made several requests touching the conditions of the races, among them that the course should be off Marblehead or off Newport, instead of in New York bay: this was not acceded to.

The first of the races of 1895 was run September 7, outside of Sandy Hook, fifteen miles to windward and return. In the first half (windward) of the race the American yacht, *Defender*, outsailed her British competitor, *Valkyrie III.*, by nearly 3½ minutes; and on the return, by 5 minutes: total advantage of *Defender*, including time allowance of 29 1-10 seconds, 8 minutes 49 seconds. The official record was:

	Start.			Finish.			Elapsed Time.			Corrected Time.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
<i>Defender</i> .....	12	20	50	5	21	14	5	00	24	4	59	55
<i>Valkyrie III</i> .....	12	20	46	5	29	30	5	08	44	5	08	44

The weather, though it was not such as yachtsmen desire, was regarded as rather more favorable to the British than to the American yacht: a light, baffling breeze: it is calculated that *Valkyrie III.* carried 600 square feet of canvas more than *Defender*.

The second race was sailed September 10. Just before the yachts reached the starting line, while manœuvring for position, *Valkyrie III.* bore down on *Defender*; and, by the swing of the English yacht’s boom, a foul was caused, and *Defender’s* spreader was carried away and her topmast sprung. The American yacht hoisted a flag of protest, and the two contestants proceeded to sail the race. The course was a triangle 10 miles to the leg and the first third to windward. In the sail to windward *Valkyrie III.* gained; but, on the reaches forming the second and third sides of the triangular course, she was outfooted by *Defender*; and when the English yacht crossed the line, she was winner by only 47 seconds, corrected time.

At the first turn *Valkyrie III.* had a lead of 3 minutes 52 seconds; at the second turn, 3 minutes 35 seconds; at the finish, 2 minutes 18 seconds. But through the foul, *Defender* lost 1 minute 2 seconds at the start. Deducting 1 minute 2 seconds, and the time allowance of *Defender*, 29 1-10 seconds, we find that *Valkyrie III.* won by 47 seconds, corrected time. The official record was:

	Start.			Finish.			Elapsed Time.			Corrected Time.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
<i>Valkyrie III.</i> .....	11	00	13	2	55	22	3	55	09	3	55	09
<i>Defender</i> .....	11	01	15	2	57	40	3	56	25	3	55	56

The day after the second race the regatta committee, having taken testimony regarding the foul, awarded the race to *Defender*.

The Earl of Dunraven addressed to the committee a note declaring that excursion boats interfered with the free action of the yachts, and withdrawing from the contest unless the committee would guarantee an unobstructed course. *Defender* sailed the course alone on September 12, the date set for the third race.

*Races of the Half-Raters.*—The contest between *Ethelwynn* and *Spruce IV.* for an international trophy began September 22; but, for lack of wind, the first race did not come off till the next day. The American boat *Ethelwynn* then defeated the British half-rater over a 12-mile course, by 7 minutes 41 seconds. Record:

	Start.			Finish.			Time Elapsed.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
<i>Ethelwynn</i> .....	12	45	00	4	47	15	4	02	15
<i>Spruce IV.</i> .....	12	45	00	4	54	56	4	09	56

A second race was run, but not to a finish, September 24, and the contest was renewed September 25. Record:

	Start.			Finish.			Time Elapsed.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
<i>Spruce IV.</i> .....	12	30	00	4	25	44	3	55	44
<i>Ethelwynn</i> .....	12	30	00	4	26	07	3	56	07

*Ethelwynn* was the victor by 23 seconds.

In the third race Mr. Brand, owner of *Spruce IV.*, protested *Ethelwynn* for overlapping; but the race was run and the protest was not allowed. Record:

	Start.			Finish.			Time Elapsed.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
<i>Ethelwynn</i> .....	2	25	37	5	11	36	2	46	36
<i>Spruce IV.</i> .....	2	25	15	5	12	46	2	47	46

*Ethelwynn* victor by 70 seconds.

In the last race, September 28, *Ethelwynn* again defeated her competitor. Record:

	Start.			Finish.			Time Elapsed.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
<i>Ethelwynn</i> .....	12	45	30	4	15	09	3	30	09
<i>Spruce IV.</i> .....	12	45	37	4	25	50	3	40	50

Difference in time, 10 minutes, 41 seconds.

**The Henley Regatta.**—The annual boat races at Henley on the Thames, in England, took place in the middle of July (p. 364). The chief contestants in the eight-oared race were the *Leander* (London, Eng.), *Trinity Hall* (Cambridge), and *Cornell University* (Ithaca,

N. Y.) crews. The Cornell crew and the Leanders were pitted against each other in the first race. At the umpire's word "Go," the Leanders were not ready, and so did not start; the Cornell men went over the course, and were adjudged winners. The next day the Cornell crew had the Trinity crew for competitors. Cornell was leading till within a few hundred yards of the finish, when one of her crew collapsed, and the race was lost to Trinity. The judgment that the Cornell crew was "overtrained and overcoached" would seem to be well grounded.

**International Athletics.**—At Manhattan Field, New York, was held, September 21, a notable athletic contest between men selected out of the London (Eng.) and New York Athletic clubs. The day was excessively hot; but the contestants on both sides strained every nerve for victory. Ten thousand spectators viewed and applauded the gallant athletes. In the 880-yard run Kilpatrick and Lyons represented America; Horan and Lewin, England. At the finish Kilpatrick led by 20 feet: time 1:53 2-5; best previous record 1:54 2-5.

In the 100-yard dash the American runners were Wefers and Crum; the English, Bradley and Steavenson. At 50 yards all were abreast; at 75 yards Wefers was a yard ahead, Crum and Bradley after him, abreast; soon Bradley, by a supreme effort, outstripped Crum. Wefers won: time 9 4-5 seconds, equal to the best previous record.

Then came the high jump: contestants (American), Sweeney and Baltazzi; (English), Williams and Johnston. The bar was set at 5 feet 8 inches, and at 5 feet 10 inches, and was cleared by both pairs of men. Johnston fell out of the contest at 5 feet 11 inches; Williams cleared the bar at that height, but fell out at 6 feet. The Americans then contended. Finally the bar was set at 6 feet 5½ inches: Sweeney cleared it "with a margin of an inch to spare;" 6 feet 5½ inches was the best previous record.

In a one-mile race between Luytens (English) and Conneff and Orton (American), Conneff won: time 4:18 1-5.

Wefers and Crum had for antagonists in the 220-yard run, Downer and Jordan, Englishmen. At the finish Wefers was 5 yards ahead of Crum, who was one yard ahead of Jordan.

In throwing the weight, there were three contestants—Hickok and Gray (Americans) and Watson (English). Gray won; Hickok second.



Chase and Cady represented America in the 120-yard high hurdle event; their English competitors were Shaw and Oakley. Chase won; Shaw was second; Oakley, third.

Mitchell (American) won in hammer-throwing by a throw of 137 feet 5½ inches; the other American contestant was second; the Englishman Robertson, third.

In the 440-yard run the contestants were Sands and Burke (American), and Fitzherbert and Jordan (English). Burke was the winner, in virtue of an almost superhuman effort toward the finish, beating Jordan by 2 feet.

In the broad jump Bloss (American) was the winner, Sheldon (American), second; longest jump 22 feet 6 inches.

Last came the three-mile run. Conneff and Kilpatrick of New York were pitted against Horan and Wilkens of London. Kilpatrick dropped out after making six laps. Conneff was then last, Horan in the lead. Soon Conneff left Wilkens behind on the last lap, Horan gave out, and Conneff was an easy winner.

The bearing of the English athletes was admirable throughout, and they were heartily cheered.

**International Chess.**—An international chess tournament was opened at Hastings, Eng., August 5, and continued one month. All the most renowned masters of the game took part in the contest—Tschigorin, Tarrasch, Blackburn, Bird, Bardeleben, Schlechter, Burn, Janowski, Schiffers, Marco, and many more. The first prize was £150; and experts saw that one of these three was destined to win it—Lasker, Tschigorin, Pillsbury. Pillsbury was defeated on the first day by Tschigorin; on the second day Pillsbury defeated Tarrasch decisively. Tschigorin and Pillsbury were even 8½ points at the end of the tenth round; at the eighteenth, Lasker led with 14½ points, Pillsbury third with 13½. So far Pillsbury had faced the princes of chess; those whom he had next to meet were far less formidable adversaries. He won his three remaining games, his score being 16½ points; Tschigorin was second, 16; Lasker third, 15½; then followed Tarrasch, Steinitz, Schiffers, and finally Bardeleben and Teichmann *ex æquo*. H. N. Pillsbury, the winner, is a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Tennis Championship.**—F. H. Hovey of Massachusetts, at Norwood Park, Newport, R. I., on August 27, defeated Wrenn, for the last two years the national tennis champion of the United States. Hovey won the right to challenge the champion by defeating Larned the day be-

fore. Score: 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Larned is champion of Canada, having won that distinction July 13, in the tennis tournament at Niagara, Ont., where he defeated Matthews of Toronto, the Canadian champion.

**Baseball.**—Following is the record of games during the season:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P'ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P'ct.
Baltimore.....	87	43	.669	Pittsburg.....	71	61	.538
Cleveland.....	84	46	.646	Cincinnati.....	66	64	.508
Philadelphia.....	78	53	.595	New York.....	66	65	.504
Chicago.....	72	58	.554	Washington.....	43	85	.336
Brooklyn.....	71	60	.542	St. Louis.....	39	92	.294
Boston.....	71	60	.542	Louisville.....	35	96	.267

**Miscellaneous.**—In presence of twenty thousand spectators the eighth Futurity horse race was run at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., August 25. D. Gideon's Requitul won on a three-quarter-mile course in 1:11 2-5; Nagle Burke's Crescendo being second, and Marcus Daly's Silver II. third. The winner's prize was \$53,750.

The legislature of Texas, called together in special session to give to the governor authority to prevent the proposed fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, passed an act to that effect; and the exploiters of the pugilists were looking for another place for the exhibition—in Mexico, in Indian Territory, or in Arkansas.

### THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

Asiatic cholera reappeared this year in several parts of the world, making its worst ravages in Japan, China, Korea, and Hawaii, but also numbering victims in Russia, Galicia, and Algiers, and being brought to the Pacific coast of the United States, where, fortunately, the rigid quarantine restrictions proved an effective bar to its entrance into the country. It seems first to have broken out among the Japanese troops in the Pescadores, at Port Arthur, and at King-Chow, in the early summer. By the end of July it was raging in Korea and on the Leao-Tong peninsula. The germs of the disease were carried to Japan by returning soldiers; and numerous centres were infected, including Tokio, Yokohama, and Osaka. By the end of August about 27,000 cases were reported in Japan, of which 16,000 were fatal.

In Hawaii the outbreak was mainly confined to Honolulu, and chiefly to the native element. The disease was brought to Honolulu by the Oriental steamer *Belgic*, on her way from Hong-Kong to San Francisco, Cal. The

vessel left China with a clean bill of health; but several cases of cholera developed on the passage, and the facts were concealed. Toward the end of August the disease was raging. Six cases occurred among the sailors of the United States cruiser *Bennington*, one being fatal. On September 1 all churches in Honolulu were ordered closed, especially for the protection of native Hawaiians, who were the ones chiefly exposed—an order bitterly denounced by the Anglican Bishop Willis. On September 13 Honolulu was declared an infected port by the Board of Health of San Francisco, and a rigid quarantine was established. In British Columbia, such special action was forestalled by the refusal, in July, of the steamship companies, to carry Japanese immigrants, and by the later suspension of sailing of the vessels of the new line to Australia until the danger was past. By the middle of September the disease was under control in Honolulu. Up to the 19th there had been reported there eighty-six cases and forty deaths.

### NOTABLE CRIMES.

On July 1 Dr. Robert W. Buchanan was executed by electricity for the murder of his second wife in New York city in April, 1892. After divorcing his first wife, he married his victim. He poisoned her apparently in order to secure her money, and subsequently remarried his first wife. He was convicted in April, 1893, but execution of sentence was several times postponed.

On July 4 three post-office burglars, Killoran, Allen, and Russell, escaped from Ludlow street jail, New York city. On August 1 indictments for criminal negligence in allowing them to escape were handed in by the grand jury of the court of general sessions against Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, Warden Henry F. Raabe, and Keepers Schoen and Schneer. The last three named were promptly dismissed from their positions at the time of the occurrence.

On July 17, at Trenton, N. J., the jury in the case of John Collins, indicted for the killing of the Princeton student F. P. Ohl on June 8 (p. 366), found a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Early on the morning of July 24, a band of six masked men robbed the express car of the westbound New York and Chicago train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, at Reese Siding, O., a lonely place in the woods between Archbold and Stryker. The train officials

were quieted by a superior show of arms; and the thieves, after securing the contents of the safe in the express car, rode away without attempting to molest the passengers.

An earnest effort is being made by interested persons, including Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Miss Susan B. Anthony, to secure a commutation of the death sentence passed in New York city in July upon Maria Barberi, a young Italian woman convicted of killing her lover.

The operations of the secret Italian society known as the Mafia, which came into wide notice through the Parish Prison riot in New Orleans, in March, 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 153), were renewed in Louisiana on July 27. Four Sicilians were assassinated, four fatally wounded, and two dangerously hurt.

Perhaps the greatest psychological puzzle in all the annals of crime is found in Herman W. Mudgett, *alias* H. H. Holmes, *alias* H. M. Howard, who is now awaiting trial, charged with several murders, the alleged motive of which was generally to procure insurance money on the lives of his victims, or to hide his tracks. Chicago, Ill., seems to have been his headquarters, but indictments have been found against him in Toronto Ont., Indianapolis, Ind., and Philadelphia, Penn.; and other murders supposed to be traceable to him are reported from Boston, Mass., from Texas, and elsewhere. In Toronto, in August, the coroner's jury found verdicts charging him with killing, on or about October 25, 1894, Alice and Nellie Pitezel, two children of his former partner, whose bodies he had buried in the cellar of a house rented on St. Vincent street. In Indianapolis he was indicted on September 11 for the murder of Howard Pitezel; and on September 23 he was arraigned in Philadelphia for the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel on September 2, 1894. The trial was set down for October 28.

W. W. Taylor, the late defaulting treasurer of the state of South Dakota (p. 130), was sentenced August 14 to five years in the penitentiary.

### AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

**Illinois.**—A race war waged by the Italian upon the negro miners at Spring Valley, Ill., lasted for three days, beginning August 4. For a long time past, the white miners, all Italians and Hungarians, have wished to drive the negroes out of the coal-mining belt. They at length found a plausible excuse in a murderous attack made upon

an Italian by unknown men, supposed to be negroes, on August 4. A mob of white miners at once attacked the negro settlement, stopped all work at the mines, and demanded from the mining company the expulsion and discharge of the negroes. This the company refused, whereupon the white miners took the expulsion into their own hands on August 6, broke up the settlement, seriously injured many of the men, insulted the women, destroyed property, and drove the negroes out. The mayor of Spring Valley, himself an Italian-American, is accused of culpable remissness in that he took no steps to crush the rampant lawlessness. The wide publicity given the outrage by the press aroused marked sentiment throughout the country; and on August 7 the white miners resolved to allow the Spring Valley Coal Company to resume operations, and the negroes to return.



HON. A. P. GORMAN OF MARYLAND,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

**Iowa.**—The republicans of the state assembled in convention at Des Moines July 10. General Francis M. Drake was nominated for governor.

The platform, adopted without contest, ignored the prohibition question in state issues as being out of politics; denounced the administration of President Cleveland as incompetent; practically reaffirmed the Minneapolis platform of 1892; indorsed Senator Allison for president. No attempt was made at the convention to secure a declaration for free silver. A resolution favoring a law permitting the manufacture of liquor in the state was presented to the committee on resolutions, but was ignored.

For proceedings of the democratic state convention see p. 568.

**Maryland.**—The democratic state convention in Baltimore, July 31, nominated for governor John E. Hurst. This was a victory for the faction led by Senator Gorman and I. Freeman Rasin, over the Cleveland democracy, whose candidate was Judge William A. Fisher. State Senator Thomas G. Hayes had been the prospective candidate favored by Senator Gorman; and his rejection led to the charge of double-dealing against the latter. A leading issue in the state is that of passing a reassessment bill which will equalize taxation. It is said that, owing to valuable property being assessed for only about one-third of its value, hundreds of wealthy owners escape their due share of taxes; while in thousands of other cases dwelling houses are assessed for fully twice their present value. Senator Hayes had been known as a champion of reassessment. Mr. Hurst also has promised to sign a reassessment bill if passed by the legislature.

The platform adopted indorses the national and state administrations; reaffirms the democratic national platform of 1892; favors reassessment of all the property in the state, and says that the best tariff law the country has had in thirty-five years is restoring confidence and renewing prosperity in all branches of industry.

The republican state convention, held at Cambridge, August 15, unanimously nominated for governor ex-Congressman Lloyd Lowndes, a wealthy lawyer and banker. Its platform omits mention of the tariff and silver questions, and is confined to state issues, favoring reassessment.

**Nebraska.**—The democratic state convention was held at Omaha, August 22, to nominate a supreme judge and a superintendent of public instruction. It was controlled by free-coinage men; and the platform adopted contained a resolution declaring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 to be the "paramount issue."

**New York.**—*Police Reorganization.*—Legal proceedings in the interest of police reform in the city of New York met with a stay on July 8 in the case of ex-Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who had been convicted of extortion (p. 377). Justice Gaynor, in the supreme court in Brooklyn, delivered an opinion criticising Justice Ingraham for overruling a previous stay and compelling McLaughlin's trial in New York city. He also questioned Justice Barrett's ruling admitting certain evidence in McLaughlin's second trial. Justice Gaynor's decision granted a stay, which involves an appeal of the case; and on July 9 the prisoner was released on bail in

\$30,000: he is also on bail in \$20,000 on old indictments not yet tried. By this decision imprisonment may be long delayed.

William S. Devery, a police captain dismissed last year for alleged blackmail, and his wardman Edward Glennon, were reinstated under orders of the court, which decided that there had been errors in their trial. The reinstatement procured for them their back pay, \$2,337 and \$1,100 respectively; but was immediately followed by their suspension by the police commissioners as being under indictment for attempted extortion.

In the detective bureau the police board has made a beginning of reorganization. Commissioner Parker stated that the charges among the officers were made for the good of the service and were not to be taken as reflecting on the work of the men reduced in rank. It is generally understood that many of the changes were found necessary for stopping intrigue in the interest of a former high police official, which involved false and disloyal reports of increase of crime in the city under the new *régime* and of general failure of the reform administration. The changes consisted in retirements, reductions in rank, and promotions. Stephen O'Brien was designated as acting captain, to take command of the reorganized detective squad. His age is 45 years, he has been in the detective service ten years, and on the police force twenty years, with never any complaint entered against his name.

*Enforcement of the Sunday Excise Laws.*—The impartial and unfaltering enforcement of the state law forbidding sale of liquor on Sundays, is unquestionably the most conspicuous signal of the new era of reform in municipal administration. There is wide discussion as to its practical moral value; there is doubt in many minds as to its political expediency; but its honesty, its thoroughness, and its courage are beyond challenge. It affords a refreshing and picturesque contrast between the present board of police commissioners and their predecessors. There is no exaggeration in saying that it has startled the continent by accomplishing what has always been deemed impossible. It has brought to Theodore Roosevelt a fame for administrative capacity and fearlessness like the fame which the victorious campaign a year ago brought to Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst as a devoted, tireless, undaunted inspirer and leader of reform—the fame coming alike to each without his seeking. It is known that the other three commissioners acted as a unit with their young president on the

principle that the laws which they found written plainly on the statute-book they were bound by their oath of office to enforce without either favor or fear. Their position is, that they were not commissioned nor paid by the people either to make or to set aside laws; the people acted in that function through their legislature. On the statute-book from time immemorial had been a law restricting the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday; this law had been revised so late as 1892 by a democratic commission appointed by Governor (now United States senator) David B. Hill, and had been re-enacted by a democratic legislature and approved by the democratic governor. Mr. Roosevelt and the police board may or may not have deemed the law wise in every one of its provisions; but their opinion of its ethical effects, or the fact that many people disliked it, could not absolve them from their oath to enforce it until their masters, the people of New York, should alter or annul it. If these four commissioners could set aside one law, they could set aside any other law and all laws. Moreover, the Sunday excise law was not, as was frequently asserted, a dead letter now newly and outrageously enforced. It had always been enforced. Every year under the old Tammany board, about 5,000 arrests had been made under it; the very month before Mr. Roosevelt came into office, 500 arrests under it were made. He testifies that he began with no theory whatever about this law; but that he saw convincing evidence that it had long been enforced, and was still being enforced, for purposes of blackmail—saloon keepers being compelled to buy the right to sell on Sunday by bribing the police and by giving to Tammany Hall their political support and a share in their profits. The resort to an impartial enforcement was absolutely necessary in order to make an end of this corrupt practice so utterly demoralizing in its influence on the entire police force. It has been ended.

The first attempts, about the middle of June, at honest enforcement, were met with derision: it was said that the hopelessly impossible was being attempted. But a hand of unsuspected strength, wielding a stern discipline, unflinchingly held the police to their duty. The derision soon gave place to execration at "Puritanical bigotry," the revival of "blue laws," and "invasion of personal liberty." Notwithstanding the strict orders issued to the police to arrest all violators of the Sunday liquor law, the saloon keepers, deeming themselves upheld by public



opinion, took no heed. A few Sundays showed them their mistake. The public outcry which they expected was heard indeed, as the lines of law so long loosened were felt rapidly tightening. Aid did indeed come to them from many newspapers that roared against oppression—aid from politicians such as Senator Hill, who made haste to lift a war cry, the keynote of a political campaign, against the invasion of personal liberty by the “unnecessary” enforcement of “harsh” measures by republican officials; aid, also, from some republican leaders who feared the wreck of their party in the storm which appeared impending, and who in their fright first confused the question of the wisdom of a law with the question of the impartial enforcement of all laws, and then sought cover under “local option,” which should withdraw the Sunday excise laws in great cities from state control and remand them to decision by a municipal vote. But amid all the confused clamor, the reform was still urged on under special orders, and with growing vigor and watchfulness on the part of the police; while President Roosevelt tersely characterized its opponents as “allies of the criminal classes.” By the middle of July few saloons dared do any Sunday business; even the hotels had closed their bars, and served liquors to those only who ordered *bona fide* meals. The up-town clubs professed a purpose to observe the law. No such condition had ever been known in New York city. Many had no expectation that it could long continue. The usual list of Sunday arrests for crimes had been greatly shortened. There were, of course, many cases of illicit sale; but, as Mr. Depew has said, multitudes of laboring men had a new day of “personal liberty” for companionship with their families, with the result of “personal liberty” from several days of imprisonment thereafter for drunkenness and its accompanying offenses; while the 20,000 barkeepers in the 10,000 saloons of the city had a new day of “personal liberty” for their weekly rest and recreation.

In the last week in August, the liquor sellers surrendered. The Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association (comprising 5,500 members, more than half of all retail liquor sellers in the city), at a meeting on August 27, adopted a resolution for Sunday closing on and after September 1. It was a clear capitulation of one of the great strongholds of Tammany to the reform administration represented in this case by President Roosevelt and Mayor Strong. A law had been enforced because it was law; a law whose use had been merely for corruption had been turned to uses

that were clean, even though not all of its provisions agreed with the views of either Mr. Strong or Mr. Roosevelt. That the liquor dealers had capitulated was evident in their appended plea for clemency, in which they asked that the sentences of liquor men awaiting trial should be made light. For they had discovered that the city courts, this year, were not dispensing injustice with a view to reward: Mullins, a saloon keeper who had broken the Sunday law, and whose case had been transferred from the special sessions to the general sessions, had been convicted by a jury—the only plea in his defense being that the law was unjust—and had been sentenced by Recorder Goff to a fine of \$250, with imprisonment for thirty days. The imprisonment was unexpected and spread dismay. Moreover, Recorder Goff had seen signs of an effort to block the courts, with numerous transfers of cases, and had said that any general attempt of that sort would be dealt with as a conspiracy calling for greatly increased severity in his rulings. The association's change of attitude and their promise to obey the law caused him to recognize their appeal for clemency in the cases then pending; and on the same day he imposed only a fine of \$50 each on fifty-five saloon keepers who pleaded guilty. Evidently there was a new civic atmosphere. The liquor men felt a growing discomfort in their position as continuous law-breakers. This position also they felt would, if maintained, greatly damage their appeal to the next legislature for a change in the law.

It is believed that the next legislature will be compelled to face this question. Law must ultimately reflect the judgment of the majority. Whether in the case of this law, the majority to be consulted shall be, as hitherto, that of the voters in the state, or of the voters in every several great city, remains to be decided. This is the question of "local option" or home rule. Many republicans, of whom some are earnest for civic reform, are expected to uphold the demand, probably general among democrats, to commit to the cities the framing of their own laws on this class of subjects. There is no report of a thorough enforcement of the Sunday-closing law in any large city other than New York. In no other city had the Sunday laws been organized by experts in the science of plunder into an enginery of misrule.

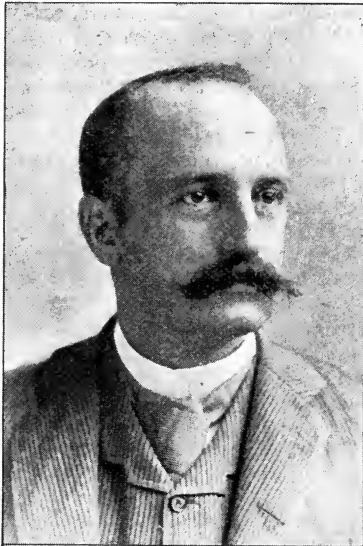
Late in June, the New York State democracy (Grace-Fairchild organization) adopted resolutions condemning, not the enforcement of the law, but the law itself as "in-

excusably harsh and tyrannical" in its effect in New York city, and urging endeavors to elect members to the legislature pledged to work and vote for its substitution by a "clear and just measure." The principle of home rule for cities was also affirmed.

On June 29 a delegation of liquor dealers, with representatives of the German-American Reform Union, and others, presented to Mayor Strong a protest against continuing the enforcement of the law in its Sunday-closing provision. Men demanding of a chief magistrate that he should stop enforcing a law, were naturally in no mood to use careful words; and these men drew from the mayor and Mr. Roosevelt an emphatic assertion that they would surely continue to keep their oath by enforcing the law thoroughly. The mayor added an expression of his personal disapproval of the provision referred to, and of his willingness to aid toward its modification by the legislature. On July 2, a circular of a very different order, signed by Carl Schurz, Gustav Schwab, and others, was indorsed by the managers of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws. It urged the necessity for mitigation of the Sunday law; but declared that all officials were bound by oath to enforce all laws to the full extent of their power, and that the present enforcement was a cause for joy to all good citizens as showing the restoration of government by law after a long period of "corruption," "tyranny," and "robbery." The managers further decided on a plan of campaign aiming to extend their organization to six other large cities in the state; to secure adoption of a liberal Sunday plank in the platforms of both parties; to aid in electing to the legislature members pledged to a modification of the present Sunday excise law; and to urge the passing of a local option bill for all cities of the first class. The great popular demonstration of these united societies on September 25, when 20,000 men, mainly Germans by birth, paraded and then assembled in mass meeting, was less fortunate in the impression made by its inscribed banners and its speeches than was the dignified circular above referred to. Dr. Parkhurst, the mayor, and President Roosevelt were denounced as guilty of enforcing the law. That this, however, was due to lack of discrimination rather than to knowingly illegal purpose, was shown by the treatment of Mr. Roosevelt, who unexpectedly appeared on the grand stand in acceptance of an ironical invitation to review the parade. His bearing, intrepid yet kindly, changed jeers

into repeated cheers, and the little incident may be found to have served a large purpose in modifying prejudice.

The German-American Reform Union—one of the organizations which were formed a year ago with a view to a combined movement for overthrowing Tammany at the polls—early in September discarded its fundamental principle, censured the reform government for its course in



HON. J. SLOAT FASSETT OF ELMIRA, CHEMUNG CO., NEW YORK.

enforcing the excise law, and arrayed itself with Tammany, announcing its first object to be "personal liberty" for free sale of liquor on Sundays under the law. This action, said to have been taken without opportunity for full discussion, was met by vigorous protest from many of the most eminent members; and the result has been a new organization, the German-American Citizens' Union, under the leadership of Carl Schurz and others, whose first object is to complete the work of municipal reform by the final overthrow

of Tammany rule. To this end it gives hearty support to the present city government, and to the fusion ticket in the current campaign. A second object will be the securing of legislation for a more liberal Sunday law.

In the latter part of July, President Roosevelt received a letter signed by forty-one clergymen and philanthropic workers of all denominations in lower New York, testifying to their "grateful appreciation of his righteous and resolute action in enforcing the excise law," and to the "greatly increased peace, safety, and good order" which they had already witnessed as its result. In regard to the threat that the strict enforcement of the Sunday law would be regarded as bigotry and oppression by the great mass of

foreign voters, and would cause them to return Tammany to power at the next election, there was much significance in the spirit and the utterances of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union early in August: priesthood and laity, while avoiding party issues as such, enthusiastically affirmed the indispensable necessity of preserving all the safeguards of the weekly rest.

*Convention of the Republican League.*—The eighth annual state convention of the Republican League of New York, an organization of more than one thousand clubs, met at Binghamton on September 4 with a very large attendance. Among other formal utterances, the convention heartily commended the New York city officials for enforcing the Sunday law, declared a “belief in the American Sunday,” and recommended the establishment of a national insurance and labor system.

*Republican State Convention.*—The state republican convention met at Saratoga on September 17, for nomination of minor officials. The present incumbents were renominated by acclamation, the ticket being headed by John W. Palmer of Albany for secretary of state; and in addition, for judge of the court of appeals, Judge Celora E. Martin of Binghamton.

The platform adopted denounced the democratic national administration; complained of President Cleveland's financial mismanagement, but strongly opposed free coinage; refused to credit the Wilson tariff for any improvement present or prospective in the general industrial condition, and protested especially against its free-wool provision—characterizing the entire law as neither a tariff for protection nor a tariff for revenue, but a tariff for deficit. A resolution commended Governor Morton as candidate for the presidency. The enlargement of the state committee, strongly advocated in many quarters, was not favored by the convention.

The contesting delegates from New York city representing the “anti-machine” element, were refused seats in the convention.

Not included in the above list was the action on the issue most prominent in the public mind both for its moral significance and for its political effect—enforcement of the Sunday excise law and the maintenance of the law itself. Mr. Thomas C. Platt, and those of the party leaders who are his followers, thought it most expedient and quite practicable for the party not to seem aware that there was any such issue. At first this “machine” element was in control, and Mr. Milholland's resolution favoring enforcement of the law was shelved. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who had failed to get recognition from the chair, firmly insisted on being heard, and moved, in a short but power-

ful speech, that the following be made a part of the platform:

“We favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality.”

This brief uncompromising utterance, demanding not only the present enforcement but also the continuance of the law, expressed the overwhelming sentiment of rural New York and the strong convictions of many delegates from cities. It forced the issue. After hasty consultation it was announced by Mr. Fish, chairman of the committee on resolutions, that though they had at first looked on the issue as merely local, they were not prepared to dispute Mr. Miller's position, and would accept his resolution as part of the platform. The new plank was then added by unanimous vote, whose announcement evoked enthusiastic applause. The general judgment is, that whether the position of the party on this question be right or wrong, the action of the convention honestly represents that position; that no party can afford to overlook the governmental issue most prominent in the public mind; and that, ultimately, courage and sincerity in dealing with the people is the highest political expediency. The courage appears in the fact that this action confronts a vote of 30,000 retail liquor dealers in the state; that the liquor business in the cities is overdone, so that it depends for profits on the illegal Sunday traffic, whence this action is in effect a blow at the business in its entirety, retail and wholesale.

In the few counties where republican leaders were contesting for supremacy, the results are not all one way. Mr. Platt is considered to have retained control on some points in New York county, while in Chemung county Mr. Fassett won, and Erie county sent a solid anti-Platt delegation to the convention.

*Democratic State Convention.*—The democratic state convention met at Syracuse September 24. The ticket nominated for state offices is headed by General Horatio C. King of Brooklyn for secretary of state. John D. Teller of Auburn was nominated for judge of the court of appeals. The point of chief interest, aside from the excise question (noted below), was the reception to be given to the contesting state democracy delegation from New York city, headed by Charles S. Fairchild. Senator Hill favored their reception in the interest of harmony; and his proposal assigned them one-third of the seats from New York city, Tammany Hall retaining two-thirds. The Tammany interest, controlled by Richard Croker and Senator Murphy,

with the co-operation of the present Tammany leader, John C. Sheehan, would grant them no more than one-fifth of the seats. When this was offered them, not as a right but as a mere favor, and when the resolution offering it proceeded to declare that the Tammany organization was to be recognized as the regular party organization now and in all future conventions, and entitled to use the party emblem on its ballots, the state democracy deemed the action an insult. On Chairman Belmont's announcement of its adoption, they rose in a body, and indignantly marched out of the convention hall. As a result of this rebuff, this organization, while supporting the democratic ticket for state officers, has adopted the fusion nominations for New York city, aiming at the final overthrow of Tammany rule.

The convention voted to enlarge the state committee on the basis of the fifty senate districts. Among the items in the platform were: home rule for municipalities; accounts of expenditures to be required of political committees as well as of candidates; improved roads; federal taxation for revenue only; no "meddling with the present reform tariff;" the Monroe doctrine to be strongly upheld; gold and silver the only legal tender; gradual retirement of greenback currency; no free coinage of silver; state rights to be maintained; general approval of President Cleveland's administration; and censure of the republican policy, especially in the state

On the Sunday excise question the platform uses many words, and is generally understood as strongly favoring local option, though capable of an interpretation shaded somewhat variously. The following are some of its phrases:

"Equal and honest enforcement of all laws; a proper observation of a day of rest, and an orderly Sunday; no blue laws; home rule in excise, as well as in other matters, within reasonable limitations established to protect the interests of temperance and morality; and an amendment of the excise and other laws by the legislature of the state, which shall permit each municipality expressing its sentiments by a popular vote of a majority of its citizens to determine, within such proper legislative restrictions as shall be required by the interests of the entire state, what may best suit its special necessities and conditions."

*New York City Campaign.*—In the New York city campaign there was at first much discussion among republican leaders on the choice between a straight party ticket, and a fusion ticket combining the various anti-Tammany forces as in the election a year ago. Gradually the conviction grew that it was unwise to take any risk of such a disaster as the return of Tammany to power, or even of a check to the reform hopefully begun but still far from complete. By October 1 it had become generally conceded that wisdom dictated a combination of all reform elements. On that day, however, a convention of the Good Government clubs, whose zeal and vigor had done valiant service a year ago, took a step which seemed likely to forestall fusion.

A month previously they had decided that excise regulations should be relegated to the control of the city itself. Now, led chiefly by their more youthful members, they took a further step in ordering the lines along which the whole reform host must move if it would have their company: they put into the field a ticket of their own. Their argument was that only thus could they prevent bossism and nominations by machine politicians. This practical forming of a new party was to the great comfort of Tammany Hall. The anti-Tammany leaders in the other organizations saw that prompt and positive action was needed for fusion. Dr. Parkhurst—no lover of bossism or machine politics—declared the Good Government ticket sure to fall dead, and telegraphed to Charles Stewart Smith, executive head of the Committee of Seventy a year ago, to call a meeting and form a new committee to give strong and wise direction to the campaign. This suggestion expressed an evident public demand; and on October 3 the New York Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of fifty-five. The New York county republican convention on October 6 adopted a plank favoring local option on excise laws, decided not to put a straight party ticket into the field, and appointed a committee of conference, with full power to arrange with other organizations for a fusion ticket: this action by the organization representing far the largest body of anti-Tammany voters brightened the prospect for continuance of reform government. On October 7, the republicans, the state democracy, and the committee of fifty-five (or of "Fifty") agreed on a fusion ticket. This ticket was, as a whole, rejected by the decision of the Good Government clubs on October 8 to abide by their own ticket. This action had been, by October 25, repudiated by seven of the twenty clubs.

On October 9 the Tammany ticket was nominated, and was indorsed by the German-American Reform Union—the president of the union resigning, and many leading members quitting the organization in protest, and forming the German-American Citizens' Union.

The intrusion of the Sunday question is generally regarded as rendering uncertain the progress of reform in New York city. This complex contest draws the eyes of the whole country, and may bring into issue everywhere the three questions of Sunday laws, liquor laws, and municipal home rule.

**Pennsylvania.**—The republican state convention at Harrisburg, August 27 and 28, has already been treated in



this number in its bearings upon the silver question (p. 567). It was of even greater interest from the point of view of party politics, as the adoption of the platform was preceded by a bitter contest, threatening a division of the party, for the chairmanship of the state committee, Senator M. S. Quay having arrayed against him the combined forces of the state administration led by Governor Hastings and Chairman Gilkeson, the Philadelphia political combination led by David Martin, the member of the republican national committee from Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburg republican city organization led by C. L. Magee. The contest resulted in a victory for Senator Quay, who thus secured practical control of the state convention. On motion of Chairman Gilkeson, who desired to restore harmony to the party, the election of Senator Quay as state chairman was made by acclamation.



HON. MATTHEW S. QUAY OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Outside of the choice of a chairman, the chief interest in the convention centred in the adoption of a "sound-money" plank, as previously stated. The platform also contained the following significant planks:

*Resolved*, That we decrie the growing use of money in politics, and the corporate control of legislatures, municipal councils, political primaries, and elections, and favor the enactment of legislation and the enforcement of laws to correct such abuses. We earnestly insist upon a form of civil service which will prevent the enslavement of public officers and employés and the compelling of those appointed to preserve the peace to confine themselves to their duties; which will insure absolute freedom and fairness in bestowing state, county, and municipal contracts, and will punish any form of favoritism in granting them; which will forbid the grant of exclusive franchises to deal in public necessities, comforts, conveyances, and sanitary requirements,

and will insure the recognition of ability and fidelity in the public service, keeping service to the country ever foremost, when accompanied by ability and fitness.

"We demand that public office should be for public benefit, and its term in subordinate positions should be during good behavior. No public employer or officer should be permitted to influence primaries or elections, nor upon any pretense be assessed upon his salary, and all unnecessary positions and salaries should be abolished, and expenditures and taxation reduced. There should be uniform valuation of property for public purposes, corporations enjoying public privileges should pay for them, and schools should be divorced from politics and kept absolutely free from political influence and control."



HON. JOHN L. M. IRBY OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

was appointed chairman of the committee on declaration of rights; and Senator Tillman, of that on rights of suffrage.

The chief interest of the convention concerns its proposal so to regulate the suffrage as effectually to maintain white supremacy. It was October 1 before the report of the committee on rights of suffrage was submitted to the convention. The following are the most important features of the proposed suffrage amendment unanimously reported from the committee:

(a) Two years' residence in the state, one year's residence in the county, four months' in the district, and the payment of a poll tax six

### South Carolina.

—*The Constitutional Convention.*—The election of delegates to the eighth convention for revising the constitution of the state of South Carolina (p. 379), resulted in a victory for the "reform" or Tillman element. Only a light vote was polled. The delegates, numbering about 160, assembled in Columbia September 10. Governor Evans was chosen to preside. Senator Irby

months before any election; (b) registration providing for the enrolment of every elector once in ten years; and (c) clauses in regard to personal qualifications, which are as follows:

"The person applying for registration must be able to read and write any section of this constitution, or must show that he owns and pays taxes on \$300 worth of property in this state; provided, that at the first registration under this constitution and up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age who can read a clause in this constitution or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer, shall be entitled to register and become electors. A separate record of all illiterate persons thus registered, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of the court and one in the office of the secretary of state, on or before January 1, 1898, and such persons shall remain during life qualified voters unless disqualified by the provisions of Section 6 of this article. The certificate of the clerk of the court or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient evidence to establish the right of said class of citizens to registration and the franchise.

"Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, may be registered, provided that he can both read and write any section of this constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid taxes during the previous year on property in this state assessed at \$300 or more."

An earnest debate on the question of divorce resulted on October 1 in a decision, by a vote of 86 to 49, that there should never be a divorce granted in South Carolina for any cause. Senator Tillman favored recognition of divorces granted in other states; but on this matter he was voted down.

The convention also adopted on October 1, by a very large vote, a clause declaring against the return of the old barroom system. If the legislature should ever be forced by the supreme court to abandon the dispensary law, then the sale of liquor by such parties as are authorized will be regulated as in the dispensary system. The provisions are that no liquor shall be sold in less than half-pint flasks; that it must not be consumed on the premises where sold; and that all sales must be between sunrise and sunset.

## PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**Personal Notes.**—On July 1 Professor Mark W. Harrington, head of the Weather bureau of the Department of Agriculture, was removed from office by President Cleveland. The exact reason for the dismissal is not published; but it appears that on June 19 the president requested the resignation of Professor Harrington "because of personal interests," which the latter, "on the score of public interests," declined to send in. The dismissal promptly followed, to take effect July 1. A tension between Secretary Morton and Professor Harrington was said to have existed for some time.

HARRINGTON, MARK W., distinguished as an astronomer, meteorologist, and writer on geographical and scientific topics, was born in Sycamore, Ill., August 18, 1848; was graduated at the University of Michigan 1868; and, after teaching there a year, was employed on

the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in Alaska. In 1876-7 he studied in Leipsic; in 1877-8 was professor of astronomy in the cadet school of the Chinese foreign office in Pekin; in 1879-91 was professor of astronomy, and director of the observatory, at the University of Michigan; and in 1891-95 was chief of the United States Weather Bureau, having been appointed by President Harrison. He founded the *American Meteorological Journal* in 1884, and was its editor till 1892; was vice-president of the international meteorological conference in Munich in 1891.

A new head for the Weather bureau was chosen immediately, in the person of Willis L. Moore, said to be a republican, who is regarded as one of the best forecasters in the service.

The failure of the authorities of the University of Chicago to continue, after its expiration, the engagement of Professor Edward W. Bemis, of late associate professor in the department of economics, gave rise to rumors, which were widely spread in August, to the effect that Professor Bemis had been dismissed on account of his well-known views in opposition to trusts and the abuse by corporations of municipal franchises. No official proclamation of the reasons for the action of the authorities has been published: it is not customary in such cases. They seem to have been connected with considerations affecting the extension work of the university; and no evidence has yet come to light that any of the wealthy benefactors of the institution—John D. Rockefeller, C. T. Yerkes, Marshall Field, and others—have made any effort to interfere with freedom of thought within its walls.

The post of United States minister to Mexico, to which Hon. Matt W. Ransom of North Carolina was appointed in February (p. 143), was practically declared vacant on August 16, as a result of a decision rendered by Solicitor-General and Acting Attorney-General Holmes Conrad, to the effect that Mr. Ransom's appointment was unconstitutional. While Mr. Ransom was still United States senator, it appears that the salary attached to the post of minister to Mexico was raised from \$12,500 to \$17,500. This made him ineligible for the office under Article 6, Section 2 of the federal constitution, which says:

"No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time."

However, the term for which Mr. Ransom was elected to the senate having expired March 4, President Cleveland reappointed him to the office August 24.

At "Gray Gables," their summer home, near Buzzard's Bay, Mass., on July 7, a daughter was born to President and Mrs. Cleveland. The little one has been named Marion.

Miss Annie S. Peck of Providence, R. I., succeeded in climbing to the summit of the Matterhorn, in the Alps, she being the third woman to accomplish the feat. The ascent was made from Zermatt.

The resignation of James O. Broadhead of St. Louis, Mo., as United States minister to the Swiss Republic, was announced September 14.

### **Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.**—

The ceremonies connected with the dedication of this new national military park were held September 18-20, the thirty-second anniversary of the great battle of Chickamauga September 19 and 20, 1863. Vice-President Stevenson presided. Besides federal officials, including Secretaries Herbert and Smith, Postmaster-General Wilson, and Attorney-General Harmon, there were many senators and representatives present, and also the following governors of states: Oates (Ala.), Atkinson (Ga.), Altgeld (Ill.), Matthews (Ind.), Morrill (Kan.), Greenhalge (Mass.), Rich (Mich.), Holcomb (Neb.), Werts (N. J.), Morton (N. Y.), McKinley (O.), Turney (Tenn.), and Woodbury (Vt.). There were also present Lieutenant-General Schofield and Generals O. O. Howard, Horace Porter, Longstreet, Dodge, Butterfield, Boynton, Fullerton, Stewart, Smith, and Walthall. Among the speakers were General and Senator Palmer of Illinois, and General and Senator Gordon of Georgia. Never before in any Southern city, and seldom on any occasion, had there been such a gathering of men eminent in civil, military, and political life.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The 53d congress, toward the end of 1894, provided for the ceremonies of dedication (Vol. 4. p. 808).

September 18 was given up to the several states whose sons had fought and died in the battle. The 150 monuments marking the positions of the contending troops were duly handed over to the national government. The formal dedication of the park took place on the 19th, and the ceremonies concluded with a military parade on the 20th.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga park embraces the entire battlefield of Chickamauga and the approaches. The area within the legal limits of the park is about fifteen square miles. The approaches in the vicinity of Chickamauga are mainly roads over which the armies reached and left the field. Those about Chattanooga lie mainly along the lines of battle. Those over Lookout Mountain cross Hooker's battlefield and lie near Walthall's, while the Crest road along Missionary Ridge follows Bragg's line of battle in front of General Thomas's Army of the Cumberland and General Sherman's Army of the Tennessee.

Nearly all these approaches, as well as the roads within the park, have been rebuilt by the government in the most solid manner. The scenery alone over a part of this magnificent boulevard is such as will give the drive a national reputation. When to these remarkable charms of valley, city, river, and bold mountain a comprehensive and distant view of the battlefields of Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, and Missionary Ridge is added, this drive becomes one that is without a parallel.

The government has acquired the site of Bragg's headquarters, on Missionary Ridge, and about three acres surrounding it. Among other purchases which it has made, is that of Orchard Knob. This was the headquarters of Grant, Thomas, and Granger during the battle of Missionary Ridge. It is an isolated knoll, about six acres in extent. The Confederate works and those erected after the Union forces captured it, are still well defined; and the general appearance of the knoll remains unchanged.

The old roads which were those of the battle, have been reopened and improved, while roads opened since the battle have been closed and abandoned. The only natural feature existing at the time of the fight which has been changed is the underbrush, which it has been found necessary to cut out, in order to bring the lines of battle into view and to show the topography of the field. As a result of this work, carriages can now drive in all directions through the great forests and along the various lines of battle.

**Railway Speed Records.**—The breaking of records, which has been a marked feature of almost every line of competition this year, has invaded the domain of railroad travel. For several years prior to August 20, 1895, the record for a long-distance run had been held by the Empire State express on the New York Central railroad. Its regular run between New York city and Buffalo—about 440 miles—took 8 hours 40 minutes. On short runs it had

made much higher speed—reaching the rate of  $112\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour May 10, 1893, during the run between Batavia and Buffalo (Vol. 3, p. 311).

On August 20, 1895, however, the long-distance record was lowered by a train of the London & Northwestern Railway Company which ran from Euston station, London, Eng., to Aberdeen, Scotland—540 miles—in 538 minutes, or, deducting stoppages, etc., in 512 minutes, thus making 63.27 miles an hour.

The New York Central road, however, recaptured its laurels on September 11.

A special train left the Grand Central station, New York, at 5:40:30 A. M., and arrived at East Buffalo at 12:34:57 P. M. The elapsed time was 6 hours 54 minutes 27 seconds. The actual distance traversed was  $436\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the actual running time (exclusive of stops to change engines) was 407 minutes, making an average of 64.34 miles an hour against the English time of 63.27 miles. The weight of the English train was only 106 tons; the weight of the American racer was 179 tons. But the most important fact proven upon this trial trip was that American fast trains were fit for commercial purposes, such as may be run regularly and at a profit. After the English record the railway managers of the kingdom declared that these trains are not such as could ever be run regularly for business purposes. They were too small and light to carry a sufficient number of passengers to pay the cost.

The following details of the run between New York and Buffalo are interesting:

Left Grand Central station, New York city, 5:40:30 A. M.; reached Albany, 143 miles, 7:54:55; left, 7:56:45; reached Rome, 109 miles from Albany, 9:42 A. M.; reached Syracuse, 148 miles from Albany, 10:17:15 A. M.; made the 83 miles between Syracuse and Rochester in 73 minutes; left Rochester 11:33 $\frac{1}{2}$  A. M.; arrived at East Buffalo 12:34:57 P. M.

Up to the end of September the New York Central railroad thus held the world's record for long-distance running. It accomplished this result with a train 337 feet long and having a capacity for 218 passengers. The English train was less than half as long, and little over half as heavy.

**The Consular Service.**—On September 20 an order was issued by President Cleveland, which is at least a step toward a removal of the foreign service of the country from the domain of political patronage—in the eyes of many eligible men, one of its chief objections—and the bringing of it within the civil service rules. The order was recommended by Attorney-General Olney some time ago. It

will affect, it is said, a little more than one-half of the appointments to the consular service. The following are its most important details:

“It is hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than \$2,500 nor less than \$1,000, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees, exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts, does not exceed \$2,500 nor fall below \$1,000, shall be filled (a) by a transfer or promotion from some other place under the department of state of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the place to be filled; or (b) by appointment of a person not under the department of state, but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the place to be filled; or (c) by the appointment of a person who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility, and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the president for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the place.

“The examination hereinbefore provided for shall be by a board of three persons designated by the secretary of state, who shall also prescribe the subjects to which such examination shall relate and the general mode of conducting the same by the board.”

**Miscellaneous.**—On July 26 an order was issued by Secretary Morton, to take effect October 1, abolishing the seed division of the Department of Agriculture. This doing away with the free distribution of seeds will save, it is estimated, \$200,000 a year. It was based on a decision of Attorney-General Olney, given in April, 1895, regarding the class of seed purchasable by the department. Mr. Olney held that the secretary of agriculture was empowered to purchase only those seeds described in Section 527 of the revised statutes, *viz.*:

“Rare and uncommon to the country, or such as can be made more profitable by frequent changes from one part of our own country to another.”

The secretary believes that the money formerly spent on seed may be utilized to better advantage if applied to the distribution of bulletins showing how chemistry and other sciences may be applied to agriculture.

A movement is on foot in Boston and other New England centres, to erect a statue to Oliver Cromwell, the great protector of the liberties of England, and the staunch friend of the struggling colonists in America. In this connection two addresses were recently delivered in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, by Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale of Boston and Rev. Dr. George H. Clark of Hartford, Conn., the latter being the author of a valuable American “life” of Cromwell (p. 498). Said Dr. Clark in part:

“You have done well in placing a picture of Oliver Cromwell on the walls of this historic Old South Meeting House. Patriots are



represented here, *Noble* men: and now among them appears one whose life was a sacrifice offered on the altar of political liberty; the portrait of a ruler who consecrated his later years to the unconscious creation of the England of to-day, and whose name, in connection with government *for the people* and not government merely *for kings*, will live and be useful through coming ages, until despotism and kingly tyranny are unknown."

Although Utah cannot attain to full statehood until July 4, 1896, the order for the addition, to the national colors, of another star representing the new state, was issued by Secretary Lamont August 27. The position of the star is at the right-hand end of the fourth row from the top. At the same time the regulation size of the colors was changed from 6 by 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 4 inches.

A recent decision of the superior court of Buffalo, N. Y., was to the effect that the state law making it illegal for a contractor with a municipal corporation for the performance of public works to employ any person except United States citizens was unconstitutional. It is a point upon which the United States supreme court may be called to decide, by what authority, federal or state, the rights of person and property guaranteed by treaties with foreign powers may be overridden.

Independence day (July 4) witnessed a serious riot in East Boston, Mass., at a parade in which the American Protective Association (A. P. A.) and kindred organizations took part. Some of the spectators took offense at a float representing the "little red schoolhouse," an emblem intimately associated with the A. P. A. movement; and a pitched battle ensued, in which one man was killed and about forty injured. A warm controversy had previously been waged over the question of allowing the display of the emblem; and race and religious rancor had been stirred, so that it did not require much provocation on either side to precipitate the fight.

The twenty-sixth triennial conclave of the grand encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States was held in Boston, Mass., August 28-30. The following are the newly appointed grand officers:

Grand master, W. LaRue Thomas of Kentucky, succeeding Hugh McCurdy; deputy grand master, Reuben H. Lloyd of California; grand generalissimo, Henry B. Stoddard of Texas; grand captain-general, George M. Mouldon of Illinois; grand senior warden, Henry W. Rugg of Rhode Island; grand junior warden, William B. Melish of Ohio; grand treasurer, H. Wales Lines of Connecticut; grand recorder, William H. Mayo of Missouri; grand prelate, Cornelius Twing of New York; grand standard bearer, Thomas O. Morris of Tennessee; grand sword bearer, Edgar S. Dudley of Nebraska; grand warder, Joseph A. Locke of Maine; and grand captain of the guard, Frank H. Thomas of Washington.

A monument consisting of a beautiful shaft of Tennessee marble, and erected by the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., on August 27, in memory of the Maryland patriots who fell at the battle of Long Island August 26, 27, and 28, 119 years ago.

A "Maggie Murphy" potato 28 inches long, 14 inches in diameter, and weighing 86 pounds 10 ounces—the equivalent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of ordinary potatoes—was grown on the farm of Mr. J. B. Swan, Loveland, Colo.

### CANADA.

The prorogation of the Dominion parliament on July 22 has given a breathing space in the struggle over the Manitoba school question, the developments regarding which have constituted the chief interest of the session which began on April 18. It cannot yet, however, be said what the ultimate outcome will be. No unambiguous declaration of policy has yet been made by the liberal leader, M. Laurier. Perhaps the nearest approach to a positive declaration was made by him at Grand River, Gaspé county, Quebec, August 26, during the political tour which he inaugurated at Sorel on August 8. He stated, in reply to a question, that he would support the policy of the government if favorable to the Catholic minority. There are, in October, apparently brightening prospects that the trouble, which for a time threatened a severance of the bonds of confederation, will be settled through mutual concessions of the opposing factions in Manitoba, without the necessity of federal intervention.

One important enactment of the recent session was the voting of a bonus of \$80,000 *per annum* for twenty years to the first section of the railroad to Hudson bay, payments of \$40,000 a year to begin when half the section is finished, and \$40,000 more when the whole is completed. It is admitted by the authorities that the feasibility of developing the Hudson bay route for transportation of the produce of the Northwest to Europe is questionable; and the government has, accordingly, not committed itself to the project in its entirety. As a usual thing, it is only from about the middle of July to the middle of October that navigation into Hudson bay is open; and even then it is at all times dangerous, owing to fog, snowstorms, ice-floes, and magnetic influences disturbing the needle. The steamers on the proposed route would have to be of a type specially constructed to resist crushing

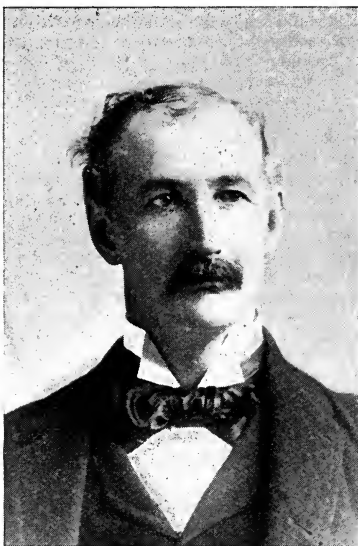
by ice. The assistance now rendered by the government to the projected railway will enable the promoters to carry the road at least as far as the Saskatchewan river, and will thus serve as an important help to colonization.

**Manitoba School Question.**—The only immediate tangible result of the cabinet crisis in July, which followed the announcement of the determination of the Dominion government not to interfere in the Manitoba school issue during the session then in progress (p. 392), was the resignation of the minister of agriculture, M. Angers. It has, however, long been apparent that unless the dispute is handled in a spirit of the broadest statesmanship, it must accentuate those racial and religious differences which are already only too strongly marked in certain sections of the country.

The dispute is still confined to the local arena—though its effects are felt far beyond the frontiers of Manitoba; and there

are those whose earnest wishes for the welfare of Canada prompt the hope that the struggle may never be transferred to the wider stage of the Dominion.

Following the reply of the Greenway government to the remedial suggestion of March 25 (p. 389), the governor-general, Lord Aberdeen, and the premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, carried on further negotiations with a view to inducing the provincial authorities to recede somewhat from their uncompromising attitude in the case; and, toward the end of July, Mr. Greenway was asked how far the Manitoba government would be willing to go in the way of making concessions. No reply had been officially



HON. C. H. MACKINTOSH,  
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTHWEST  
TERRITORIES.

published up to the end of September; but, early in August, certain defiant declarations appeared in the *Winnipeg Tribune*, which is commonly regarded as a mouth-piece of the Manitoba government, intimating that the province would accept no conditions involving the re-establishment of separate schools. The following is, in part, one of the statements referred to:

“The Dominion government should be informed in the most unmistakable language that the province of Manitoba declines to be an actor in the farce which the Ottawa combination is now putting on the boards. The province of Manitoba has nothing whatever to do with the execution of the judgment of the imperial privy council. That judgment was simply a declaration that certain privileges enjoyed by the Roman Catholic minority having been affected by the legislation of Manitoba in 1890, that minority have a right of appeal to the Dominion government and parliament. The obligation to ascertain whether facts and circumstances justified the Manitoba legislature in withdrawing the privileges manifestly lay upon the Dominion government. They made no effort to obtain the necessary information; they made no inquiry into the facts or circumstances. They simply acted like a pack of reasonless and obsequious lackeys on an expression in the judgment of the privy council, without in the first place asking whether the privy council was not exceeding its functions and infringing on theirs by using such an expression. \* \* \* Manitoba is now where it intends to remain. \* \* \* The province of Manitoba can gain neither in dignity nor in any other way by joining in the absurd game of burlesque ‘diplomacy’ with which the Ottawa ‘statesmen’ now seek to cover up the incompetency and dishonesty which culminated in the remedial order. As a preliminary to any further correspondence on the subject, the government here should make the unconditional withdrawal of the remedial order a *sine qua non*.”

In the latter part of September there were rumors to the effect that the authorities at Ottawa, interpreting the delay of Premier Greenway in replying to their overture on the matter of concessions as a refusal to act, had resolved to force the issue and let the people of the country decide upon it. The right to enact remedial legislation in the event of a final refusal to do so on the part of the province, is reserved to the Dominion parliament by Sub-section 3 of Section 22 of the Manitoba act of 1870, which reads:

“(3) In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the governor-general-in-council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the governor-general-in-council under this section.”

However, the attempt to impose legislation on the province would hardly be made without the decided views of the electorate throughout the country being ascertained.

As a result of a personal investigation into the whole school question in Manitoba, conducted during the summer months, Principal Grant of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., addressed a series of letters to the *Toronto Globe*, the tenor of which was to urge strongly upon the Manitoba government the wisdom of making concessions to the Roman Catholic minority.

In substance Professor Grant says, that, under the operation of the law of 1890 the educational condition of the people of Manitoba has not improved as much as expected. The schools formerly separate, having been deprived of the school grant, have as a result gone backward.

Speaking of the passage of the law, Dr. Grant says: "It seems to me that the provincial government of Manitoba in 1890 made a great mistake in summarily abolishing instead of reforming the old school system. They have been at war ever since with the prejudices, the feelings, and even the religious convictions of a section of the population that deserved to be treated with the utmost consideration. They believe that the war would end if it was not supported from without; but on this point I venture to disagree with them. It will end only when they make concessions which to the mass of the people interested seem reasonable; and the sooner these are made, the better." Dr. Grant goes on to point out that the provincial government has made great concessions to the Mennonites, who, like the Roman Catholics, are unable to comply with every detail of the law of 1890. It has done all it can outside of the law, to conform the system to the views of the Mennonites. Hence, says he, it is a pity that reform was not undertaken with regard to the Catholic schools in the same moderate manner.

It seems that the majority of the Catholic schools are situated in the distinctly Roman Catholic districts, while there are some in the larger centres. The passage from the separate to the public school law meant for the Catholics that they should substitute for their own religious exercises those prescribed by the advisory board, namely, the exercises which had previously been used in the Protestant schools, or that there should be no religious exercises at all. Objection was taken to this arrangement by the Roman Catholics. Mr. Martin himself, the framer of the law of 1890, says the principal, declared that this was an injustice. The Roman Catholics in Winnipeg asked for a compromise. They wanted a gradual change in the matter of text-books and teachers, and concessions covering their religious scruples. To their overtures the government declined to listen. "They were curtly told they were suffering no grievance."

In some rural districts, schools formerly separate have been brought under the public school act. But Dr. Grant found in three of these schools which he visited, that some unauthorized text-books were used, that Roman Catholic exercises were permitted both before and after school hours, and that consequently the intention of the public school law was frustrated, instead of the law being acquiesced in uncomplainingly, as had been alleged by some.

Dr. Grant's conclusion is that the legislation has been, and is, too severe, and that it fails, first, in that it antagonizes religious convictions; and, secondly, in that it does not actually insure the efficiency in instruction which it was designed to effect. Manitoba should therefore modify the law of 1890. And he adds: "No Dominion government that could be formed would have the moral right to treat the decision which has been given to that effect"—namely, to the effect that the minority are aggrieved—"with contempt."



HON. G. A. KIRKPATRICK,  
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF  
ONTARIO.

It is rumored in October that Premier Greenway contemplates the possibility of concessions on the part of his cabinet; but further developments belong to the fourth quarter.

Hon. J. C. Patterson, whose retirement from the Dominion portfolio of militia and defense, on the ground of ill-health, took place in March (p. 159), was, about September 1, appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba to succeed Sir J. C. Schultz.

PATTERSON, JAMES COLBROOKE, lieutenant-governor of the province of Manitoba, was born in Armagh, Ireland, son of

the Rev. James Patterson, formerly of Kingstown, near Dublin. He was educated for the legal profession. Over twenty years ago he was elected to the legislature of Ontario for North Essex, and to the house of commons in 1878. In January, 1892, he became secretary of state in the cabinet of the late Sir J. J. C. Abbott (Vol. 2, p. 88). In December, 1892, he was transferred to the department of militia and defense (Vol. 2, p. 411), which position he held until his resignation in March, 1895. He remained a member of the cabinet, but without portfolio, until his call to Government House in Winnipeg.

**Dominion Public Accounts.**—The corrected figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, show a surplus of receipts on account of the consolidated fund over expenditures. The total receipts of the government, however, \$33,929,809, were overbalanced by a total expenditure of

\$38,009,341, showing a deficit of \$4,079,532. But this deficit was about \$500,000 less than had been estimated by the finance minister in his budget for the year. The following table, covering the past two years, shows details of increase and decrease:

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, CANADIAN.

Revenue.	Fiscal year, 1893-4.	Fiscal year, 1894-5.
Customs.....	\$19,198,114	\$17,640,464
Excise.....	8,381,089	7,805,952
Postoffice.....	2,809,341	2,792,790
Public works, including railways.....	3,702,746	3,592,297
Miscellaneous.....	2,283,403	2,098,306
Total.....	\$36,374,693	\$33,929,809
Expenditure.....	37,585,025	38,009,341
Deficit.....	\$1,210,332	\$4,079,532

The statement of the public debt at the close of the fiscal year shows the gross debt to have been \$317,922,117, as compared with \$308,348,024 in 1893-4. The assets, \$64,922,644, as against \$62,164,994; and the net debt, \$252,999,473, as against \$246,183,029, showing an increase in the net debt during the year of \$6,816,444. The expenditure on capital account during the year was \$4,340,838, as compared with \$5,094,003, showing a decrease of \$753,165, made up as follows:—Public works, including railways and canals, show a decrease of \$784,533; Dominion lands, a decrease of \$49,296; and railway subsidies, an increase of \$80,664.

Turning to the current fiscal year, improvement is very noticeable. Every item of revenue during the quarter ended September 30, shows an increase; while the expenditure, both on capital account and on account of consolidated revenue, shows a considerable decrease.

The returns of Canadian foreign commerce for the year show an export of \$100,192,000, or about \$900,000 less than during the preceding year. This is, however, a larger export than usual, the average for the last ten years being about \$95,000,000.

**Dominion Voters' Lists.**—There are 1,353,735 names on the voters' lists of 1895. These voters form 27.04 per cent of the whole population—men, women, and children, which is an increase of 221,498 voters over the figures of 1891. In 1887 the proportion of voters in the whole population was 21.49 per cent; in 1891, it was 23.43 per cent. In fact the enlargement of the franchise has grown steadily since the Dominion franchise act was passed in 1885; and almost every intelligent adult male can now qualify under some of its provisions. The following table gives an analysis of the vote by provinces:

	Number of votes in 1895.	Increase per cent over 1891.	Proportion to popula- tion.
Ontario.....	650,021	14.28	29.89
Quebec.....	351,076	16.38	29.95
Nova Scotia.....	111,124	23.41	24.51
New Brunswick.....	91,697	30.02	28.54
Prince Edward Island.....	25,245	4.90	23.13
Manitoba.....	65,648	40.67	35.12
Northwest Territories.....	20,878	30.13	18.80
British Columbia.....	38,010	163.96	31.52

**The Copyright Question.**—This is not a question of party politics. The act of 1889, which is still awaiting imperial sanction, was passed by a unanimous vote; and no adverse criticism has arisen in Canada of the claim put forth by the Dominion government, namely, that the Dominion has absolute jurisdiction over all phases of copyright within its borders. The history of the long controversy was outlined in a previous number of *CURRENT HISTORY* (Vol. 4, p. 861). Its settlement involves the solution of difficult and delicate problems of grave international import. On the one hand, for the imperial colonial office to disallow an act passed by the Canadian parliament on a subject lying within the jurisdiction of Canada under the Confederation act, would be to create a precedent which would pave the way for endless friction between the colonies and the mother land. But, on the other hand, to give imperial sanction to an act which would expose the American market to the competition of cheap Canadian reprints, would probably involve a repudiation by the United States of the copyright agreement of 1891 with Great Britain, and undo all that was then accomplished after years of effort for the cause of international copyright among the English-speaking nations. Seeing the difficulty, the late Rosebery ministry invited the Canadian government to send a representative to confer with the colonial office in London. One was selected in the person of Mr. Newcombe. Owing, however, to the change of ministry in England, the conferences of the Canadian representative were held with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain instead of with the Marquis of Ripon. Early in September it was announced that the colonial office had sent the Canadian copyright law back to Ottawa with an outline of proposed changes, which, if adopted, would enable the imperial government to consider the act again. What these changes were, is not publicly known. In the meantime the distinguished writer Hall Caine, author of *The Manxman*, representing the Society of British Au-



thors, has been sent to Canada to canvass the situation, remove misunderstanding of the position taken by British authors and publishers, and, if possible, pave the way to an acceptance of a compromise. Such a result would strengthen further the bonds between Canada and Great Britain, and would also do much for the higher interests of literature by tending to unify the intellectual life not only of the British empire but of the whole English-speaking world.

Under the existing law, Canadians claim that American authors and publishers, by putting out limited editions in England, gain control of the Canadian market; that British publishers and authors show an unfair preference in the sale of their copyright privileges to United States houses, refusing to sell to Canadian publishers on like terms; and that the prohibition of Canadian reprints has transferred to American publishers the bulk of the business of bookmaking for Canadian readers.

It was in order to remedy these grievances that the act of 1889 was passed, whose entrance into operation has been prevented by the inaction of the home government.

The act proposes that a person having copyright under British law or by virtue of any treaty arrangement with Great Britain, can secure the same in Canada only by registering his work in the office of the commissioner of agriculture simultaneously with its original publication, and by also reprinting it in the Dominion within one month thereafter. If he neglects to protect himself in this way, then "any person or persons domiciled in Canada may obtain from the minister of agriculture a license or licenses to print, and publish, and produce the work." But whoever puts out the work has to pay the author a royalty of ten per cent of the retail price, giving for said payment such security as will satisfy the minister of agriculture.



HON. TELESOPHORE FOURNIER,  
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

The author is not consulted as to style of printing or binding, quality of material, or selling price.

It is admitted by Canada that the law of 1889 involves for the British author some loss, or rather prevention, of profit which would be available were he able to treat the Canadian market simply as a part of the American market without any further trouble as to conditions of time and mode of publication. But the Dominion claims at the same time, that, especially in a matter coming directly within her own jurisdiction, she should not be discriminated against in favor of a foreign country. The same privileges of obtaining employment, she claims, which are enjoyed by American printers under the international agreement, should be allowed to her. And at any rate, whatever expediency may lie in concessions on her part, Canada claims the constitutional right to do as she pleases in the matter. For, when she accepted the terms of the Berne convention of 1886, it was with the explicit understanding that she could withdraw from it after a year's notice.

Strong opposition to allowance of the act of 1889 has come from the British Copyright Association, the English publishing trade, the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Society of British Authors. It is pointed out, and admitted on both sides, that the Canadian act is inconsistent with the principles of the Berne convention. According to that agreement, copyright was to be independent of the place of printing and all conditions of manufacture; an author's property, even when copyrighted, was to remain within his regulation and control; and copyright was to be uniform for the British dominions. By the new Canadian law, however, requiring registration in the Dominion, and the observance of certain conditions as to place and time of printing, the principle of uniformity is abandoned; the regulation of publication and sale is left to the caprice of publishers; and even the small ten per cent royalty (which is below that ordinarily obtained from American publishers, namely 15 to 17½ or 18 per cent) is left without adequate guarantees of payment. The difference in royalties alone, it is urged, would enable Canadian publishers to undersell American editions of the same work, and would pave the way to a flooding of the American market with cheap books—a condition of affairs under which the United States government could not long be expected to continue granting copyright privileges to British subjects, and a relapse would ensue into the

former long-prevalent condition of practical piracy and robbery. That Canada should insist on her privilege of repudiating the Berne agreement, is one of the chief embarrassments of the imperial government in the case.

It should be noted that the American copyright act is itself inconsistent with the Berne principle of making copyright independent of the place of printing. To be copyrighted in the United States, books of English authors have to be printed simultaneously in England and America,—a condition which English authors consider vexatious and annoying, and which, by adding expense, undoubtedly prevents many works from being produced. It is, however, a trifle compared with the possibilities involved in a total repudiation of the British-American copyright agreement. For this reason it is hoped that the discordant interests involved may find some common ground of compromise.

**Ontario.**—The appeal of the province of Ontario against the decision of the supreme court of Canada handed down on January 15, 1895, in the "prohibition test case," was argued before the judicial committee of the imperial privy council, beginning August 1. The object of the appeal was to reach a final decision as to whether the power to pass prohibitory legislation belongs to the federal or to the provincial authorities. Questions were also raised concerning the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors (p. 157). The Canadian court, it will be remembered, with Chief Justice Strong and Justice Fournier dissenting, sustained the contention of the province of Quebec, that the power to prohibit belonged exclusively, and in all its phases, to the Dominion. J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., chairman of the Dominion Alliance executive committee, and R. H. Haldane, Q. C., M. P., representing the province of Ontario; E. L. Newcombe and H. W. Loomis, representing the Dominion; and Hon. Edward Blake, Q. C., M. P., and Wallace Nesbitt, representing the Brewers' and Distillers' Association of Ontario, were among the counsel in the case. Judgment was reserved.

In 1893 differences between the French and Irish separate school ratepayers in the city of Ottawa reached an acute stage; and Inspector J. F. White reported very unfavorably upon the condition of the separate schools in the capital (Vol. 3, p. 544). At the request of the separate school board of Ottawa, a commission of three was appointed by the minister of education to examine the con-

dition of the Ottawa separate schools and also inquire into charges which had been brought against Inspector White by the Christian Brothers. Two members of the commission, both Roman Catholics, resigned in June, 1895 (p. 400). It was said at the time that they resigned under instructions from Archbishop Duhamel; but this has been denied. The vacancies, however, were filled; and the commission, consisting of



HON. GEORGE F. MARTER, M. P. P.,  
LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION IN  
ONTARIO.

William Scott, B. A., vice-principal of the normalschool, Toronto, Dr. Ryan, B. A., of Kingston, and J. J. Tilley, provincial inspector of county model schools, went on with the investigation. Their report was published in the latter part of August. It found the efficiency of the schools to vary greatly, commending very favorably those taught by the Sisters, but condemning as very inferior all those taught by the Christian Brothers, and outlining in other respects facts which, in the opinion of the commissioners, justified the unfavorable

report which led to the investigation.

It has been decided to remove the Ontario School of Pedagogy from Toronto to Hamilton. By arrangements between the minister of education and the Collegiate Institute board of the latter city, the School of Pedagogy will be furnished with much better facilities for practical work than it enjoyed in Toronto. A new building will be erected at a cost of over \$70,000.

Two elections have been held in Nipissing to determine the location of the county seat. The principal competitors were the towns of North Bay and Mattawa. North Bay won on both occasions. The first election, March 14,

gave a majority of 160, but was voided by the government on account of wrongful practices on the part of both contestants. A second election, held July 11, reduced the majority in favor of North Bay to eight.

On September 17 Hon. William Harty, M. P. P. for Kingston, commissioner of public works for Ontario, was unseated by the courts. His counsel admitted corrupt practices by agents or supporters sufficient to void the election. Mr. Harty has since been re-elected by acclamation.

**Miscellaneous.**—A monument to the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald was unveiled on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Ont., July 1. It is surmounted by a full-length figure in bronze of the late Conservative leader. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the present premier, made the dedicatory speech. A poem, composed for the occasion by Arthur Weir of Montreal, was read; and a few remarks were made by Sir A. Caron, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick of Ontario, and others.

On August 24 another monument in the shape of a bronze statue, was unveiled on Viger Square, Montreal, in honor of the French-Canadian patriot Chénier, who lost his life at the battle of St. Eustache in 1837. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by Dr. Marcil, a member of the legislative council of Quebec. Mr. J. D. Edgar, M. P., of Toronto, Ont., delivered the principal address on the occasion.

Still another monument in honor of Canadian patriotism was unveiled on September 25 on the historic battlefield of Chrysler's Farm. Interesting addresses were delivered by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. A. R. Dickey, minister of militia, Hon. J. G. Haggart, minister of railways and canals, and others. The monument is thirty-eight feet in height, and consists of seven huge blocks of Canadian granite from Stanstead Plains, Que. The inscription reads as follows:

"In honor of the brave men who fought and fell in the victory of Chrysler's Farm, on the 11th of November, 1813. This monument was erected by the Canadian parliament, 1895."

A sensation was caused in financial circles on July 15 by the announcement that the *Banque du Peuple* of Montreal had suspended payment for ninety days. The causes lay not in any defect in the banking system or the condition of the country, but in methods of management which gave rise to rumors of financial difficulty, depressed the value of the stock, and precipitated a run upon the re-

sources of the bank which could not be withstood. The note-holders are absolutely insured against loss through the joint redemption fund provided by law for that purpose from contributions levied upon all banks doing business. And it is thought that the double liability of shareholders also insures all depositors against loss.

The first territorial exhibition for the display of the wonderful agricultural resources of the Northwest Territories, was opened at Regina, July 30, by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen. An interesting incident of the exhibition was a great pow-wow held August 1 between the governor-general, Lieutenant-Governor C. H. Mackintosh, and the Cree, Sioux, Piegan, Blood, and Blackfeet Indians.

On July 27 the retirement of Major-General Herbert from the chief command of the Canadian militia was announced. Colonel Gascoigne, deputy adjutant-general of the military district of London, Eng., in the volunteer service, has been designated as his successor. Colonel Gascoigne has had wide experience in the English volunteer system. He served with his corps in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and took part in the battles of Tel-el-Kebir and Suakim.

On July 21 the queen's prize at Bisley, Eng., the "Mecca of all British Marksmen," was for the first time won by a member of a Canadian team—T. H. Hayhurst of Hamilton, Ont., a private in the 13th battalion. Private Hayhurst had tied with Private Boyd of the 3d Lanark (Scotland) regiment, with 279 points; but in shooting off the tie, won by one point. His score at the first stage—seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards—was 95. At the second stage—ten shots at 500, and fifteen at 600 yards—he made 101. At the third stage—10 shots each at 800 and 900 yards—he made 83 points, with 45 at 800 yards and 38 at 900 yards.

Private Hayhurst was born in Kendal, Westmoreland, Eng., in 1868, and came to Canada in 1893. He was in a Manchester (Eng.) corps until a few years ago, and has been a member of the English twenty at Bisley, besides winning the Prince of Wales's prize in 1889.

The charge of piracy has been established against the Labrador fishermen who plundered and burned the steamer *Mexico*, which was driven ashore in the straits of Belle Isle on July 7. The vessel was bound from Montreal to Liverpool with a general cargo, including live stock and provisions.

The report was spread in August that evidences of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered in the lungs of two

bees landed at Deptford, Eng., on July 10, from the steamship *Hurona* from Montreal.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fresh trouble has arisen out of the French claims on the west shore. In August some of the island fishermen, following their occupation in the bay of Islands on the west coast, were ordered away, on the ground that they were interfering with their French competitors; and the further announcement was made that the French, who had stationed a squadron of war-ships in the same bay, for the enforcement of their claims, had protested against the completion of the transinsular railroad now almost finished from St. John's to Port au Basques at the southwest angle of the island. The Newfoundlanders admit that, under existing treaties, the French have the right to land, to fish, and to dry their fish on



HON. WILLIAM H. HARWOOD,  
DELEGATE TO THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

the west shore, but only in the summer. But the French have now pushed their claims to the extent of maintaining that the treaties give them not only exclusive fishing rights on the west shore, but also territorial franchises which justify them in stopping all road-building, mining operations, and settlement within the territory where their claims exist—namely, the entire west and north coasts to the distance of half a mile inland—and in preventing the railroad from touching any part of the said territory. When it is borne in mind that upon this railway enterprise largely depend the settlement of the interior, the development of the re-

sources of the island, and the means of communication with Canada, it is not hard to understand the resentment of the islanders aroused by the French prohibition of the work of construction.

The announcement that Sir Graham Bower had been appointed governor to succeed Sir Terence O'Brien (p. 405), proved to be unfounded. The post has been conferred

upon Sir Herbert Harley Murray, K. C. B., lately imperial commissioner for the charitable distribution of relief to the distressed islanders, and formerly chairman of the British board of customs. He was born in 1829.



HON. GEORGE H. EMERSON,  
DELEGATE TO THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

### JAMAICA.

The British authorities in the island of Jamaica for several months were threatened with an uprising of the Maroons in St. Elizabeth Parish, a semi-independent warlike tribe of mountain negroes. The trouble arose out of a claim on the part of the Maroons, which the government disputed, to an extensive and valuable logwood estate known as Fullerswood Pen. However, toward the end of September, the negroes, failing of expected support, gave up their claims and became peaceable.

The Maroons have on several occasions been at war with the British, and have never been completely subdued. Under a treaty of peace negotiated in 1738 they had certain reservations and rights; but they rebelled in 1795, and for some time there was much bloodshed on the island. Another treaty of peace practically reaffirmed that of 1738, and for a century they had been quiet before the recent trouble arose.



**MEXICO.**

For the first time in the history of Mexico, notwithstanding the fact that the laws of the country forbid duelling, a conviction for that offense was secured in the courts on August 25. Owing to the high social position of the parties concerned, the trial attracted much attention. On August 9, 1894, a duel between Colonel Francisco Romero and Colonel Verastegui, head of the stamp department, resulted in the death of the latter. Romero was sentenced to three years and four months' imprisonment, and a fine of \$1,800 or 100 days' additional confinement. He was also required to pay \$4,500 to the widow of his victim annually for eighteen years, and the costs of the funeral and the trial.

In the early part of August an uprising of Indians in the state of Yucatan, apparently over the matter of territorial claims, caused the government considerable trouble.

The following is, in part, a statement from President Diaz regarding the business condition of the country, published in August:

"Since 1892 commerce and industry have continued their progressive march, notwithstanding the fact that in 1892 and 1893 the crops were short through want of rain, and that silver, our principal export, has suffered a notable decline in foreign markets. Respecting this last point, I believe, notwithstanding, that in reality the detriment has not been of the magnitude that was anticipated, and this decline has been a benefit to general industries in the country. And this is easily explained. The depreciation of silver has produced a rise in foreign exchange, and therefore has raised the price of imported goods, which actually means an advantage to the industries of the country. The immediate result of this situation has been the establishment of new industries, the extension of others already established, and the encouragement of agriculture in all those branches suitable for exportation, such as coffee, henequin, etc., which values have lately increased."

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**

**"The Greater Republic."**—Sentiment in favor of a federation of the five republics of Central America has been greatly strengthened as a result of the lately threatened outbreak of hostilities between Mexico and Guatemala and the more recent aggressive action of Great Britain in occupying for a time the Nicaraguan port of Corinto (p. 316). A federal union of these states would not only increase their powers of defense against outside aggressors, but would redound to the benefit of their industrial and commercial interests. By both geographical situation and racial affinity they are closely allied. One se-

rious obstacle to their complete union has heretofore been found in the personal rivalries and petty jealousies of their political leaders. Now, however, that their essential weakness has been laid bare, the logical result is a drift toward union as a means of strength.

A treaty looking ultimately toward complete federation was signed at Amapala, Honduras, in June, 1895 (p. 406), by the presidents of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Guatemala and Costa Rica were not represented at the conference: just why, is not clear. It has since been reported that Presidents Barrios of Guatemala and Iglesias of Costa Rica have formed a secret alliance looking toward a Central American union, in which, however, Guatemala, on the ground of her larger area and population, shall exercise a dominant influence.

The objects aimed at in the treaty of Amapala are two: (1) The establishment of a solid confederation of all the Central American republics so as to unite fully their interests in foreign relations; (2) a guarantee of domestic peace throughout their several dominions, whereby capital and immigration may be attracted.

The treaty provides that the three signatory states shall be consolidated in a political union under the name of "The Greater Republic of Central America." A diet shall be established, composed of an equal number of representatives from each of the three republics, who shall sit yearly at the capitals of the different states in succession. This diet shall have final charge only of the adjustment of foreign relations. It may appoint ministers and consuls, negotiate treaties, and consider all questions concerning the relations of the allied states, or any one of them, with foreign powers. It cannot however declare war; but if it is impossible to settle any question peacefully or to have it arbitrated upon, the several governments must be notified, and they may declare war, or settle the dispute as they please. Domestic differences between the republics shall be settled by arbitration, preferably of the United States. Three years are to be allowed for the final adoption of the treaty. If, within that time, Guatemala and Costa Rica shall accept the basis of union, its name is to be changed to "The Republic of Central America."

It will be noted that this treaty does not affect the separate autonomy of the states. It will be submitted at the next session of the several assemblies for ratification.

On August 17 a disturbance occurred on the frontier of Guatemala and Salvador. A band of Cojutepecue Indians from the latter republic made a raid across the border; and a sharp fight ensued with Guatemalan troops, in which the latter were repulsed. Reinforcements coming up, however, the Indians were later in the day driven back. The next day the fighting was resumed with seri-

ous loss to the Guatemalans, after which the Indians recrossed the boundary. The relations between Guatemala and Salvador are in consequence somewhat strained.

On the night of July 16, an American, P. G. D. Brooks, a native of Tennessee, chief clerk and cashier in the office of an important transportation agency in Guatemala, was murdered for purposes of robbery.

### COLOMBIA.

Construction work is still in progress on the Panama canal. It is reported that a syndicate with a capital of \$100,000,000 has been formed in New Jersey to take over the work and prosecute it to completion under a further extension of the old grants and privileges of the Panama Canal Company, which will expire in about eighteen months.

A strike on the question of wages occurred among the laborers on the canal in the latter part of July. It assumed sufficient proportions to induce Mr. J. L. Pearey, United States consul at Colon, to request the dispatch of a naval vessel thither for the protection of American interests; but, as the Colombian authorities were able to prevent disorder, such action on the part of the navy department at Washington was deemed unnecessary. In about a week the strike had collapsed; and at the end of July the men were returning to work at the old rate of wages.

### VENEZUELA.

In July revolutionary attempts were made in the western districts, to overthrow the government of President Crespo; but were suppressed with little difficulty. Five thousand men, it is reported, among them Dr. Diaz, a former secretary to the president, were banished for treason.

Within the past two years, and under the operation of the Wilson tariff law, the export trade of the United States with Venezuela has shown a steady increase. During the last year, exports from New York were over \$6,000,000; and in June of the present year, \$41,000; in July, \$44,000; in August, \$46,000; in September, between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Two years ago Venezuela imported almost all her cotton goods from England. The above figures are based on the report of Consul-General Luis Forsyth of Venezuela, who says that the key to the supplanting, by Americans, of the merchants of England, Germany, and France, lies in the development of a line of

fast steamers and in Americans paying the same attention to the details of fashion and design required by South American consumers as is paid by their European competitors.

### BRAZIL.

The rumors prevalent at the end of June regarding the prospects of an ending of hostilities in the long-rebellious state of Rio Grande do Sul, were confirmed in August, it being definitely announced on the 23d that terms of peace had been signed by the generals in command of the government troops and also by the rebel General Tavares. No official declaration, however, of the details of the terms offered by the government had been publicly made up to the end of September; but they certainly included an amnesty to those participating in the rebellion. An amnesty bill was passed by the senate August 28, and that body also inserted a clause vouchsafing the same relief to all who had taken part in other revolts.

However, in spite of the favorable impression created generally throughout the country by the announcement of the ending of hostilities, the chamber of deputies has persisted in refusing to ratify the amnesty bill. President de Moraes intimated toward the end of September that he would resign unless the bill were passed, and the excitement among the deputies went to the length of severe personal encounters on the floor of the house; but the bill was voted down September 25. The political situation is regarded as serious.

A new plot against the president has been discovered, which includes some of the highest officials—among them one cabinet minister and several army officers of high rank.

For some time past a movement has been on foot looking to the selection of a more salubrious location for the capital of the republic than is found at Rio de Janeiro. It is announced that the commission appointed under M. Cruls, director of the Rio observatory, for the determination of a site, has completed its work. A site has been chosen on the high plateau of the Pyrenneos mountain range, between latitudes  $15^{\circ} 40'$  and  $16^{\circ} 8'$ , and longitudes  $49^{\circ} 31'$  and  $51^{\circ}$ . It is at an elevation of 3,500 feet above the sea level, and possesses a temperature far more agreeable than that of the present capital city, its climate being similar to that of southern France during the summer. It is likely to be free from the fever so prevalent in the

coast region. It is distant from the coast an 18 to 24 hours' ride by rail. A quadrilateral space 100 miles long and 60 wide has been set aside for the future capital.

### THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A census recently taken shows that the population of the Argentine Republic numbers 4,750,000.

Customs receipts for the first six months of the year showed a heavy deficit, and the decrease continued through the third quarter. To raise the requisite funds the finance minister, Señor Romero, proposes a large issue of bonds. The principle of the scheme is unification of the public debt, bonds to be floated to the amount of \$400,000,000 in gold, \$300,000,000 to satisfy claims under the unification program, and \$100,000,000 to guarantee the present paper issue of the republic. One bright feature of the situation is found in the abundance of this year's production of wheat, wool, and maize.

Numerous desertions from the navy and army have drawn the attention of the authorities to the unsatisfactory condition of both services, and extensive measures of improvement are contemplated.

### ECUADOR.

Our record of the recent revolution in Ecuador closed the last of June (p. 408) with General Alfaro, the insurgent leader, in practical control of the government. It will be remembered that this revolution began in April, and was the result of dissatisfaction over the election of President Cordero, candidate of the conservative or church party. On June 10 General Eloy Alfaro took command of the insurgent forces, and conducted a most vigorous campaign. From the first he was popular with the common people, who generally favored the liberal party, and his success seemed assured almost from the beginning. He became provisional president, and June 16 announced his government and his program. For about a month after this decisive step, there was a cessation of hostilities. The rebels were in possession of Guayaquil; while the government forces under General Sarasti, minister of war under President Cordero, still held Quito, the capital. It was the purpose of Alfaro to capture Quito, and thus put an end to the war. There was a delay of some three weeks, during which time the insurgents received recognition from several of the neighboring states.

The governments of Peru, Venezuela, and Nicaragua took steps toward recognizing the provisional government in Ecuador.

Military operations were resumed August 7, when General Vergaza, in command of a division of Alfaro's troops, met and defeated General Sarasti at San Miguel de Chimbo. This battle was fiercely fought, 3,000 men being engaged, and 300 killed. Again, on August 16, the two armies met. In this battle, fought at Rio Bamba, General Alfaro commanded the troops of the liberals. His victory was complete; and Sarasti, wounded, fled to Quito. His adherents in the capital were so greatly disgusted at the defeat of their army that they threatened Sarasti's life. He took refuge, however, with the American legation. Alfaro's victorious troops, in pursuit of the defeated army, occupied Ambato without serious opposition.

On September 4 the liberal forces under Alfaro entered Quito. The conservative government had no resources left, and the insurgents encountered no opposition. As elsewhere, so here, the insurgents found themselves enthusiastically welcomed by the populace. United States Minister Tillman reported that the well-to-do citizens of Quito apparently took no interest in the conflict, but went about their business and pleasures indifferent to the outcome of the struggle. On the whole, there appeared to be very little active opposition to the liberals. The government ordered an issue of new postage stamps commemorating the victory of Alfaro. All the members of the diplomatic corps at Quito paid their respects to the provisional president, thus recognizing him as the real head of the government. General Salazar, who had succeeded General Sarasti in command of the conservative forces, had left the city, with his ministers and the remnant of his army, on the approach of Alfaro.

The two provinces of Assuay and Imbabura alone were unwilling to recognize the new government. After a severe battle, however, Cuenca, capital of Assuay, was brought to submit; and Imbabura, also, though somewhat more tardily, announced its submission.

Nothing now remained for Alfaro to do except to protect himself against treachery. There were reports of two conspiracies—one an attempt to assassinate the president in his palace, and the other a conspiracy between two of his generals to overthrow the government. These officers were Generals Bowen and Trivino. They were convicted of treason, the evidence of their guilt being indisputable.

On the whole, however, the new government meets with the warm support of all classes. Alfaro declared a general amnesty, and announced, upon taking the office of provisional president, that his policy would be one of liberality and toleration.

For the third time now this remarkable man has taken an active part in revolutions in Ecuador. He was born at Monte Christi, in the province of Manavi, and is fifty years old. He is well educated. He entered on a commercial career, but left it to take active part in the revolution of 1872. This was the insurrection against the government of President Gracia Moreno. For his services in this revolution Alfaro received the rank of colonel. Again, in 1876, he was engaged in the revolution against President Bonero. In this the insurgents were successful, and Alfaro became president of Ecuador. After holding office for a few days, he resigned in favor of José Veinle-milla. The new president did not conduct the government to suit Alfaro; and so the latter took it upon himself to regain the office he had resigned. The result of this effort was his own banishment. He returned to Central America, and resumed his commercial life. The news of another revolution, however, brought him back to Ecuador. He sided naturally with the liberals, became their chief, and, as we have seen, their provisional president, and later the president of Ecuador, holding undisputed sway.

Unless all signs fail, the present government in Ecuador is much more secure than its predecessor. It is eighty-six years since the first cry for independence was heard in Ecuador; and since that time it has had rather more than its share of the revolutions which almost periodically afflict South American republics.

## CHILE.

A cabinet crisis occurred in Chile which continued through the month of July, President Montt making several unsuccessful attempts at securing a new ministry. A coalition ministry, consisting of liberals and radicals, was at length formed under Señor Recabarren as premier and minister of the interior. The names of the other ministers, announced August 1, are:

Señor Matte, foreign affairs; Señor McIver, finance; Señor Valdez, war and marine; Señor Sanchez Fontecilla, justice; and Señor Davila Baeza, public works.

The new ministry is supported by the Balmacedist party; but its tenure of office is said to be uncertain. Its program includes pledges of non-interference in elections, conversion of the public debt, strict attention to all important foreign questions, and rigid fulfilment of treaty stipulations.

## PERU.

General Nicolas de Pierola, the leader of the revolutionary forces which recently overthrew the government of General Caceres, was quietly elected president of Peru July 27. He was officially proclaimed September 4; and was inaugurated September 8 with great popular enthusiasm. Señor Guillermo Billinghurst was elected first vice-president; and Señor Augusto Seminario, second vice-president.

PIEROLA, NICOLAS DE, president of Peru, was born at Camaná, Arequipa, Peru, January 5, 1839. His father was director of the Lima museum, and the boy was educated in that city, and for a time was engaged in the practice of law and in journalism. He became minister of finance under President Balta (1868-72). His revolutionary spirit led him to take a prominent part in the unsuccessful attempts to overthrow Pardo in 1872 and 1874, and Prado in 1877. When President Prado went to Europe during the disastrous war with Chile, Pierola deposed the vice-president, and was proclaimed head of the state in December, 1879. He vigorously defended Lima, and on the fall of that city (January 17, 1881) fled into the interior, and convoked a congress at Arequipa. He, however, resigned in November, 1871, and went to Europe. In 1885 he made another attempt to secure the presidency. He has several times been banished for treason, but he has always had a strong following in the country. It was he who, as minister of the treasury in the cabinet of President Balta, arranged the system of credits with Europe through the Paris house of Dreyfus, which enabled Peru to undertake an immense, and as many think an extravagant, system of public works.

A party of American missionaries was expelled from Cuzco in August. The clergy and people, it is reported, were opposed to them. The government offered them protection if they would remain in Puno; but they refused to do so and returned to Lima.



## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

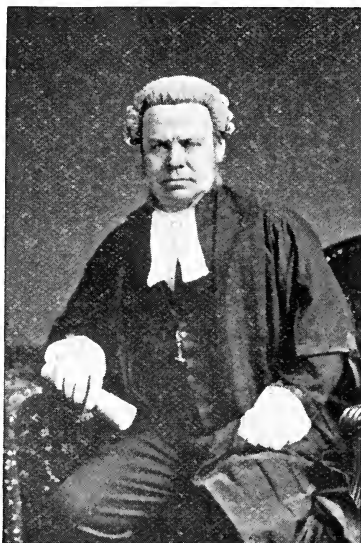
AS was recorded in the preceding issue of CURRENT HISTORY (p. 416), the liberal ministry under Lord Rosebery—defeated in parliament by a majority of 7 on June 21—resigned on June 22; and Lord Salisbury, who was immediately requested by the queen to form a new cabinet, accepted the commission on June 25; the new ministry accepted the seals of office on June 29; the decree of dissolution of parliament was made on July 8, when also writs



were issued for the election of a fresh parliament. The new cabinet list also appears in the previous issue. On July 6 parliament was prorogued until July 24. The factories bill, with its important provisions of reform, had been passed by a non-partisan vote.

**The General Election.**—The pollings extended from July 12 to July 29, except that the districts of Orkney and Shetland did not vote till August 7. In the last parliament the liberal majority was twenty-eight, to reverse which a conservative-unionist gain of fifteen members was requisite. The returns of the first three days showed that this majority had been reversed by a net conservative-unionist gain of eighteen seats (six on the second day, twelve on the third day). Thenceforward to the end the tide was all one way, every day, with the single exception of the belated Orkney and Shetland polling, showing a net loss to the liberals. The final returns show the membership (670) of the new parliament as follows: Conservatives and liberal-unionists in alliance, 411; all others, 259; joint majority of conservatives and liberal-unionists, 152. The conservative majority over all others combined is six. The labor or socialist party has, as distinguished from the liberals, no members in the new parliament.

The change which the election has made in parliament is here shown.\*



LORD HALSBURY,  
LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.

\* NOTE.—In the statistics of election returns here given, C. indicates conservative; L. U., liberal-unionist; and C. A., the alliance of these two.—L. indicates liberal; P., Parnellite; A. P., anti-Parnellite; and H. R., the total of these home-rule parties in opposition to the conservative alliance,

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

July 8, 1895.			August 7, 1895.		
C. A.	276	} 321	C. A.	340	} 411
L. U.	45		L. U.	71	
L.	268		L.	177	
P.	9		P.	12	
A. P.	72	} 349	A. P.	70	} 259
H. R. majority.....			C. A. majority.....		
			152		

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

UNITED KINGDOM. (670 seats.)			GREAT BRITAIN. (567 seats.)		
C.	340	} C. A., 411	C.	323	} C. A., 390
L. U.	71		L. U.	67	
L.	177		L.	176	
A. P.	70		A. P.	1	
P.	12	} H. R., 259	P.	0	} H. R., 177
C. A. majority.....			C. A. majority.....		
			213		
ENGLAND. (465 seats.)			WALES. (30 seats.)		
C.	296	} C. A., 349	C.	7	} C. A., 8
L. U.	53		L. U.	1	
L.	115		L.	22	
A. P.	1		A. P.	0	
P.	0	} H. R., 116	P.	0	} H. R., 22
C. A. majority.....			H. R. majority.....		
			14		
SCOTLAND. (72 SEATS.)			IRELAND. (103 SEATS.)		
C.	20	} C. A., 33	C.	17	} C. A., 21
L. U.	13		L. U.	4	
L.	39		L.	1	
A. P.	0		A. P.	69	
P.	0	} H. R., 39	P.	12	} H. R., 82
H. R. majority.....			H. R. majority.....		
			61		

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT AMONG VARIOUS CONSTITUENCIES.

	Total seats.	Conserv. alliance.			Home rule.				Majority.	
		C.	L. U.	Total C. A.	L.	A. P.	P.	Total H. R.	C. A.	H. R.
ENGLAND (465 seats).										
London.....	62	51	3	54	8	0	0	8	46	
Boroughs....	164	99	22	121	42	1	0	43	78	
Counties....	234	142	27	169	65	0	0	65	104	
Universities..	5	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	5	
Total.....	465	296	53	349	115	1	0	116	233	
WALES (30 seats).										
Boroughs....	11	5	1	6	5	0	0	5	1	
Counties....	19	2	0	2	17	0	0	17		15
Total.....	30	7	1	8	22	0	0	22		14
SCOTLAND (72 seats).										
Burghs.....	31	6	8	14	17	0	0	17		3
Counties...	39	12	5	17	22	0	0	22		5
Universities..	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Total.....	72	20	13	33	39	0	0	39		6
IRELAND (103 seats).										
Boroughs....	16	3	2	5	0	5	6	11		6
Counties....	85	12	2	14	1	64	6	71		57
Universities..	2	2	0	2	6	0	0	0	2	
Total.....	103	17	4	21	1	69	12	82		61
Grand totals...	670	340	71	411	177	70	12	259	152	

## GAINS OF SEATS BY THE VARIOUS PARTIES IN THE RECENT ELECTION.

	Conserv. alliance.			Home rule.			
	C.	L. U.	Total C. A.	L.	A. P.	P.	Total H. R.
London.....	12	1	13				
English boroughs.....	25	12	37	9			9
English counties.....	30	11	41	4			4
Wales.....	4	2	6				
Scotland.....	9	4	13	5			5
Ireland.....				1	1		2
	80	30	110	19	1		20

Thus the net gain of the conservative alliance is 90. The net gain (78) of that party in London and throughout England is overwhelming; but even more significant are its gains in Scotland, where Mr. Gladstone's influence was supposed to be controlling, and in Wales where the proposal of the liberals to disestablish the Church of England was expected to rally to them a multitude of voters. The liberals have lost 110 seats, 80 to conservatives, 30 to liberal-unionists; and have gained 19 seats, 15 from conservatives, 4 from liberal-unionists. The returns show the conservative majorities due not so much to abstention from voting as to transfer of votes. One most evident feature is a reaction of individualism against the increasing pretensions and demands of socialism.

## MEMBERS RETURNED BY THE VARIOUS PARTIES AT THE LAST THREE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

	1886.	1892.	1895.
Conservative alliance.....	394	315	411
Liberals.....	191	274	177
Anti-Parnellites.....	0	72	70
Parnellites.....	85	9	12

Showing in 1886 a C. A. majority of 118.

Showing in 1892 a L. majority of 40.

Showing in 1895 a C. A. majority of 152.

## VOTES POLLED AT THE LAST ELECTION (1895) BY BOTH PARTIES.

[The figures for Ireland not being yet in hand, those for 1892 are used.]

	Conserv. alliance.	Liberal and Irish.
London.....	250,146	167,150
England.....	1,692,259	1,472,561
Wales.....	92,129	125,353
Scotland.....	233,021	247,519
Ireland (1892).....	143,777	363,617
Great Britain.....	2,267,555	2,012,583

The fact is noteworthy that more than one-fourth of the present members were returned without contest at the polls. For 132 conservative alliance seats, and for 57 home rule seats, there were no opposing candidates. This makes it impossible to estimate definitely the majority of popular votes cast for the victorious party; but it is conjectured that their total majorities would have been between 100,000 and 200,000 if all seats had been contested—a surprisingly small percentage, for their enormous parliamentary majority, of a possible poll exceeding 6,000,000. This may indicate that the liberal party, though shut out from power for a term that seems likely to reach to seven years, is not buried beyond resurrection. In the last preceding election (1892) the total home rule majority at the

polls was 205,825; in 1886 that of the conservative alliance was 76,225; in 1885 that of the liberals was 513,420.

In the preceding issue of this review, some of the causes assigned for this crushing defeat of the liberals were presented (p. 420). To these should be added a cause now recognized as one of the most effective—the liberal proposal for disestablishment of the Church of England in



RT. HON. WILLIAM COURT GULLY,  
SPEAKER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

Wales. This was viewed as one step in a policy menacing in the near future the connection of church and state in Scotland and thereafter in England. It was felt, therefore, as an invasion of prescriptive rights hallowed by immemorial usage; as the desecration of sacred shrines and of ancestral memories; as spoliation of a treasure of patriotic and religious sentiment. Many even of those who held aloof from that church shrank in fear from the unknown risks involved in the removal of such a corner-stone of the historic English state. While this mood lasts, men—at least Englishmen—have no ear for political theories or for debates on abstract justice: mere party ties cannot hold them from making their votes a barrier against the innovation.

**The New Parliament and Cabinet.**—The fourteenth parliament of Queen Victoria opened on August 12. In the house of commons the earliest business was the election of a speaker. A movement of some strength among the conservatives to exercise their right and their power in choosing one of their own party to this high office, had met stout opposition from the leaders on that side. Such a proposition was deprecated as in violation of precedent

and tradition, and therefore un-conservative, and as tending to reduce the speakership to a party appointment: the impartiality of the occupant of the chair would be brought under suspicion, and one of the main bulwarks of the dignity and independence of the house—the judicial attitude of the chair—would be destroyed. Mr. Gully's conduct in his exalted position, it was also testified, had been above reproach. The opposition to his re-election was met by a decision in the cabinet, and the result was that William Court Gully was on motion unanimously appointed speaker. In view of the fact that the party now in power had resisted to the utmost his appointment at the last session, this action is significant and impressive.

Many prominent liberals and a few conservatives are missed from the present roll of the house through their defeat at the polls. Among these are the following members of the

late government: John Morley, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Arnold Morley, Sir J. T. Hibbert, A. G. Brand, G. Leveson-Gower, C. R. Spencer, G. W. E. Russell. Sir W. V. Harcourt, defeated at Derby, was afterward elected in Monmouthshire. Many of the new members are men well known in public life.

Of the new cabinet (see p. 417) the four commanding names at present are unquestionably, Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, and Arthur Balfour. The other members are not unknown nor without honor for mental and administrative capacity; but all their differing drifts of policy are doubtless represented by these four, and probably by the first two. The press



RT. HON. JOHN MORLEY,  
EX-CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

teems with prognostications of the wonderfully noble or dire things that these two will agree to do for or with the nation; and among liberals there may be detected a lurking expectation that the two will balance and neutralize each other by diverse policies. It is pleasant to note that there is scarcely any partisan impugning of either of them in regard to patriotism, sincerity, and ability. These two men are indeed picturesquely diverse:—Lord Salisbury, a tory, little troubled with great general theories, full of learning both from books and from large experience, ready with merciful gifts to men who are demanding their rights, strong, unyielding, stiffening the more as pressure or threat grows stronger, capable of a calm intensity of bitterness in debate, not troubling himself to be brilliant or dashing in word or action even if he have that gift, not troubling himself even to be adroit since he is never aware of needing such a resort, not changeable in the greater matters, yet curiously capable in peculiar conjunctures of transferring himself suddenly and openly from one position to another, and standing as innocently in the new spot as though he had been born there—perhaps a gift of unconscious strategy: Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, a born radical, moderating his radicalism with an excellent practical wisdom; energetic but capable of patient waiting while the tide is rising, his lucid mind a natural treasury of theories for social betterment; a powerful debater because brilliant and dashing while reasonable and guarded; a consciously strategic political organizer and tactician to whom more than to any one else the liberal rout is due; one who knows men, and knows himself, and knows his times, and is not afraid; a man who might appear in history as the foremost British leader of these days if the charm of a delicate sympathy with human beings—aside from his theories about them—could be added to his spiritual outfit, and if he could forget that he had appointed himself the champion of progress.

Forecasts of the program for the new government are of small worth. The two leaders, though naturally so far from unison, may be expected to work together with a studied harmony sufficient for practical purposes. The result may be a liberalism more effective than the liberals have achieved. The program will not be revealed until it is developed in action when, in February, parliament settles down to its work. The Irish question is laid on the shelf. The Irish parliamentary members are shorn of their power. But none the less the new government will

find it impossible to avoid granting Ireland some measure of relief. There have been rumors that the conservative leaders intend to make the house of lords in some degree an elective body. The *Times*, in July, speaking doubtless rather from Lord Salisbury's side, indicated the following items as already practically proposed by the unionists:

An Irish land bill, measures of Irish local government, reduction of Irish representation in parliament, readjustment of the burdens on land, redistribution of seats, factory and mines legislation.

The continental press at about the same time saw, through some kind of French, Russian, or German mist, stormy diplomatic times ahead, with dangers of war, because of the "jingoism" which has been attributed to Lord Salisbury as an uncompromising upholder of British interests against the world.

Parliament listened to the queen's speech on August 15. The speech lamented the atrocities on English missionaries in China, and declared that effective measures were being taken to punish all who were responsible for the crimes. It expressed horror and indignation at the outrages in Armenia, and announced that the response of the sultan of Turkey was anxiously awaited to the suggestion of needful reforms in the administration of the empire, proposed jointly by the British, the Russian, and the French governments. Lord Salisbury, in an address upon the speech, expressed his hope that the Chinese government would meet the demands of the situation; then, sternly condemning the cruelties in Armenia, significantly said that England wished to maintain the Ottoman empire, and that the sultan would be committing a calamitous mistake if he declined to listen to the earnest advice of the powers. On September 5 parliament was prorogued until November 15.

**The New Commander-in-Chief.**—Formal announcement was made in parliament on August 19 that the Duke of Cambridge would retire from chief command of the British army on November 1, and would be succeeded by Field-Marshal Viscount Garnet Joseph, first Lord Wolseley. The term of office is to be five years. The venerable retiring commander is held in honor for his long and faithful performance of important duty; but times and methods have changed while he has not, and for several years it has generally been felt that his retirement, and replacement by an expert in recent military science, would facilitate a reconstruction of the service on modern lines.

General Lord Roberts and the Duke of Connaught were

the two men most strongly urged in competition with Lord Wolseley as successors of the Duke of Cambridge. Lord Roberts, the "hero of Candahar," is admired and trusted by the army, and is unsurpassed in popular favor; he is also more in favor with Lord Salisbury than is Lord Wolseley. A slight advantage of the latter in point of seniority seems to have been decisive in the appointment,



THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,  
RETIRED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH  
ARMY.

Burmese war, in the Crimean war, and in East India during the Mutiny; was made major in 1858, lieutenant-colonel in 1859; served in China in 1860, and in Canada in 1867, having command of the Red River expedition. In 1870 he was made a K. C. M. G. He became major-general in 1868, was knighted and made assistant adjutant-general in 1871. In 1873 he received the thanks of parliament, a grant of £25,000, and the honor of K. C. B., for his services as leader of an expedition to the African Gold Coast. In 1878 he was sent to Cyprus as high commissioner and commander, and in 1879 to South Africa as governor of Natal and the Transvaal. For his success as commander of the expedition to crush the rebellion of Arabi Pasha in Egypt in 1882, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Wolseley. He was promoted to the rank of general, and was adjutant-general of the forces from 1882 to 1885. He commanded the expedition to the Nile against the Mahdi of the Soudan in 1884-5, but was sent too

together with the fact that Lord Roberts has had less experience in headquarters administration. It is conceded that with either the army would have an excellent head. Sentiment and precedent favored the appointment of the Duke of Connaught, who also is liked by the people, and has high military attainments. But the queen's son was not made successor to her uncle, and thus the advantage of having royalty at the head of the army was dispensed with.

WOLSELEY, LORD, born in 1833, entered the army as ensign in 1853; served in the second



late to prevent the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon. Returning to England, he was raised to the rank of viscount. In the political field his attacks on Mr. Gladstone's Irish schemes in 1886 excited much comment. He is the author of several works, among them *Narrative of the War with China in 1860*; *The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service* (3d edition, 1882); *The Life of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, to the Accession of Queen Anne* (1894); *The Decline and Fall of Napoleon* (1895); etc. For portrait, see Vol. 4, p. 407.

**Irish Affairs.**—The appointment of Gerald Balfour, younger brother of Arthur J. Balfour, as chief secretary for Ireland, was a surprise on account of his youth and inexperience. It is possible that his development of abilities similar to those of his brother may occasion a second surprise; but, however this may be, the appointment may be justified on the conservative theory that the Irish question is no longer of commanding importance. The new chief secretary in his first address in parliament made a favorable impression on even the Irish members.

There has been disturbance in the anti-Parnellite faction. In August, Justin McCarthy issued a bitter public attack on Timothy M. Healy, who replied with equal bitterness. Mr. Healy and his faction met a severe defeat at the South Kerry election early in September. The anti-Parnellite members of parliament on August 13 patched up a peace, and re-elected Mr. McCarthy chairman of the party. Early in the parliamentary session the Irish members resumed their familiar policy of delay, but with no effect.

Rumor is heard of a possible abolition of the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland. The office is certainly an anomaly, as it properly pertains to a conquered province or to a colony, and has, on the conservative theory, no more place in Ireland than in Scotland or Wales.

An Irish national convention at Chicago, Ill., on September 26, formed an organization, the Irish National Alliance of the World, with the avowed object of gaining independence for Ireland and establishing there a republic by a policy of physical force. The seat of operations is to be New York city, and a central council is to issue charters for state organizations. The plan repudiates as worthless the policy of the Irish members in parliament, and proposes to withdraw the American contributions for their support. It urges the formation of Irish military companies here and elsewhere, in order "to be prepared for action in the hour of England's difficulty"—this in the expectation of war likely to arise between England and

France or Russia. The Dublin newspaper *United Ireland* welcomes the new movement: the English press make light of it.

**Personal and Miscellaneous.**—The first-class unarmored cruiser *Powerful*, sister ship to the *Terrible* (p. 425), was launched at Barrow on July 24. Each of these stupendous cruisers carries a crew of 893 men and officers, 150 more than the largest British battle-ship now afloat. Both vessels are to be ready for commission in March, 1898.

The shahzada, Nasrulla Khan, son of the ameer of Afghanistan, ended his visit of fifteen weeks early in September (p. 424). A number of high government officials took part in the farewell ceremonials, which also occasioned much popular enthusiasm. He made acknowledgment of the courtesies which he had received and of his enjoyment of the visit, adding the expression of his belief that the alliance between his country and Great Britain would be enduring.

The largest single graving dock in the world was opened by the Prince of Wales at Southampton on August 3, with elaborate ceremony and immense enthusiasm. It belongs to the London & Southwestern Railway Company.

The length is 750 feet on the floor, with provision for enlargement, if requisite, to 1,000 feet. The width is 112 feet 6 inches; width of entrance at cope is 91 feet, at sill-level 87 feet 6 inches. The capacity at high water is 14,500,000 gallons, which, with a ship in, can be emptied in two hours. There is a complete equipment of hydraulic pumps, cranes, lifts, and capstans, with electric light, and miles of rail-tracks.

The London home of Thomas Carlyle for forty-seven years, at 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, has been bought by a trust, and converted into a museum for relics and memorials of the great writer. The house is nearly 200 years old, and contains much of Carlyle's furniture, with some of his pictures and books—the gift of the late Mrs. Alexander Carlyle. To insure the permanence of the scheme a maintenance fund is required, for which the assistance of the public is requested.

A new march through Glencoe, the scene of the massacre of the Highland Macdonalds by the Campbells in 1692, was performed by the Inverary Pipe Band instituted by Lord Archibald Campbell. This band, which has performed annually in Oban at the Gælic Mod (similar to the *Eisteddfod* of Wales), this year arranged for a visit to the magnificent scenery of Glencoe. Their motives were at

first misconstrued as reviving the old clannish hostility, and Lord Archibald received many letters threatening a second massacre of Glencoe. He and his pipers, however, trusting to the Highland good will, went and were received with great cordiality. Their antique Gaelic music excited much enthusiasm.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

**Trades-Union Congress.**—This important assembly of 344 delegates from trades unions, representing a million or more of British workingmen, met in Cardiff, Wales, September 3. The meeting was one of unusual interest and importance, as showing a sudden and overwhelming turn in the tide which for three years past had been sweeping the British working population toward socialism.

In this body, whose annual meetings have extended through twenty-nine years, there was developed a few years ago a division of sentiment, at first dimly outlined, but latterly clear and decided, between those who sought reforms under law in the interests of labor, and those who declared that labor could come into possession of its rights only through a general economic and social revolution. Gradually a line of cleavage became manifest—radicals against conservatives, or, as they severally would prefer to call themselves, the “new unionists” against the “old unionists.” The new, who took their start from the great dock strike in 1889, were, in principle, socialists of the type known as “collectivists.” They had begun by accepting as a necessary item in the trades-union program Henry George’s doctrine of the nationalization of all land. From this they proceeded to advocate the nationalization of all the means of production, distribution, and exchange; and so active was their propaganda, that, having begun with only fifty votes at Liverpool, at Glasgow in 1892 they failed by only twenty-five votes to secure a declaration of their principles by the congress. In 1893, at Belfast, they prevailed in some issues; and in 1894 at Norwich, led by Keir Hardie, they controlled the assembly, and carried, by a large majority, a declaration of collectivism, involving in principle the confiscation of all private property.

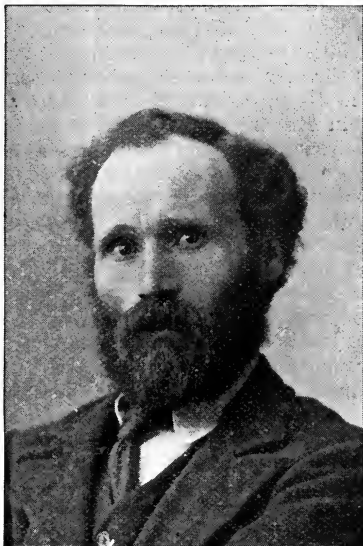
The new unionists had used fine tactics to gain this control of an organization which, by sober, beneficent work through the time of a generation, had gained public

respect, and had, in some of its older trades unions, accumulated large funds for aid of poorer members and for helping workmen to seek justice in the courts. The leaders of the new section were, or soon came to be, professional agitators, not laboring men so much as labor-politicians, organizers, and tacticians—some of them being natural orators of the rough and ready sort, and some showing, even in parliament, unusual abilities in the higher lines of public debate. Their first step was to organize many little clubs, which they called trades unions and trade councils; then they procured admission of these to the congress in which the vote of every such knot of a few dozen men, some of whom were merely political talkers, was equal in power to the vote of an old trades union of several thousand workmen.

To transmit to a political machine for a socialist revolution the power which had been thus generated in the congress, Keir Hardie, with his group of followers, organized the independent labor party, whose purpose he publicly declared to be "the reorganization of our industrial system on the basis of an industrial commonwealth, in which the whole of the wealth produced by labor shall belong to the workers." Elated by the easy capture of the old trades unions by collectivism in the vote at the Norwich congress last year, the new unionists proceeded to pass a seemingly harmless resolution giving a committee power to revise the standing orders with a view to facilitate the work of the congress. This measure, whose real intention supposably was to secure a new set of rules in the socialist interest, in effect opened the way for the overthrow of the victors in the very hour of their triumph. The old trades-unionists had at last awakened to the fact that their trusted organization, with its honest treasure of force and of funds, had not only been seized by a clique and turned utterly aside from its great object, but that it was also being driven on a downward path to some unknown catastrophe. The astounding defeat of the liberals in the general election in July, 1895, revealed an unexpected popular reaction throughout Great Britain against all political schemes of progress, a conservative reaction, which there was reason to attribute in some part to the general disgust and alarm at the socialistic attitude of the trades-union congress at Norwich in the year preceding. It was evident that large numbers of workmen had deserted the liberal party and had given no heed to the boasts and promises of the new party of social re-

formers. Nearly all the labor leaders whom, as more or less identified with the liberals, that party had helped into seats in parliament, had lost their seats at this year's election; while the few that remained had barely escaped by small majorities. Overwhelming defeat had come to those labor politicians, the new trades-unionists, who, like Keir Hardie and Alderman Ben Tillett, had cast in their lot with the independent reform party. Evidently, under the new leaders, the political interests of wage-earners had suffered a dismal setback.

The committee of the congress appointed to revise the standing rules saw in the situation the necessity that trades-unionism should return to its old paths; they saw also the way which their adversaries had opened to them for leading it back. Their procedure was admirably bold and skilful; and, although undeniably irregular and arbitrary, it may be justified as meeting a revolution with a counter-revolution for whose success they counted on the support of the old trades-unionists in the congress.



JAMES KEIR HARDIE,  
EX-LABOR MEMBER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF  
COMMONS.

They drafted their plan of reorganization, and notified all the unions that delegates to the Cardiff congress were to be chosen according to its methods; that all delegates must be either actual workers at their trades, or paid officials of their unions—thus excluding mere political leaders; that the basis of representation was changed so that unions could send only one delegate for every 2,000 members; and that the new standing orders would take effect with the opening of the Cardiff congress. Moreover, the committee did not recognize the trade councils (mostly small political clubs) with any notice to send delegates. A majority of the committee is understood

to have accepted these changes; but only the casting vote of the chairman in a committee of thirteen carried the proposal to make them binding on the congress of the present year.

The contest which in the congress naturally ensued on such arbitrary procedure was both fierce and able. The new rules were suspended for the purpose merely of allowing the discussion of their amendment or of a resolution of censure of the committee for putting them in force without first submitting them to the congress for adoption, also for not obeying instructions in pushing forward the socialist program in parliament. This censure was urged by the new unionists and advocated by some old unionists who disapproved only of the arbitrary method employed. John Burns, whose views seem to have changed within the year, was one of the chief upholders of the new rules. When the time came for the vote, the president, John Jenkins, a Cardiff shipwright, announced that voting would be according to the new rules, which assigned one vote to every 1,000 members represented, instead of one vote to every trades union, large or small. With remarkable firmness and unflinching tenacity, he carried his point against a howling storm of dissent, and compelled the hesitating tellers to go their rounds. His decisive action, relieving the congress from the dictation of a minority, brought its own justification. The resolution of censure was defeated by an immense majority, 604,000 to 357,000. The new unionists immediately organized a rival congress of delegates largely from their trade councils; but the departure of these noisy agitators is no loss to the old unionists, who, in entire control of the organization, with its honorable history and beneficent work, will bring it back to its old lines of common sense in practical effort in behalf of wage-earners. The result is a stunning blow to radical socialism and all its schemes.

**International Co-operative Congress.**—This assembly began its session in London, Eng., August 19, under the chairmanship of Earl Grey. Delegates were present from Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Roumania, Servia, Russia, the United States, and Australia. It was unanimously voted to constitute the International Co-operative Alliance of those organizations and individuals which had signified their adherence. Resolutions were passed in favor of co-operative workshops and banks.

The chief enthusiasm was evoked by the statistics reported from

co-operative stores in England: Stores, 1,674; membership, 1,343,518; share and loan capital, more than \$90,000,000; invested capital, nearly \$40,000,000; sales in 1894, \$250,000,000; profits on sales, 10 per cent.

Reports on co-operative production in England were less satisfactory: Societies, 120; capital, \$9,000,000; profits in 1894, nearly \$340,000. In other countries this form of production was reported less successful than in England; and in Belgium, a failure because "the workmen were wanting in the necessary recognition of the difference of capacity which made it necessary that the manager \* \* \* should exercise adequate authority."

**Dundee Jute Workers' Strike.**—This strike, which had extended till 30,000 operatives were out on August 29, was ended on August 30 by the resumption of work—the masters having given one day's notice to their workmen that if they did not resume on that day, the factories would be closed, and the operatives locked out indefinitely.

**Socialism and Anarchism.**—*In France.*—The Carmaux glassworkers' strike, while it shows the pitiable condition of the workmen, brings out the essential selfishness, shallowness, and bombast of the socialist members of the house of deputies. They urge the men not to return unless their leaders are taken back, but to appeal for help to the glassblowers of Europe and America; and they base their advice on the necessity of advancing the interests of the socialist party.

There have been two or three instances of resort to bombs by anarchists—notably one by Victor Bouteille at the Rothschild's bank in Paris on September 5. He entered the bank, carrying under his arm a bomb with a lighted fuse. A detective sprang upon him, seized the bomb, and extinguished the fuse. The man was hurried to prison. At Aniche, department of Nord, M. Vuillemin, managing director of the coal mines, was shot and wounded on August 4 by Camille Découx, an anarchist miner who had been discharged from the mines in 1893. After firing five shots, Découx was preparing to throw a bomb, but it exploded prematurely, disembowelling the assassin. The manager's wounds were not dangerous.

*In Italy.*—The cosmopolitanism of socialists is illustrated by their society of 400 members in Palermo, which was dissolved by the police early in September because the society was organizing disturbances for September 20, the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Italy from pontifical supremacy by the occupation of Rome with Italian troops. Socialist disturbances were threatened on the national

holiday in the hope of compelling Premier Crispi to liberate De Félice and other socialist leaders now in prison. Socialism is thus shown as subordinating patriotism to its theories of international fraternity.

*Socialism in Germany.*—The situation in the German empire is ominous of trouble. The emperor's government is steadily pursuing a campaign of repression, seizing and confiscating socialist papers, and arresting their editors for prosecution under charges of *lèse majesté*, and dissolving socialist clubs. The behavior of the socialists is unquestionably exasperating to the emperor; but there may be a question whether the bitterness that finds expression in his speeches against them is likely to aid in any practical settlement of affairs. For the socialists have so rapidly increased in recent years that they are now the chief political party in the empire: at the last election they polled about 1,800,000 votes, and elected about forty-five members to the Reichstag. Any union against them seems impracticable; for, though the many other parties outnumber them by a great majority, those parties are violently antagonistic to one another. This antagonism operates to prevent the combining of the anti-socialist elements for the measures of governmental reform which would deprive the socialist party of their chief strength in an appeal to the people. At present the socialist party, no longer a noisy mob, seems to be gradually gathering into itself the various liberal elements of the country in radical though peaceable protest against imperial and official repression. A redeeming feature of the grave situation is that German socialism has now scarcely a tinge of anarchism.

**Trades-Unionism in Russia.**—It is a singular fact that in Russia, one of the most despotic of governments, trades unions (known as *artels*) abound and work beneficently, and are almost entirely free from governmental control or interference. There are few trades without them. They have some of the features of benefit or aid societies, and are characterized by great watchfulness and honesty. As the laws for protecting workingmen are practically never enforced, and as wages are pitifully, almost incredibly, small, these *artels*, the outgrowth of a system dating back several centuries, supply labor with almost its only element of comfort and aid.



**GERMANY.**

An incident of important political significance was the laying of serious charges of embezzlement and forgery against Baron von Hammerstein, editor-in-chief of the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, long the leader of the right in the Reichstag and the Landtag, and the practical dictator of the policy of the conservative party. He was charged with embezzling 200,000 marks from the reserve fund of the *Kreuz-Zeitung*; accusing the now deceased cashier of the paper, of the theft; and falsifying accounts to hide his speculations. In the early part of July, he was compelled to resign his editorial post.

The publication of an agrarian program, in August, by the socialists, has done considerable to define the attitude of the various parties toward the agrarian agitation. On August 13 a series of socialist meetings was held in the capital to discuss the program, but the tenor of the speeches and resolutions showed that the Berlin social democrats opposed agrarianism. Among the national liberals and the centre party, on the other hand, the agrarian agitation has made much progress. That this is so in the case of the centrists, is seen in the fact that the party which in 1891 voted solidly for the Commercial treaty with Austria (Vol. 1, p. 227) was divided into two equal halves on the question of ratifying the Russo-German treaty of 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 90).

On August 18, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the German victory over the French at Gravelotte, which resulted in shutting up Marshal Bazaine and his army in Metz, the foundation stone of the national memorial to Emperor William I. was laid, with imposing military ceremonies, by his grandson Emperor William II. The completed structure will stand on the Schlossfreiheit, a strip of ground lying between the river Spree and the west front of the royal palace in Berlin. The memorial was voted by the imperial diet a few days after the old emperor's death in March, 1888; but numerous delays occurred over the selection of a design and site.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the capitulation of the French Emperor Napoleon III. and his army at Sedan, was celebrated with great display. On September 1 the festivities began with the consecration in Berlin, in presence of the emperor and court, of a new church dedicated to the memory of Emperor William I. On the 2d, the actual anniversary of the capitulation was commemorated throughout Germany with great popular enthusiasm.

At the annual manœuvres of the German army near Stettin, General Count von Waldersee won great praise for his masterly generalship. By strategy he succeeded in reversing the whole prearranged program, which fact has strengthened the opinion that as a tactician he is almost, if not quite, the equal of the great Count von Moltke. He was highly complimented by the emperor, who promoted him to the rank of field-marshal. It is stated that the cavalry became exhausted during the manœuvres, revealing the need of a reform in this branch of the military service.

### FRANCE.

The council of the French Legion of Honor is in process of reorganization. On July 16 its members resigned in a body, owing to the action of the chamber of deputies in calling upon the government to introduce a bill to reorganize the council. The reason for this action on the part of the chamber was the fact, that, in spite of the disclosures implicating M. Eiffel in the late Panama scandals, and notwithstanding that the names of some of M. Eiffel's associates, such as the younger De Lesseps, Dr. Herz, and others, had been stricken from the list of members of the Legion, the council still persisted in retaining on the roll the name of M. Eiffel. The reader will remember that this official was convicted of retaining many millions of francs, which he had received for canal work, machinery, and implements. The council, however, held that his connection with the Canal company was only a commercial matter, and hence refused to dismiss him. The chamber thereupon, by an almost unanimous vote, requested the reorganization of the council; and the latter resigned office, but consented to act until the bill for reorganization had been passed.

Elections were held throughout France on July 28 to replace the retiring half of the members of what are known as the general or departmental councils.

For administrative purposes, the country is divided into eighty-six departments, each of which has a general council, one-half of whose members retire every three years. These councils have functions somewhat analogous to those of the county councils in England, but have a political significance not attaching to the latter. They deal with all the economic affairs of the departments; have the power to revise and control many of the acts of the municipal councils representing single communes; manage the roads, schools, poor relief, etc.; and also form a part of the electoral college by which the senate is chosen. They are subject to the control of the prefects, who are fed-

eral officers; and their decisions may be annulled by the president of the republic. It is thus only indirectly that they affect the legislature; but the elections are always of great interest as indicating the drift of public opinion on social and economic questions.

The most significant feature of the elections held July 28 was the crushing defeat of the socialists, showing that the French voter, when dealing with local matters which he understands and in which he has a lively interest, prefers not to intrust the direction of affairs to such noisy, unpractical, and dangerous theorists as the socialists in France have in general shown themselves to be. The moderate republicans carried the majority of the seats; but the conservatives and radicals also made a fair showing. Out of over 1,443 seats, the socialists secured only about fifteen.

Dr. Legrain, physician to the Paris lunatic asylums, founded in August what is said to be the first temperance society in France. Its pledge, which does not go to the length of total abstinence, is as follows:

"I promise, firstly, to abstain entirely, except on medical advice, from brandy and all liqueurs. Secondly, to make use only in moderation of wine, beer, or cider."

## ITALY.

Owing to recent disorders in the chamber of deputies (p. 439), the government prepared a bill for the revision of the rules of debate, some of the clauses of which are unique in their stringency.

If a member refuses to take notice of a call to order by the speaker, this fact is to be entered in the records, and he will be deprived of the right to conclude his speech. If this fails to have the desired effect, or if a member utters threats against his colleagues, the speaker may impose silence upon him for a period of from three to fifteen days. If the unruly member still refuses to comply, or makes use of physical force in the house, the speaker may put the motion to have him ejected, refusing him admittance to the chamber for a period of not longer than ten days. This is to be decided without discussion, the "ayes" rising, while the "noes" remain seated.

The charges brought against Premier Crispi by the radical, Signor Cavalotti, collapsed in August in the criminal court, where they were eventually brought by Cavalotti himself. The charge of perjury was declared to be not substantiated; while other charges, referring to the sale of a decoration to Dr. Cornelius Herz, were, as in the Giolitti case, declared to be beyond the cognizance of the ordinary tribunals.

While there is no apparent prospect of a conciliation

between the Vatican and the Quirinal, it is noteworthy that the former comes to the aid of the latter in its colonial enterprises in Africa. Not long ago the Pope substituted an Italian Apostolic prefecture in Eastern Africa for the French, which threatened Italian colonial interests; and a more recent incident of similar significance is found in the efforts of His Holiness to counteract the results

achieved by the recent Abyssinian embassy to St. Petersburg (see "Affairs in Africa"), as well as the anti-Italian intrigues of Russia in Abyssinia.



VICTOR EMMANUEL,  
PRINCE OF NAPLES.

Copts in Abyssinia, as well as in Egypt, to the bosom of the Catholic Church, to which they really belong.

It was on September 20, 1870, that the victorious troops of King Victor Emmanuel, under General Cadorna, swept through the breach in the walls built by the Cæsars, took possession of the Eternal City, and established what is known as "Italian unity," with Rome as the capital of the united nation. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the event was celebrated in September with great ceremony. The festivities continued from the 15th to the 24th. On the 18th the rifle societies and veterans deposited a wreath upon the tomb of King Victor Emmanuel in the Pantheon, and a national rifle contest was inaugurated by

King Humbert. On the 20th a parade was held, in which not only the present army, but the veterans who, in the wars of 1840, 1859, 1862, and 1870, contributed to the creation of a united kingdom, took part. A colossal monument to Garibaldi, on the Janiculum hill, was unveiled in the presence of the king and queen, the Prince of Naples, and other members of the royal family. The monument is twenty-two metres high, visible from nearly every part of Rome. It is surmounted by a bronze equestrian statue of Garibaldi.

Signor Crispi delivered a speech, in which he paid a tribute to the memory of Garibaldi, and, while contending that Italy had rendered a service to the Catholic Church by relieving the Papacy of its temporal power, warned those who sought to restore that power that if they rebelled and attacked the national institutions, they would lose all the benefits secured to them by the law of guarantee, and would help anarchism, which denied both God and king."

On the 22d the new Humbert bridge over the Tiber was opened by the king and queen, and a monument was unveiled in memory of Count Cavour. On the 24th monuments were dedicated to the memory of the Italian statesman, Minghetti, who died in 1886, and the brothers Chiroti and their companions, who were killed on September 23, 1867. No word of protest against the festivities was heard either from republicans or from clericals. Everything was quiet. An amnesty was granted to all persons condemned by the military tribunal in Sicily to terms of imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Persons condemned to longer imprisonment were granted a further reduction of their sentences by one-third.

The squadron of nine ships of the Italian navy, which took part in the festivities at Kiel (p. 432), paid a friendly visit to England, arriving at Spithead July 9. It was received with demonstrations of great friendliness, but had no special political significance. The admiral in command was Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, a nephew of the late King Victor Emmanuel.

## SPAIN.

The weakening of the Spanish home forces by the sending of large bodies of troops to Cuba, has afforded an opportunity for revolutionary republican agitation in the kingdom. The middle of August witnessed a concerted rising of republican bands in the provinces of Valencia and Castellon de la Plana, which gave the government

some trouble to quell. The town of Chovar, in Valencia, was for a time in the possession of the republicans, who imprisoned the mayor, seized all the arms and money they could find, and then fled to the open country. The leader of the outrage at Chovar, Rafael Rosas Castener, was arrested about a week later. There is much speculation over the critical possibilities involved in a long continuance of the Cuban insurrection.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

When Count Kielmansegg assumed office as Austrian premier in June (p. 443), it was understood that his cabinet was really only a provisional one, a *cabinet d'affaires*, designed merely to expedite the administrative business of the government. It was of no distinct party color, could not hope for a working majority in the Reichsrath, and was, in fact, formed only on the understanding that Count Kielmansegg should retain office long enough to put down the anti-Semitic disturbances in Vienna, and enable the emperor to find some one who could rally round him a majority in the parliament.

A new ministry was announced September 15, under Count Badeni as president of the council and minister of the interior. Its other members were as follows :

Belinski, minister of finance ; Gleispach, justice ; Ledebur-Wicheln, agriculture ; Glanz, commerce ; Gautsch, education ; Welserscheims, national defense.

The minister of foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, retained his portfolio. He is a Galician, like Count Badeni, of Polish origin, and shares the conservative ideas of the latter.

The new ministry is strongly conservative. Its program includes a scheme of electoral reform said to involve considerable increase in the number of parliamentary seats; a renewal of the decennial agreement with Hungary for a division of the burdens and revenues of the two sections of the empire; and a suppression of radical tendencies, including anti-Semitism.

A remarkable application of the telephone to commercial uses is reported from Pesth, Hungary. It is a telephone newspaper known as *The Telephone Hirnondo*, or *Herald*, the only one of its kind, and is said to have been working successfully for two years. Its 6,000 subscribers receive the news as they would ordinary telephone messages. The following descriptive account will be found interesting:

A special wire 168 miles long runs along the windows of the houses of subscribers, which is connected with the main line by separate wires and special apparatus which prevents the blocking of the system by an accident at one of the stations. Within the houses, long, flexible wires make it possible to carry the receiver to any part of the room.

The news is edited and arranged according to a schedule, so that a subscriber knows what part of the paper he is going to hear. It begins with the night telegrams from all parts of Europe. Then comes the calendar of events for the day, with the city news and the lists of strangers at the hotels. After that follow articles on music, art, and literature. The staff is on duty from 7.30 in the morning till 9.30 at night. The "speakers" are ten men with strong voices and clear enunciation, who work in shifts of two at a time, and talk the news through the telephone. There are twenty-eight editions uttered a day.

To fill up the time when no news is coming in, the subscribers are entertained with vocal and instrumental concerts. The wire is in communication with the opera house and the music halls, and on Sundays and Saints' days with the churches. The music is transmitted at times to other places in Austria-Hungary; and recently *The Hirondo* microphone was connected with the circuit going from Trieste, through Vienna, Bremen, and Pesth, to Berlin, the music being heard in all these places with equal clearness.



COUNT AGENOR GOLUCHOWSKI,  
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR AUSTRIA-  
HUNGARY.

## RUSSIA.

**Nihilism.**—Nihilism is now said to be even more active throughout Russia than at any time since the assassination of Alexander II. in March, 1881; and extraordinary precautions are at all times taken to guard the life of the czar, Nicholas II. An extensive conspiracy was discovered in Moscow early in July, and eight arrests were made; and, toward the end of that month, it was found that members of the Students' Union in the University of Moscow were implicated in a plot to assassinate the czar, and that even the priests in the Seminary of Kieff were plotting against the administration. On August 19, the artillery barracks at Toola, which had been undermined,

presumably by nihilists, were blown up, and 300 persons killed, including many officers. During the first week in September, as many as 900 arrests of known or suspected nihilists were made in Moscow and St. Petersburg. It is perhaps too soon yet to foresee the course which Nicholas II. will ultimately take regarding the promulgation of reforms in the internal administration of the country; but there are rumors current which still keep alive the hopes for a more liberal *régime*.

**Temperance Reform.**—It may be doubted whether any reform of domestic policy taken since the abolition of serfdom by Alexander II. compares in importance with the recent decision of the Russian government to abolish private saloons throughout the empire and assume control of the liquor traffic. No regulation of this traffic on so wide a scale has ever before been attempted, and its results will everywhere be watched with intense interest. While considerations of revenue were no doubt raised, the chief motive of the reform was the desire to rid the people of the evils of the liquor business as privately conducted, such as law-breaking, usury, and the promotion of drunkenness. A ukase recently issued provides for the gradual establishment in the empire of something like the dispensary system of South Carolina. The first experiments were made under Alexander III., in 1894, in four provinces, and were so successful that it was decided to introduce the system generally. It is to be put in force in eight provinces on the first day of July, 1896; in seven other provinces on the first day of July, 1897; and throughout all the rest of the empire on the first day of January, 1898.

**Baltic and Black Sea Canal.**—A plan for a canal through Russian territory, connecting the Baltic with the Black sea, has been officially promulgated.

Its northern or Baltic terminus will be Riga, on the gulf of that name. So far as possible, it will follow the courses of the Dwina, the Beresina, and the Dnieper rivers, terminating at Kherson, near where the Dnieper empties into the Black sea. Its minimum depth is to be 30 feet; its bottom width 100 feet, with a surface breadth of twice as much, while its length is estimated at 1,000 miles. The work will take, it is asserted, five years to complete, and will entail a cost of 200,000,000 roubles (about \$150,000,000). The canal will be furnished with electric light, and at the regulation rate of seven miles an hour, day and night, about six days will be required to traverse it.

While the main object of this gigantic waterway is admittedly strategic, it is calculated to exercise an important influence upon trade and commerce.



Surveys are also being made for a similar channel connecting the Don and the Volga, opening communication between the Black sea and the Caspian. France is also projecting a canal from Bordeaux to Narbonne, connecting the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The development of these various waterways will work important changes in commerce, and not unlikely in political relations also.

**Other Russian Affairs.**—Under a new law, patents on imported foreign inventions which can easily be manufactured in Russia, will be granted for only three years. If an extension be desired, the article must be manufactured in Russia.

M. de Cyon, a Russian councillor of state, who, as agent of the Russian financial administration, was the chief promoter of the *entente* with France, has been deprived of all his rights, titles, prerogatives, and qualities as a Russian subject, by order of the czar, for having published an adverse criticism of the administration of M. de Witte, the present minister of finance.

### THE JEWS.

Under Nicholas II. the persecution of the Jews in Russia is carried on with even increased severity. The Jews are driven into certain towns, and certain quarters of those towns. They are forbidden to acquire the education which would enable them to pass the examinations entitling them to emigrate. No college or high school is allowed to have over five per cent of Jews among its students; in Moscow and St. Petersburg, not more than three per cent.

Under a recently issued ukase, no Hebrew is hereafter to be permitted to embrace the Christian faith unless his wife, children, brothers, and parents do so as well; and, by another injunction, the Jews are prohibited from joining the Roman Catholic or the Protestant churches, or anything but the Russian Orthodox Church.

### BELGIUM.

Under the new election law, the clericals have an overwhelming majority in the Belgian parliament. In spite of the fact that Article 17 of the constitution declares that "teaching shall be free," the government, through M. Schollaert, minister of the interior, brought in a bill making religious instruction compulsory in all the schools,

public and communal. The radicals, the socialists, and some prominent liberals strongly opposed the measure.

It appears that under a liberal law, in 1879, religious teaching was eliminated from the list of compulsory subjects, but facilities were allowed for such teaching where parents desired it. In 1884, under a conservative *régime*, the communes were allowed to subsidize voluntary schools

instead of the public schools, the result being that denominational schools multiplied, and the public schools were gradually closed, until only about 150 were left, more than half of them being in Brussels. Even this remnant of the non-sectarian system is now to be changed.

Numerous popular demonstrations against the bill were made. On July 23 a radical and socialist demonstration took place in Brussels; and on the 28th the capital also witnessed a protest against the bill from over 100,000



EX-QUEEN NATALIE OF SERVIA.

delegates, who had assembled for that purpose from all parts of the country. However, on July 30, by a vote of fifty-seven to fifty, the chamber refused to postpone until next session discussion of Article 4 of the bill—the article making religious teaching compulsory—and on August 3 the article was adopted by a vote of seventy to fifty-nine. On August 30 the bill passed the senate, and on September 17 became a law by publication of the royal sanction.

A royal commission is inquiring fully into the alleged evils of the private conduct of the liquor traffic.

**NORWAY AND SWEDEN.**

Early in July some relaxation was noticeable in the tension between the two members of the Scandinavian union. On the 5th the Norwegian storting, by a large majority, voted to repay Sweden for the diplomatic and consular service up to July 1. This show of a spirit of conciliation led King Oscar to attempt to secure a coalition ministry in Norway, supported by a majority, to replace the present conservative cabinet of M. Stang, which represents only a minority in the popular house. M. Thorne, a Norwegian ex-minister of war and a conservative, was asked to form a cabinet; but unforeseen difficulties arose, which brought on another deadlock, and the storting refused to appropriate anything to cover the expenses of the Norwegian minister of state resident at Stockholm.

**SERVIA.**

Instead of the formation of a new progressist ministry in Servia, following the return of ex-Queen Natalie to Belgrade, as announced early in July (p. 447), it turned out that on the resignation of M. Christitch, the task of forming a new cabinet was intrusted, on July 3, to M. Simitsch. He is said to have the co-operation of the radicals, who represent the great majority of the Servian people.

The reason for the change appears to have been financial. The foreign debt of Servia is held mainly in Vienna, Paris, and Berlin; and the unification of the debt is on the tapis. The foreign creditors, however, had shown disinclination to treat with M. Popovitch, the finance minister in the progressist cabinet of M. Christitch. Consequently, it was decided to replace the ministry by another more closely in harmony with the sentiments of the people at large.



## INDIA.

**The Future of Chitral.**—The British government decided early in August, without formally annexing Chitral, the scene of the recent punitive operations, to retain practical control of the territory by holding the direct road from Peshawur to Chitral through Dir with a force of about 11,000 troops. The country west of the Panjkora river—the dominions of Umra Khan—is to be evacuated, one part of it, Bajawr, being returned to the ordinary tribal government, while the other, the Baraul valley, is given to the Khan of Dir as a reward for his aid to the British in the late campaign.

The details of the arrangements for the control of Chitral include the stationing of a small British garrison at Fort Chitral. The main body of troops, however, will have their headquarters at Kala Darosh, about twenty-five miles south of Fort Chitral, on the road to Peshawur, close to the Dir frontier. Thence the Khan of Dir, with his native levies, will take charge of the British line of communication as far as the bridge over the Swat river at Chakdara, which lies about fifteen miles north of the British administrative frontier. At Chakdara a regiment will be quartered, and the chain with Peshawur will be completed by the stationing of a brigade at the Malakand pass.

The most dubious point in the scheme is felt to be the gap between the garrisons at Kala Darosh and in the Swat valley. If the Khan of Dir or his people should prove faithless, and stop communication over the seventy miles of rough country which he is pledged to keep open, it would not unlikely put the northern British force in a serious position.

In the meantime Khushwakt is removed from the dominion of the young mehtar of Chitral, which now extends only to the Katar country; and affairs of state will be administered with the advice of a British political agent.

It is possible that this practical, though not nominal, annexation of Chitral, will seriously affect the recent amicable agreement of Russia and England regarding delimitation of their respective boundaries in the region of the Pamirs.

A recent census of Burmah, said to be the most systematic and accurate ever taken, shows a total population of 8,088,014, including 3,000,000 in the territory annexed

during the last ten years. The whole province is about the size of Great Britain and Ireland; and the above figures show an increase of twenty-five per cent in the last decade.

### PERSIA.

Serious bread riots occurred in Tabriz during the first week in August. The scarcity of food had caused so much restlessness that the bazaars were ordered closed. This enraged the people, who blamed the governor of the city and demolished his house. The mob threatened the palace of the crown prince, and the troops were ordered to fire upon the rioters, which they did, killing about twenty. Through an appeal from the Russian consul-general, whose protection the people had invoked, the governor of the province finally effected a reduction in the price of bread and meat, the governor of the city was promptly suspended, and quiet was restored.



LORD GEORGE HAMILTON,  
BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

### CHINA.

As the reports of the defeat of China by Japan reach the most inland regions of the empire, it is not surprising to hear of revolts on the part of restless tribes opposed to the present dynasty by both blood and religion. In July serious uprisings occurred among the Dimunganes, or Dunganis, Mohammedans inhabiting Kan-Soo and neighboring provinces in the extreme northwest of China. The government has ordered a strong force to the scene of the trouble to restore order.

On August 30 it was announced that Li Hung Chang had been made imperial chancellor, being succeeded as viceroy of the province of Chi-Li by Wang Wen Shao.

LI HUNG CHANG, often spoken of as the "Bismarck" of China, the most liberal of Chinese viceroys and a friend of Western institutions, was born in the province of Ngan-Hwuy, February 16, 1823. He took three successive literary examinations; was graduated at the Imperial Academy—the highest educational institution in the empire—in 1849; was appointed to an office in the government printing establishment; and on the invasion of his native province by the Tai-Ping rebels in 1850, became military secretary to Tseng Kuo Fan, the general in charge of defensive operations. Subsequently he was appointed judge of the province of Che-Kiang, and in 1861 governor of the province of Kiang-Soo. He here became intimate with the late General Gordon, with whom he co-operated in recovering Suchow and driving the rebels out of Kiang-Soo in 1863. For these services he received the Yellow Jacket and the Peacock Feather, evidences of high imperial favor, and was created an hereditary noble of the third class. At the close of this thirteen years' campaign, he sought permission to organize an army and navy on the European model; but, while heartily supported by Prince Kung, was bitterly opposed by the senior empress dowager and the board of censors. In 1865 he was appointed governor-general of the provinces of Kiang-Si and Kiang-Soo; in 1868-70 he commanded successfully the operations against the Nienfei and Mohammedan rebels; and in 1870 was made viceroy of the metropolitan province of Chi-Li, which contains the city of Peking and a population of over 20,000,000, and was also appointed senior grand secretary of state, the highest distinction to which a Chinese official can aspire. He has also held the offices of high imperial commissioner of foreign affairs, director-general of the coast defenses of the north and of the imperial navy, northern superintendent of trade, and commander-in-chief of the army of north China.

At the beginning of the war with Japan last year, he was given supreme command of the naval and military forces sent to Korea. In the early part of the war the Chinese reverses led the emperor to degrade him by depriving him of the Yellow Jacket and the Peacock Feather (Vol. 4, p. 517); but at the close of the struggle he was appointed chief commissioner to negotiate a treaty of peace (Vol. 5, p. 25). While engaged in this service in Simonoseki, he was wounded in the face by a Japanese fanatic on March 24, 1895; and regret for this breach of international courtesy is believed to have led the Japanese authorities to modify greatly their demands on China. All the treaties that China has concluded with other powers—excepting the Burlingame treaty—have been signed by Li Hung Chang as high commissioner for the emperor. For portrait of Li Hung Chang see Vol. 4, p. 516.

## JAPAN.

On July 3 the judicial committee of the privy council of England reversed the decision of the supreme court for China and Japan in reference to the claims arising out of the collision between the Japanese cruiser *Chishima* and the Peninsula & Oriental Company's steamer *Ravenna*

in November, 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 382). The *Chishima* was sunk, and the Japanese government instituted a suit in the British court for Japan, alleging that the disaster was due to negligence on the part of the *Ravenna*, and claiming \$850,000 damages. The P. & O. Company then moved for leave to file a counterclaim for \$100,000, and also asked that the suit and counterclaim should be heard together. The judge refused leave to file the counterclaim, on the ground that, as the collision had occurred within the territorial waters of Japan, the liability of the Japanese government must be regulated by the laws of that country, which did not allow liability to the government in such cases. This decision was reversed on appeal by the supreme court for China and Japan (Vol. 3, p. 832). The Japanese government appealed to the judicial committee, which has now allowed the appeal, restoring the order of the court for Japan, with costs to the appellants.

A conspiracy to murder Prime Minister Count Ito on the night of September 27, was unearthed by the police.

### AUSTRALASIA.

Another free-trade victory has to be recorded as a result of the elections in New South Wales July 24. Mr. G. H. Reid, the premier, was returned to power, both his opponents, Sir Henry Parkes and Sir G. R. Dibbs, being defeated. The distribution of members of the new legislative assembly is as follows: Free-traders, 59, including 3 who are uncertain; protectionists, 43, with 1 uncertain; labor party, 19. Mr. Reid's majority is not sufficient to make him independent of the labor party. The premier is an avowed opponent of the federation scheme.

According to the budget of Hon. George Turner, premier and treasurer, submitted July 30, the revenue of Victoria during the fiscal year ended June 30, was £6,719,151; expenditure, £6,834,092; deficit, £114,941, as against a deficit of £593,433 in the year preceding. In the revision of the tariff now being effected, reductions have been made in the duties on nearly every article except spirits, on which it is proposed to increase the duty to an almost prohibitive figure, namely, fifteen shillings a gallon.

New Zealand is also revising her tariff schedules, and proposes to reduce the duties on tea, kerosene, and other articles. It is the intention of the government, as stated by Hon. J. G. Ward, treasurer, to subsidize the steamer service from Vancouver, B. C., by a grant of £20,000 an-

nually, and to co-operate with Canada in the laying of a Pacific cable.

### MALAYSIA.

A rebellion of the natives under Portuguese jurisdiction in the island of Timor, was reported late in September. In an engagement with the rebels, a force of Portuguese troops was repulsed, the government secretary and three other officials being killed. Reinforcements were promptly sent to crush the revolt.

### THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

A proposal to provide a pension of \$4,000 a year for the Princess Kaiulani has had some consideration at the hands of the government; but early in July the senate tabled the item for action at next year's session of the legislature. The feeling against the royalists on account of the January revolt, is still strong.

The action of the authorities in imprisoning suspected persons, some of them subjects of foreign governments, during the continuance of martial law in January, has been the foundation of several claims which are now being pressed for damages. On July 31, United States Minister Willis submitted a request for reparation to be made to one James Durell, an American citizen, a native of Louisiana. It appears that Durell went to the islands in September, 1894, and engaged in business in Honolulu. On January 9, 1895, it is claimed, "without explanation or information of any charge against him, he was imprisoned, being kept in jail seven weeks, and then discharged without any trial, charges, explanation, or opportunity of defense." He claims damages in the amount of \$25,000. And early in September the British commissioner at Honolulu, Mr. Hawes, asked the government for a statement of the reasons for the arrest and imprisonment of a number of British subjects.

Rumors have been current of the fitting out of filibustering expeditions at San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill., and other points in the United States, looking to the overthrow of the republican government in the islands; but they lack confirmation. The followers of the ex-queen, however, have submitted a formal request to the United States government to restore the monarchy, in order to avert inevitable bloodshed.



**AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.**

**Abyssinian Mission to Russia.**—The Negus in July dispatched an embassy to St. Petersburg, thus reciprocating courtesies with the czar, whose embassy to Abyssinia had then returned home (p. 453). The news of this embassy made a disagreeable impression at the Quirinal. The claim is made by Italy that Abyssinia is by treaty subject to King Humbert's suzerainty; and that the sending of a mission to the czar was an act done in contempt of the Italian government. At Rome it was believed that war was likely to result. The mission, headed by Menelek's son, Prince Damto, was treated with distinguished honor by the governor of St. Petersburg. The religious zeal of the Russians for the diffusion of Orthodox Christian faith among the subjects of the Negus was greatly stimulated by the presence of the embassy; and it was proposed to send to the Abyssinians a shipload of holy pictures. The head of the late Russian mission to Abyssinia, Colonel Leontieff, who seems to have been promoted in rank since his return, was in the middle of July organizing another and larger expedition or mission to the same country. As before, the religious feature was to be made prominent. The archimandrite Ephrem was to go as representative of the Holy Synod.

There are many signs that Russia is about to enter into closer ecclesiastical relations with Abyssinia. But Italy strenuously objects to anything like a political understanding between the czar and the Negus. In the Italian chamber of deputies, July 25, the minister of foreign affairs declared that "all the powers" had officially recognized the protectorate over Abyssinia which had been established by Italy, and had admitted that "none of them was entitled to intervene between Menelek and the Italian government."

**Italy's African Province.**—General Baratieri, governor and commander-in-chief of Italy's province of Erythrea, having been elected delegate to parliament for the district of Lecco, arrived in Rome toward the end of July to take his seat in the chamber of deputies. He was received with great enthusiasm by all the members except the radicals and the socialists, neither of which factions approves the policy of the Italian government in Africa. General Baratieri will in all probability be a prominent figure in Italy's colonial annals during the next few years.

**Egypt.**—Frederick C. Penfield, United States agent and consul at Cairo, in a communication to the department of state, makes some remarkable statements relating to the public debt of Egypt and the results of British rule.

It is an error, he says, to suppose that the debt has been reduced—in fact it has grown—during the British occupation. Indemnification of those who lost property through Arabi's rebellion and the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, the expenses of the military fiasco which resulted in the loss of the Soudan, the construction of irrigation works, and the necessary outlays have added nearly \$40,000,000 to the debt. Yet the character of the security, the great natural wealth of the country, has been so improved that European holders of Egyptian bonds have consented to a reduction of nearly one-half in the interest. The total bonded debt is \$508,945,299, borne by an agricultural population of seven million souls: the burden on every man, woman, and child is about \$72. On every acre of productive land in Egypt rests the obligation of paying interest on \$97.17 of the bonded debt, and of contributing annually for the actual expenses of government an average tax of \$8.00.

**British Bechuanaland.**—When the bill for annexation of British Bechuanaland to Cape Colony was under debate in the Cape house of assembly, the opposition made emphatic protest against the conditions imposed by the British government—namely, that no modification of the existing laws of the annexed territory with regard to the questions of drink, land, and native jurisdiction, should be proposed in the assembly. It was declared that to impose such conditions was to interfere with the institutions of the colony, and that the terms were such as no free people with self-respect could accept. Nevertheless, the bill was passed by a practically unanimous vote.

**The "Castine" Incident at Tamatave.**—The United States gunboat *Castine* (Commander Thomas Perry), on arriving at Tamatave, did not salute the French flag, thus giving great offense to the French naval, military, and civil authorities there. Perry, in a communication to the secretary of the navy, explains that he did not salute the tricolor because the navy regulations do not prescribe a salute to vessels of one country in the ports of another; the only flag he could rightly have saluted was the Hova flag—but that had not been seen at Tamatave for some time. Another unpleasant incident happened at Tamatave. When the first boat from the *Castine* landed, the French military authorities attempted to prevent the officers from approaching or speaking to United States Consul Wetter, on the ground that *pratique*, or license to land after quarantine, had not been obtained, though Commander Perry states that *pratique* had been granted

earlier in the day. The French officers were highly excited, and ordered the Americans back to their boat. There was danger of serious trouble, which was averted only by the coolness and judgment of the American officers. On demand of Commander Perry, ample apologies were made by the French authorities. The special mission of the *Castine* to Madagascar was to inquire into the case of ex-Consul John L. Waller.

**The Waller Case.**—The letters patent, of the queen of Madagascar, leasing and granting to Mr. Waller, for thirty years, fifteen miles square of land at Fort Dauphin, has been published. The lands comprise valuable india-rubber forests. The lease was to be renewed for another term of thirty years after the expiration of the first term. Mr. Waller calculated that the rentals for sixty years on 5,340 acres alone would be \$432,000, or \$335,000 net after paying royalties. At the end of September Mr. Waller was still a prisoner, though the United States ambassador to France, Mr. Eustis, was employing the resources of diplomacy to obtain his release. For false imprisonment and money loss, Mr. Waller will claim of the French government indemnification.

**Fighting in British East Africa.**—In August the British forces in East Africa inflicted severe punishment upon the marauding Arab chief Mbarake. The Arabs had made their stronghold at Mwele in the southeast corner of the protectorate. On August 12 Admiral Rawson marched from Mombasa with a force of about 600 men, four Maxim guns, a rocket tube, and a 7-pounder gun. Just before reaching Mwele a sharp action was fought, the British being attacked by a force thrown out from Mwele, under the command of Ayoub, Mbarake's son. The staff had a very narrow escape, General Sir Lloyd Mathews being wounded. However, the enemy were beaten back; and on the 17th Mwele was captured after a combined attack from three sides.



## SCIENCE.

**The American Association.**—From August 29 to September 4, the American Association for the Advancement of Science held the sessions of its forty-fourth annual meeting, in Springfield, Mass. The gathering was one of great interest. Fully 367 members and fellows, from thirty of the states and from Canada, were in attendance.

In all, 207 papers were read before the nine sections, which met in different buildings—namely, forty-two in the section of chemistry, thirty-four in physics, thirty-three in anthropology, twenty-eight in botany, nineteen in geology and geography, sixteen each in astronomy and zoölogy, thirteen in social and economic science, and six in mechanical science and engineering. Besides these, a large number of valuable papers were read in the affiliated societies which met before and after the parent association; and in addition there were illustrated public lectures by Professor W. M. Davis of Harvard on "Geology of the Connecticut Valley," and Dr. Cornelius Van Brunt of New York on "Wild Flowers of the Connecticut Valley." The address of the retiring president, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton of Media, Penn., on "The Aims of Anthropology," was read in his absence by the general secretary, Professor Putnam. It presented anthropology as the science which, by the light of the past development of mankind, will show the clear path of future progress.

Among the other valuable papers, space forbids us to mention more than a few: By Dr. W. McMurtrie, president of the chemical section, on "The Relation of the Industries to the Advancement of Chemical Science," giving many interesting cases of scientific discovery due to industrial operations, notably illustrated in the development of the coal-tar industry; by Dr. F. S. Muckey and Dr. Hallock on "Voice Production" and "Voice Analysis;" these investigators have devised an ingenious apparatus for photographing the vocal chords in action; by W. LeConte Stevens of Troy on "Recent Progress in Optics;" by F. E. Ives on "Colored Photography;" by P. de Chalmot and J. T. Morehead on electric smelting of coke and lime, as carried on at their works in Spray, N. C., for the production of calcium carbide, used in the manufacture of acetylene, the basis of illuminating gas; by Professor W. Kent on "Relation of Engineering to Economics;" by Frank H. Cushing, showing the historic teachings of Indian stone arrowheads, which he traced back to their simplest beginning; by Miss Alice C. Fletcher on "Indian Songs and Music;" by Professor F. W. Putnam on the symbolic carvings on the ancient mounds of Ohio, expressing the conviction that the mound builders were a branch of the great Southwest people who were represented by the ancient Mexicans, who reared the cities of Yucatan, and that those symbols closely resemble carvings found in Central America; by Professor Willis L. Moore, newly elected chief of the Weather bureau, detailing the work of the bureau, outlining proposed modifications, and showing its relations to the science and industry of the country: to illustrate, it is claimed that \$36,000,000 was saved to American shipping by the prediction of one great Atlantic storm last year; by Professor Frank H. Bigelow on "Solar Magnetic Radiation and Weather Forecasts," showing a probable advance of science in new and unexpected lines.

Professor E. W. Morley of Cleveland, O., distinguished chemist, presided over the meetings of the association.

MORLEY, EDWARD WILLIAMS, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was born in Newark, N. J., January 29, 1838; was graduated at Williams College in 1860, and, after spending several years teaching chemistry, was appointed in 1869 professor of chemistry and geology in Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., now a part of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. In 1873 he took the similar chair in the Cleveland Medical College, and has since discharged the duties of both places. In original work he has been engaged in a series of measurements of the fineness of striation of all the diatoms on ten of Möller's diatomaceous test plates, and in measurements made for the purpose of showing precision in the micrometric readings of graduations. In 1877 he also began studying the cause of the variation of the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere; and, to facilitate his work, devised an apparatus for analyzing air, following it with one for gas. In 1884 he repeated Fizeau's experiment on the effect of the motion of a transparent medium on the velocity of light, and subsequently made experiments to test Fresnel's explanation of astronomical aberration. In conjunction with Albert A. Michelson he has determined a practical method of comparing the wave lengths of sodium light with the metre more accurately than had previously been done, and a method of laying down on a bar of metal a desired number of such wave lengths with an accuracy greater than that of a micrometric comparison of standards of lengths, so that the sodium wave length may be made a natural standard of lengths. In 1883 he was elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for the chemical section. He received the degree of M. D. from the Cleveland Medical College in 1877, and Ph. D. from the University of Wooster in 1878. In 1883 he determined the atomic weight of oxygen, correct to three places of decimals, as 15.882 (Vol. 3, p. 620).

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Edward D. Cope of Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents—A. Mathematics and Astronomy, William E. Story of Worcester, Mass.; B. Physics, Carl Leo Mees of Terre Haute, Ind.; C. Chemistry, W. A. Noyes of Terre Haute, Ind.; D. Mechanical Science and Engineering, Frank O. Marvin of Lawrence, Kan.; E. Geology and Geography, Benjamin K. Emerson of Amherst, Mass.; F. Zoölogy, Theodore N. Gill of Washington, D. C.; G. Botany, N. L. Britton of New York city; H. Anthropology, Alice C. Fletcher of Washington, D. C.; I. Social Science, William R. Lazebny of Columbus, O.

Permanent Secretary—F. W. Putnam, Cambridge, Mass.

**The British Association.**—The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Ipswich, Eng., beginning September 11. Sir Douglas Galton, the president, in his address, eulogized the late Professor Huxley, and then traced the history of the association, showing the benefits it had conferred in every branch of science. He fainted during the

delivery, and the remainder of the address was read by Sir John Evans.

**Argon and Helium.**—Investigation of the properties of argon and helium is being vigorously pushed, with prospect of interesting results. In conjunction with Dr. J. Norman Collie and Mr. Morris Travers, Professor Ramsay has detected the presence of helium in many other minerals besides cleveite, in which it was first noticed on the earth (p. 267). The most available source of terrestrial helium appears to be the mineral monazite; but it occurs in a mineral consisting mainly of the oxide of uranium, found in Cornwall, Eng. Professor Ramsay has obtained it in conjunction with argon from a portion of the meteorite found in Augusta county, Va.; and Professor Lockyer has found it in bröggerite. But perhaps the most startling announcement is that of Professor H. Kayser of Bonn, who claims that he has found helium, associated in small quantities with argon and nitrogen, issuing freely as a "stream into the air" in the gases of the springs of Wildbad in the Black Forest. It would appear, however, that if helium does thus enter the air, it does not remain there, but removes itself from our planet, as hydrogen would if liberated, in virtue of the velocity of its own proper molecular action, and emigrates to a celestial body possessing sufficient gravitational attraction to hold it fast. The most searching tests have shown that helium is not generally diffused through our atmosphere.

The further interesting announcement is made by Professor Ramsay, that two of the lines in the spectra of argon and helium are absolutely identical, from which the conclusion is drawn that they contain as a common ingredient a gas not hitherto identified, with a probable atomic weight of ten.

From the fact that no argon is found in the nitrogen which can be extracted from Bessemer-blown steel, Professor Roberts-Austen intimates that argon may possibly have united with the iron, and given it some of its peculiar properties. It is further supposed by some, that argon may contribute to the nourishment and growth of plants. But these and other theories as to the functions of argon in nature's processes are rather indications of lines to be followed in investigation, than established inductions.

**The Geographical Congress.**—The Sixth International Geographical congress was formally opened in the Imperial Institute, London, Eng., by the Duke of York, July 26. The sessions, which lasted until August 3, were

attended by 200 delegates representing twenty different governments. Of the five previous congresses, the first was held at Antwerp in 1871; two were held at Paris, in 1875 and 1889; one at Venice, in 1881; and one at Berne, in 1891.

In addition to the various papers and addresses, there was held an interesting exhibition of the geographical treasures of the British Museum, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Imperial Institute. There was exhibited a series of maps showing the development of English cartography from the earliest period. There was also exhibited an interesting series of portraits of explorers and geographers from the fourteenth century down to the present day.

The subjects of greatest interest discussed at the congress were arctic and antarctic exploration, the future of Africa, and the extension of geographical study in schools and universities.

*The Antarctic Continent.*—The most striking feature of the program was the account given by the young Norwegian, Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, of his recent visit to the antarctic regions, where he was the first human being to effect a landing on Victoria Land, that great continent supposed to be 8,000,000 square miles in extent—about twice the size of Europe—which was discovered by Sir James Ross in the *Erebus and Terror* in January, 1841.

It appears that the expedition of which Borchgrevink was in command owed its origin and support to a Norwegian—Commander Svend Foyn. It consisted of but one ship, a whaler, named the *Antarctic*, which left Melbourne, Australia, September 20, 1894. The Antarctic circle was crossed on December 26. On January 16, 1895, they sighted Cape Adair in latitude south  $71^{\circ} 23'$  and longitude  $169^{\circ} 56'$ , and obtained a full view of the mainland, west and south, as far as the eye could reach. On the 18th they landed on North island. On the 23d they crowned their efforts by going ashore on the mainland at Cape Adair. Borchgrevink verified much of Ross's experience. On the 6th of November, 1894, in latitude  $58^{\circ} 14'$  and longitude  $165^{\circ} 35'$ , an immense barrier of ice was sighted, extending from east to northwest from forty to sixty miles. With the beginning of the year they found themselves surrounded on all sides by great ice fields. Marine animals were seen in abundance. On North island they found themselves resisted by whole armies of penguins. The island consisted of volcanic vesicular lava, rising in the southwest into two pointed peaks of about 300 feet. The highest of these some of the crew ascended, and about thirty feet above the sea level discovered vegetation on the rocks.

At Cape Adair, where they found the penguins as numerous as on North island, the average temperature of the water in January and February was about freezing point. It is Borchgrevink's opinion that this is the one place which future expeditions should make their headquarters or base of operations. At this point neither ice nor volcanoes seem to have raged. It offers many advantages for making meteorological observations; and from such a source knowledge is much needed in regard to the antarctic. Borchgrevink is quite sanguine that with a properly equipped expedition much might be accomplished in the South Polar circle. Meteorology, geology, geography, botany, and zoölogy—all these branches of science would be certain to benefit; and there is evidence that mineralogy also might find some fresh illustration.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the congress, declaring the exploration of the antarctic regions to be "the greatest piece of geographical exploration still to be undertaken," and urging that the equipment of antarctic scientific expeditions be undertaken before the end of the century.

Papers were read on arctic exploration by Admiral Markham, General A. W. Greely, Dr. G. Neumeyer, and Joseph Hooker. S. A. André explained his plan of reaching the north pole by balloon. (See below.)

Papers on tropical Africa and its development by white races were read by Sir John Kirk, Captain F. D. Lugard, and Slatin Pasha, who recently escaped from Omdurman, where he was held a prisoner by the Mahdists for eleven years. Henry M. Stanley declared that he knew of no intention to colonize any part of Central Africa. He did not believe that the study of scientific geography was necessary for the purposes of colonization. From all that was said it seems clear that Central Africa is unfit for European colonization, and that the chief object of those who have taken more or less formal possession of it is a mercenary one which is not too careful of the wishes and welfare of the natives.

Elisée Reclus read a paper on the construction of a terrestrial globe on the scale of 1 to 1,000,000. The congress approved Professor Penck's proposed map of the world on the scale of 1 to 1,000,000, and charged the executive committee with the duty of carrying out the work. It also adopted the Greenwich meridian metrical measurement, and disapproved almost unanimously of the proposed international institute of geography as altogether needless. It was agreed to call the attention of geographical societies to the application of the decimal system to time and angles, the societies being requested to report upon the matter at the next congress.

With regard to the practical results of the congress, Hon. W. W. Rockhill, third assistant secretary of state, who represented the United States government at the congress, writes:

"Perhaps the most important practical result of the congress will be the extension of geographical education, which already underwent a great change after the debates of the Antwerp congress of 1871. While France and Germany have done much since that time to encourage the scientific study of geography, England and other countries, among which the United States is prominent, have done little or nothing. It was only a few years ago, at the persistent request and through the liberality of the Royal Geographical Society, that lecturers on geography were appointed at Oxford and Cambridge. While much remains to be done to give this important study its proper recognition, signs are not wanting to show that more will soon be done for it in English schools and universities. Let us only hope that our country may also soon realize the value of thorough geographical training, and give geographic science a proper recognition in our colleges; also, that in a country where printing has reached such a very high standing, one may find, outside of a couple of government offices, where work of great, even unsurpassed, excellence is done, good maps, of which we are at present absolutely devoid. With a better knowledge of geography our interest in foreign affairs and countries will broaden, and we will be better able to follow intelligently what is going on around us in the world, and understand history as we cannot possibly do without it, putting aside all the practical advantages which our more thorough knowledge of our globe must bring us.

"If this congress accomplishes nothing else, it will have served to show us a great educational defect in our country, and it has given us valuable suggestions for its cure."

The president, Mr. Clements R. Markham, C. B., F. R. S. E., also president of the Royal Geographical Society, announced that the next congress would meet in Berlin in 1899.



**Arctic Exploration.**—*Return of the Peary Expedition.*—Not even in the history of arctic exploration can one find an instance of greater courage, determination, and calm heroism than that displayed by the three members of the last exploring party led by Lieutenant R. E. Peary in north Greenland. It will be remembered that when the steamer *Falcon* reached St. John's, Newfoundland, in September, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 681), bringing back members of the expedition which Lieutenant Peary took northward in the summer of 1893, it brought back the news that Peary, together with his companion, Hugh J. Lee, and his colored servant, Matthew Henson, both of Philadelphia, Penn., had decided to remain behind and attempt the northward trip alone this year. Nothing further was heard of them in America until September 21, 1895, when the relief expedition in the steamer *Kite* reached St. John's, Newfoundland, with Peary and his two companions safe on board.

The three men passed the winter mainly in preparing for the trip over the ice cap, on which they started from Anniversary Lodge April 1, with five sledges and forty-nine dogs, besides a supporting party of natives. At a point 135 miles inland, Peary was disappointed in being unable to find a cache in which he had stored provisions the year before: it had been snowed under. Here the Eskimos deserted. The three men, however, kept on, hoping to replenish their limited stock of provisions by shooting game. Peary's object was to reach Independence bay, and do some coast exploration. In this he succeeded; but at the cost of dreadful suffering. Lee gave out and had to be hauled by the others for several days till the bay was reached. Here several musk oxen were shot, which undoubtedly saved the lives of the party. Peary could not press his way northward, but did some coast exploration himself while Lee recuperated. On the return trip the dogs became emaciated from want of food, and then developed contagious sickness. Peary was compelled to kill the weaker ones by degrees to supply the stronger ones with food. Ultimately, the stock of dogs became so reduced, that only one remained when headquarters were reached. During the return Lee again collapsed, and had to take to the sledge, which Peary and Henson, with the remaining dogs, drew over the frozen snow until he recovered. For over two weeks, all three lived on one meal a day. They ate their last ounce of food twenty miles from camp, and passed twenty-six hours without food before they succeeded in reaching home. They got back July 25, just a week before they heard news of the relief expedition. The main cause of the failure was the loss of nearly all the caches of provisions which Lieutenant Peary had made along the intended line of march, all having been buried by the heaviest snowfall on record, which obliterated all the marks. Only one was found, and that after prolonged search.

The *Kite* reached the mouth of Inglefield gulf July 21, but could not penetrate Northumberland sound, owing to ice. Being forced south by the ice pack, she tried Murchison sound, but failed; and

eventually entered McCormick bay on August 2. The relief expedition walked thirty-five miles to Bowdoin bay, where they found the gallant trio. Both parties returned to the ship August 4.

Lieutenant Peary, it is reported, has said that he will not make another attempt to explore north Greenland.

Important scientific results are traceable to this expedition of Lieutenant Peary through the efforts of those who formed the relief party. It was chiefly through the liberality of Morris K. Jessup and the directors of the American Museum of Natural History, that the *Kite* was fitted out. Emil Diebitsch, brother to Mrs. Peary, was in charge of the relief party, which was composed of Professor Rollin D. Salisbury of the University of Chicago; Professor L. L. Dyche of the Kansas State University, representing the American Museum; Theodore Le Boutillier of Philadelphia; and Dr. John E. Walsh of Washington. The objects of the expedition were two: (1) To bring back the Peary party, if alive; (2) to study the geology and glaciers, the flora, and fauna of the region visited.

Professor Salisbury studied the geological features of Greenland from latitude  $64^{\circ}$  to  $78^{\circ} 45'$ , and also examined the American coast between latitude  $78^{\circ}$  and  $78^{\circ} 45'$ , and from Ellesmere Land to Dexterity Harbor. Numerous glaciers were studied in detail between  $74^{\circ} 45'$  and  $77^{\circ} 45'$ , and important determinations were made regarding their motion. Evidence was also gathered of the former extension of the Greenland ice cap, but there was no evidence of the extension of the ice cap towards America. The stratification of the glaciers was very plainly marked, and their mobility and the facility of their adaptation to their beds was very conspicuous.

The Greenland and American coasts form unequalled fields for the study of glacial geology. The line of snow is found much lower, and the ice comes down much lower, on the American than on the Greenland coast. Lieutenant Peary mapped Whale sound and completed his studies of the Eskimo highlanders. He also brought back another year's meteorological record.

On her return the *Kite* had on board the most valuable collection ever brought out of the arctic regions, gathered mainly through the efforts of Professor Dyche, who made his headquarters at Holstenborg. It comprised nearly 4,000 specimens of birds' eggs, and animals, including walrus, narwhal, seal, bear, fishes, and other Northern animals, lichens, etc., besides two large meteorites, one weighing three tons, which were discovered by Peary in the Iron Stone mountains near Cape York. A meteorite weighing forty tons was also found; and efforts will be made to bring it to the United States. Several thousand photographs were also taken, covering points of interest in west and north Greenland. The greater part of the collection will go to the American Museum of Natural History.

*The Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition.*—News has been received from this expedition, which sailed from London, Eng., in July, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 684). The *Windward* safely made the coast of Franz Josef Land, at Cape Flora, on September 7, 1894, and was soon icebound there for the winter. On July 3, 1895, when she left on her return trip, the party were all in good health, had established a chain of depots northward for 100 miles from camp, and were about to start on their long trip toward the pole.

It was September 10 when the *Windward* at last re-entered an inhabited world at Vardö, beyond the North cape. The ice pack was of an unusually formidable character. Twelve of the crew were attacked by scurvy on the journey, two fatally; and one died while at the winter camp in Franz Josef Land.

*M. Andrée's Balloon Expedition.*—At the International Geographical congress in London (see above), M. S. A. Andrée, an engineer of the patent office in Stockholm, described the method by which he expects to reach the pole in 1896.

M. Andrée expects to start in July, the season of most favorable weather, in a balloon of special construction, from one of the Norwegian islands of the Spitzbergen archipelago lying to the extreme northwest of the mainland; and hopes to reach the pole in forty-three hours, and to return safely to the inhabited regions of North America or Siberia. His balloon, now being made in Paris, is to be of sufficient size to carry three persons, instruments, and provisions for four months, besides a boat transformable into a sledge. Gas under pressure in cylinders, sufficient to keep the balloon aloft for thirty days, will be taken. The balloon will have a "rudder-sail" fastened to its apex and to the car in such a way that it can be moved freely. The king of Sweden headed a subscription with \$8,000 to defray the estimated expense of about \$36,000.

**Astronomy.**—The periodical comet of Faye, faintly visible, was discovered by Professor Javelle of Nice, September 26. Its appearance during a period of intense heat, not only in France, but throughout central Europe and England, gave rise to much speculation as to the connection between the two phenomena.

According to Mr. Brenner, of the Manora Observatory at Bombay, the planet Venus rotates on her axis once in about twenty-four hours. This agrees with Schröter's statement that the time is 23 hours 21 minutes, and is opposed to that of Schiaparelli and other modern observers, who say that the time is the same as that of the planet's revolution around the sun.

It is announced that of the satellites composing the rings of Saturn (p. 458), those in the outer edge travel round the central body of the planet in 12 hours 5 minutes, a period slightly larger than that of the fifth satellite of Jupiter; while the meteoric bodies composing the inner edge of the ring go round in the astonishingly short interval of 5 hours 50 minutes, nearly two hours less than the period of Phobos, the inner moon of Mars.

From observations conducted by Professor W. H. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory at Arequipa, Peru, some doubt is thrown upon the generally accepted conclu-

sion that no trace of water exists on the surface of the moon. Some degree of humidity seems probable.

Dark patches have been recognized in different parts of the moon, either in the craters, or surrounding the crevasses, or yet again in the regions to which it has been agreed to give the name of seas. In the craters at the centre of the visible hemisphere these spots are darkest just after full moon, when shadows are impossible in this region; and they become, on the other hand, invisible when shadows are well marked. No other explanation of these appearances can be found than the presence of water at the bottom of these cavities, or of a partially thawed frozen region. Admitting that vegetation exists there, many otherwise inexplicable facts become very simple of interpretation; but yet more numerous observations are necessary to demonstrate its existence.

The "Sea of Tranquillity" is entirely covered with these variable patches, the alterations of which can be observed with the smallest glass, and often with the naked eye.

Professor E. E. Barnard of the Lick Observatory recently discovered through photography a vast and magnificent nebula, hitherto unknown, in the constellation Scorpio.

The nebula is intricate in form, and appears connected with many of the bright stars of the region. Its substance is gathered into a number of cloud-like masses, which appear to surround certain stars, as if physically connected with them, thus apparently showing these stars to be at about the same distance from us.

Another achievement standing to the credit of Professor Barnard is the determination of the diameters of the four largest asteroids. By micrometric measurement, greatly facilitated by the great Lick telescope with its unequalled magnifying power, he has found the diameters of the four asteroids referred to, to be as follows: Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Vesta (heretofore considered the largest), 248 miles; Juno, 118 miles. The remarkable brightness of Vesta, four times that of Ceres, explains why Vesta was long believed to be the largest.

**Aërial Navigation.**—Still another attempt to solve this problem is being made by George J. Kupprecht of Philadelphia, Penn.

Above the hull of his air-ship the inventor stretches a balloon-like, flexible covering, which may be inflated temporarily to assist him in ascending. He then proposes to discharge (or compress in storage cylinders) a large part of the gas, and lower his cover to a curve corresponding to that of a turtle-back, thus lessening the resistance which would be offered to a horizontal movement through the air. This flattening is effected by screw-threads on vertical rods. Rotation of the latter not only partially collapses the balloon, but it also shifts to an almost horizontal position several metallic ribs, projecting forward, aft, and sideways, which stretch and support an aëroplane, the wings that sustain his craft after it is once up and in

motion. To assist the balloon in lifting the ship quickly, some fans are mounted on horizontal shafts, one on each side of the hull, and working in semi-circular depressions so that the downward thrust of the fans is exerted on the free air, and the upward movement occurs under cover. As soon as a proper elevation is secured, these fans are set so as to act on the air after the fashion of screws, and co-operate with the propeller astern in driving the vessel forward. There is a rudder adapted to controlling motions in both a horizontal and a vertical plane, combining the steering functions of a bird's tail with those of a fish's. A properly braced sheet of aluminum constitutes the roof of the craft. The gas bag is brought down snugly on top of this, when the collapsing stage is reached. This metallic shell keeps the bag from being driven inward in front by motion through the air. But for this precaution the gas might accumulate aft and seriously disturb the equilibrium of the vessel longitudinally. The hull, containing machinery and passengers, brings the centre of gravity well below the level of the *aéroplane*, and thus automatically prevents any lateral tilting. The motor power to be used has not yet been decided on.

**The Hodgkins Prizes.**—The award of the Hodgkins fund prizes in connection with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., attracted much attention. The first money prize of \$10,000 was awarded to Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay for their joint discovery of argon (p. 257); but the second prize, \$2,000, was not awarded, none of the 228 contestants having complied strictly with the conditions. Mr. McAdie of the Weather bureau, author of the popular bulletin on "Protection from Lightning," an essay on "Tornadoes," etc., was awarded a bronze medal; and honorable mention was given to the Rev. Professor Frank H. Bigelow of the Weather bureau, for an essay on "Solar and Terrestrial Magnetism and Their Relations to Meteorology;" to Dr. Charles Smart, for an essay on "The Properties, Constitution, and Impurities of Atmospheric Air in Relation to the Promotion of Health and Longevity;" and to Dr. F. T. B. Corderio, U. S. N., for an essay on "Hypsometry."

**Statistics of Anti-Toxin.**—Under orders of the German chancellor, figures covering the first three months of 1895 were recently collected from 232 physicians practicing in 191 hospitals.

The percentage of deaths in 2,228 cases was found to be only 17.3, whereas by the older methods it averaged about 50. Professor Richet publishes figures of mortality from diphtheria in Paris, which show that either the disease has this year taken a milder form, or that Dr. Roux's serum treatment is effective. The deaths in 1884 in Paris hospitals were 1,400; from 1887 to 1891 they were from 900 to 960 a year; from 1892 to 1894 they averaged 733; in 1895 they were 239.

**Serum Cure for Consumption.**—Owing to the success of the serum method in cases of diphtheria and

snake bite, the world will watch with interest the results of the new cure for consumption announced as the discovery of Dr. Maragliano of the University of Genoa. His method consists in inoculation with serum modified with bacilli derived from virulent cultures of human tuberculosis. Of the eighty-three patients thus far treated, in all stages of consumption, forty-five were only slightly affected. All of these were much helped, and twenty-nine were cured. The ultimate efficacy of the remedy in cases where the tracts of disease are extensive and there is some fever, has not yet been demonstrated.

Similar experiments are being tried with a prospect of success, by Dr. Paul Paquin, professor of bacteriology in the Missouri State University at Columbia.

**Is Cancer Contagious?**—On September 22 Dr. E. W. Burnette of New York city died with malignant cancer of the face. It appears that about a year ago he applied nitrate of silver with his finger to a swelling on a patient's tongue, which proved to be a cancerous growth, and, an hour or so later, with the same finger, rubbed some powder on a scratch on his own face which he had caused in shaving. It is also stated that the patient with the diseased tongue had herself caught the disease by using a speaking-tube belonging to a man who had died with cancer in the mouth. These facts have caused much speculation as to whether cancer by inoculation is possible. It is known to be a possibility in the case of dumb animals; but human beings have heretofore been supposed to be immune to it. Opinions are divided on the matter, some claiming that a complete chain of evidence has been established; others, that the cut on the cheek merely hastened the development of the disease, which would sooner or later have appeared without it.

**Horseless Carriages.**—For many years experiments have been made to develop a practical automobile carriage for ordinary road use. In France, particularly, these experiments have been brought to the verge of commercial success; and where good roads are to be found, it is not unlikely that in the near future, power-driven carriages and cycles will be largely used. In some of the inventions petroleum or gasoline furnishes the power; in others, electricity; and they appear to surpass the horse in speed, endurance, and economy. The first attempt on record to develop a steam carriage was made in 1801 by Trevithick and Vivian. Recent experiments have been along two lines, one the application of power to the cycle, the other

the production of steam-driven carriages. Cycles driven by petroleum, steam, or electricity are said to have attained a speed of sixty miles an hour. Petroleum seems to be the most practicable source of power. In the cycle invented by M. Millet, said to be the best yet produced, cylinders are attached to the spokes of the rear wheel, the pistons of which are moved in succession by the explosive force of gasoline led from a reservoir over the rear wheel and ignited by an electric spark. Most of the horseless carriages are also propelled by petroleum power. In appearance they resemble ordinary carriages. A steam engine has also been invented, attachable to any carriage.

An interesting contest of automobile carriages was held in France beginning June 11, the course being from Paris to Bordeaux (363 miles) and return.

Sixty-six vehicles propelled by petroleum, steam power, or electricity, and five or six petroleum bicycles competed. The gas, steam, and electric-driven carriages did not make a very good showing. The first prize was taken by the four-seated petroleum carriage of *Les Fils de Peugeot Frères*; the second, by the two-seated petroleum carriage of MM. Panhard and Levassor; the third, by a two-seated carriage, by the winners of the first prize; and the fourth, by a four-seated vehicle, by the same parties. M. Levassor's time to Bordeaux (363 miles) was 22 hours 28 minutes, a speed of about 15 miles an hour: an accident caused a delay of over an hour. The round trip (727 miles) was made in 2 days 53 minutes, or at the rate of 14.9 miles an hour.

It is the opinion of experts that American roads are not yet generally good enough to permit of the extensive use of automobile vehicles. Except in limited localities, where there are broad, hard, and smooth roadbeds, the present types of these carriages could not be used to advantage.

**The Geomagnetifere.**—French scientists have invented a machine, the geomagnetifere, for the distribution of electric currents under the surface of cultivated fields. Its purpose is to apply electricity to the roots of the grain or plant, and thereby stimulate growth.

Roughly speaking, it consists of a tall pole with a number of copper spikes at the top to collect electricity from the atmosphere, and with conductors along the side to lead the gathered electric fluid to the base, where wires ramify it through the soil. The use of this device, it is claimed, increases the productivity of a given acre by fifty per cent, while the cost is much less than that of manure necessary to effect the same result.

**The Psychrometer.**—An instrument known as "the whirled psychrometer," for measuring the humidity of the atmosphere, is used at all the stations of the United States

Weather bureau, having superseded the old hair hygrometer, still in use abroad, which is based on the tendency of a hair to shrink or swell under varying percentages of moisture.

The psychrometer, the invention of Weather bureau officials, consists of two ordinary thermometers mounted on an iron frame so that they can be rapidly rotated by a ratchet device attached to a long handle. One of the thermometers has its bulb wrapped in thin muslin. When it is desired to take the humidity, the muslin surrounding the bulb is thoroughly moistened and the two thermometers are rotated rapidly for about thirty seconds. The evaporation of the moisture from the muslin cools the bulb and lowers the temperature of the thermometer. This operation is repeated two or three times until the lowest temperature is reached. The dry thermometer will not have altered in temperature. The difference between the readings of the dry and wet thermometers is then taken, and by means of tables the percentage of humidity is calculated. The lower the temperature of the wet thermometer, the lower the humidity and drier the atmosphere. When the air is saturated with moisture, as when it is raining, the two thermometers remain at the same temperature, no matter how fast they are whirled. The humidity is then said to be 100 per cent, and either it must be raining or there must be a heavy fog. Sixty-two per cent is a normal amount of humidity, and anything above 70 begins to cause discomfort if the thermometer is at all high. When such is the case the perspiration will not evaporate, and consequently exerts no cooling effect upon the body.

**The Eidoloscope.**—This instrument—which seems to have larger powers than the kinetoscope—is said to reproduce moving objects and their every motion *life size*, and with absolutely lifelike accuracy. It is the invention of Professor Woodville Latham, a native of Mississippi, formerly professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and the same in the University of Mississippi.

It really consists of two instruments—the eidolograph, which is capable of taking 120 pictures, perfectly, in a second, or 7,200 a minute, and the eidoloscope, which projects them life-sized upon a screen of canvas.

**The Gramophone.**—This instrument for the reproduction of sounds, invented by Dr. Berliner, is much simpler, and, it is said, will be much cheaper, than the phonograph. Its records of speech and music are practically indestructible, and easily duplicated by mechanical means; and its utterances can be made so loud as to be heard all over an ordinary-sized house.

**Miscellaneous.**—Tests are being made at the Brooklyn navy yard of a new invention for signalling after dark. The apparatus comprises a frame consisting of twenty adjustable sections, on each of which is a row of electric lamps, and each of which is connected with a separate



wire running to the operating machine. With these illuminated sections the forms of all letters can be indicated; and the required adjustment is made by an operator at a keyboard which resembles that of a typewriting machine.

A novel balloon has been invented by M. Savine, a Russian, resident in Paris. It consists of a combination of the ordinary hydrogen gas bag, with its appended basket, and a second balloon, to be inflated with hot air, suspended below the basket, and itself bearing a metal car. In the latter will be carried a supply of petroleum, the burning of which will replenish the supply of hot air at will, and facilitate ascent and descent. The inventor talks of journeying first to New York and later to the north pole.

An improved type-setting machine has been invented by Father Calendoli, a Sicilian monk. It is said to set 50,000 letters an hour, equivalent to the work of twenty compositors; but its practical value remains to be tested. Its distinguishing feature is the use of the octave and chord system of the piano, whereby an entire word may be put in type by a single movement of the hand.

A German chemist has discovered a new compound, to which the name "crostase" has been given, which will solidify when heated, and revert to the liquid state on cooling below 32° Fahrenheit. It is said to be obtained by mixing equal parts of phenol, camphor, and saporine with a small addition of essence of trebenthine. Certain substances previously known, such as albumen, harden when exposed to heat, but once they have attained this condition they cannot be made to resume the liquid state.

"Gelsoline" is the name given to a new fabric prepared from the bark of the mulberry tree without the intervention of the silkworm. The bark is retted and the fibres treated like flax, being then purified with soap and soda. The new material is obtainable at one-tenth the price of flax, and is very strong. It is now being manufactured in Italy, and is used for upholstery purposes.

A process of making Damascus steel is said to have been discovered by S. R. Dawson of Des Moines, Iowa. The steel is flexible, but will not break, and is said to retain its edge longer than that made by any other method. A company with \$500,000 capital has been organized to develop the industry.

It is claimed for "pegamoid," a product recently placed on the markets in Europe, that it will render

materials of any kind absolutely impervious to water. It will not injure the most delicate fabric, we are told; will not rot, as rubber does; and leaves flexibility of fabrics unimpaired.

Later experiments by Professor K. Olszewski have led him to correct slightly his figures previously given for the critical and boiling temperature of hydrogen (p. 459). The critical temperature is now given as  $-234.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., and the boiling point at normal pressure as  $-243.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



## EDUCATION.

**The Pan-American Congress.**—This important gathering—full name the Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education—held its sessions in Toronto, Ont., July 18–25. In the nature and breadth of topics discussed, it resembled the great Parliament of Religions held in Chicago during the World's Fair in 1893; but it differed from the earlier gathering in that its primary object was practical. As stated by its president, Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Smith of St. Paul, Minn., its object was—

“To bring workers in all religious bodies into closer association with other Christians in all the great educational, philanthropic, and reform movements of modern Christianity. \* \* \* Instead of seeking to set forth the speculative difference of various creeds, the object sought is the practical union of practical men in behalf of practical affairs which make for the redemption of the world.”

It thus differed in one important respect from the gathering of 1893, at which much time was spent in exposition of various religious doctrines. For several reasons, the Toronto gathering had a much smaller attendance, and attracted much less general attention, than its predecessor.

The delegates were welcomed in addresses by ex-Mayor McMurrich and Mayor Kennedy of Toronto, Rev. Dr. Sims, president of the Ministerial Association of the city, and Rev. Father Ryan, Roman Catholic. The president, Dr. Smith, delivered the inaugural address.

The following were the principal speakers, and their subjects: Hon. C. C. Bonney of Chicago, ex-president of the World's Fair congress of religions, on “The New Movement for the Unity and Peace of the World,” an exposition of the national and international workings of the spreading idea of human brotherhood; Hon. Henry Wade Rogers, LL. D., president of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., on “Christianity and Education,” a plea for the continued association of

the two mightiest factors of modern civilization; Rev. D. N. Beach of Cambridge, Mass., on "Municipal Reform," describing how the saloon has been banished from Cambridge; Hon. C. R. Skinner, state superintendent of the New York public schools, on "What Does America Owe to the Public Schools?"; Dr. Bennet of Akron, O., on applied Christianity as the remedy for the strife between capital and labor; Hon. A. B. Stickney of St. Paul, Minn., on "A New Field for Educational Effort," a plea for a more practical education of the farming and working classes to counteract the growing tendency to urban and professional life; President Thwing of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., on "What More Can the American College Do for the American Life?," a paper read in the absence of the writer by Rev. A. Moore of St. Paul, deploring the increasing tendency to luxury and lavish spending in college life as tending to divorce it from the life of the people; Dr. Pate of Orangeburg, S. C., on "Christ, the Ideal Teacher;" Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, Ill., on "The Settlement Idea"—the idea of securing for the poor and oppressed toilers of great cities some of the helps and comforts of social life; Rev. Father Ryan of Toronto, on "Organization of Charity and the Catholic Church;" Dr. George W. Gray of Chicago, on "The Forward Movement" of rescue work in the slums, the greatest obstacle to the success of which is the saloon; Rev. Dr. Edwards of Chicago, on "Reforming Printer's Ink," a plea for purer literature for boys; Rev. A. C. Courtice, B. A., B. D., editor of *The Christian Guardian*, Toronto, on "Subjective and Objective Methods of Reform," showing the inadequacy of the latter without the former, the need of reform of the individual in order to reform of society or the state; Bishop Gilbert of St. Paul, on "The Outlook for Church Unity," an optimistic prophecy of ultimate organic unity; Captain C. Gardener, U. S. A., of Detroit, Mich., on "Relief by Work," detailing the methods of the "potato patch plan" so successfully adopted in Detroit and elsewhere (p. 472); Rev. Dr. Conaty of Worcester, Mass., on "The Roman Catholic Church in the Educational Movements of To-Day," showing how the church can adapt its policy to the changing spirit of the times; Dr. H. K. Carroll, editor of *The Independent*, New York city, on "The Religious Development of the United States;" Mrs. Charles Henrotin of Chicago, on "The Educational Value of Woman's Clubs;" and Mrs. Lydia von F. Mountford, on "A Woman's View of American Christianity," sarcastically critical of the inconsistencies of some Christian people, and appealing for complete emancipation of woman.

**National Educational Association.**—The thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Educational Association of the United States was held in Denver, Colo., July 5-13. The attendance was unusually large, estimates placing the number of visitors above 15,000.

The first few days were given to the sessions of the National Council of Education, composed of sixty prominent educators. A committee of nine was appointed to report within two years on the reorganization of ungraded schools, on which subject recommendations had been submitted by Superintendent Henry Sabin of Des Moines, Iowa. The following officers of the council were elected for the ensuing year:

H. S. Tarbell, Providence, R. I., president; Earl Barnes, Menlo Park, Cal., vice-president; Miss Bettie A. Dutton, Cleveland, secretary and treasurer; Charles De Garmo, Swarthmore, Penn.; David L. Koepke, Minneapolis; J. B. Preston, Jackson, Miss., and James M. Green, Trenton, N. J., executive committee.

On July 9 the regular sessions of the association began.

The retiring president, Professor Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College, New York city, delivered a scholarly and eloquent address on "What Knowledge is of Most Worth?," depicting the trend of modern philosophic and even scientific thought as away from the old and once dreaded materialism based on a crude sensationalistic psychology, and toward an enlightened idealism which finds the primary and underlying energy of all things in the self-activity of spirit. Professor Joseph Le Conte of the University of California, on the other hand, upheld the evolutionary doctrine in its entirety.

One session was devoted to the teaching of patriotism. George H. Martin, one of the supervisors of schools in Boston, Mass., spoke of the need of a renewal of the old sense of personal responsibility. Professor Joseph Baldwin of the University of Texas, and State Superintendent Preston of Mississippi, also spoke on this subject.

Considerable time was given up to discussion of correlation and co-ordination of studies. Assistant-Superintendent Farrell of New York criticised severely the attempt to introduce correlation or concentration of studies at too early a period in the child's school life; and strong papers in favor of correlation were presented by President De Garmo of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, Professor Charles A. McMurray of Normal University, Illinois, and Professor Wilbur S. Jackman of the Cook County (Ill.) Normal School.

Among other noteworthy addresses were the following: "Education of Public Opinion," by State Superintendent Skinner of New York; "Education According to Nature," a severe criticism of Rousseau's *Émile* and Herbert Spencer's *Education*, by Chancellor Payne of the University of Nashville, Tenn.; and an outline of the educational plans connected with the Atlanta exposition, together with a plea for united effort for their consummation, by ex-Governor Northen of Georgia, who is in charge of the educational side of the exposition.

The social features of the Denver convention of the National Association were of special prominence. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Newton C. Dougherty, Peoria, Ill.; secretary, Edwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.; treasurer, I. C. McNeill, Kansas City, Mo.

**Miscellaneous.**—About the middle of September the important announcement was made that the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., had decided to open its doors to women and laymen on and after October 1, 1895. Hitherto only priests were admitted; but now not only nuns but female students generally will be allowed to take the full course. Women will not, however, be allowed to receive any degrees.

A remarkable law was enacted by the last legislature of Florida upon recommendation of the state superintendent of education, making it a punishable offense for any school, public or private, in the state, to allow white and colored students to be boarded or educated in the same school, and forbidding all persons to patronize or teach such schools.

The fifth annual report of Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, for the school year ended November 30, 1893, was made public September 30.

It shows that in the year 1892-3 the whole number of pupils enrolled in schools and colleges, public and private, in the United States, was 15,083,630, or 22.5 per cent of the entire population. This was an increase over the preceding year of 370,697. The enrolment of pupils in the public schools for the year numbered 13,510,719, an increase of 1.92 per cent over the preceding year, while the average attendance increased 3.45 per cent. There were employed in the year 122,056 male and 260,954 female teachers. The number of school-houses was 236,426, valued, with their contents and appurtenances, at \$398,435,039. The school revenue for the year was \$165,000,000; the total expenditures were \$163,000,000.

The number of public high schools reported was 2,812, employing 9,489 teachers, and having 232,951 pupils enrolled. Reports were received from 1,434 private high schools and academies employing 6,261 teachers and giving instruction to 96,147 pupils. There were 451 universities and colleges for men and for both sexes; of these 310 were co-educational, an increase of 3 per cent in two years. The total number of instructors was 10,247, and of pupils 140,053. Colleges for women alone numbered 143, with 2,114 teachers and 12,949 students.

As the result of professional education in the year, there were graduated 4,911 medical students, 2,852 dental students, 3,394 pharmacists, 6,776 law students, and 7,836 theological students. The graduates of normal schools numbered 4,491; the number of students was 53,465.

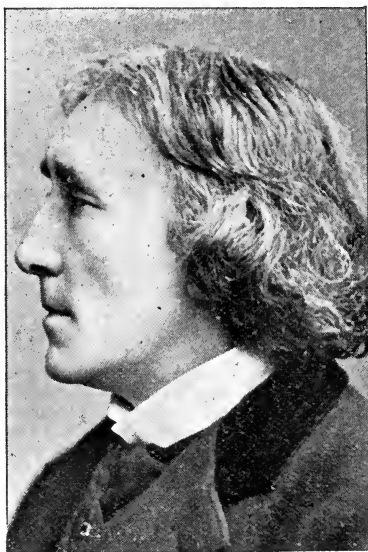


## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THIS fall's season of entertainment has already witnessed the production in America of several important plays. Foremost among these in dramatic interest must be placed *King Arthur*, a drama in four acts, by Comyns Carr, which was staged for the first time on this continent by Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in the Academy of Music, Montreal, Que., September 19. The play was presented for the first time on any stage at the Lyceum theatre, London, Eng., January 12, 1895 (p. 220).

Sir Henry Irving also produced in Montreal, for the first time in America, on September 21, Dr. A. Conan Doyle's one-act play, *A Story of Waterloo*.

The central figure of the piece is Corporal Brewster of the Royal Scots, now eighty-six years old, who still delights to tell "the story of Waterloo," in which he played an important part by successfully conveying ammunition through a burning wood to the soldiers who badly needed it.



SIR HENRY IRVING,  
GREAT ENGLISH ACTOR.

*The Chieftain*, an opera, by F. C. Burnand, editor of *Punch*, music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, first brought out in London, Eng., in December, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 930), was presented for the first time in America at Abbey's theatre, New York city, September 9, by Francis Wilson and his company. It is having a most successful run in this country, and is far superior to the average comic opera. An outline of the play was given in this review at the time of its appearance in England.

Other noteworthy productions have been: *The Capitol*, by Augustus Thomas, a play of Washington life, at the Standard theatre, New York city, September 9; *The Great Diamond Robbery*, a melodrama of to-day, all the scenes of which are laid in New York, by E. M. Allfriend and A. C. Wheeler, at the American theatre, New York city, September 4; *That Imprudent Young Couple*, a three-act comedy by Henry Guy Carleton, at the Empire theatre, New York city, September 23; *A Social Highwayman*, arranged by Miss M. A. Stone from the story written by Miss Elizabeth Phipps Train, at the Garrick theatre, New York city, September 24; *The Wizard of the Nile*, a three-

act comic opera by Harry B. Smith, music by Victor Herbert, at the Alvin theatre, Pittsburg, Penn., September 30; *In Sight of St. Paul's*, a five-act drama by Sutton Vane, at the Bowdoin Square theatre, Boston, Mass., September 30; and *The Queen of Liars*, a three-act drama adapted by H. G. Fiske from the French of Alphonse Daudet, at the Duquesne theatre, Pittsburg, Penn., September 30.

From abroad the chief item of interest to the musical world is the announcement that the remains found in the churchyard of St. John's in Leipsic, in October, 1894, on the spot which tradition had pointed out as the burial place of Johann Sebastian Bach, have been positively identified as those of that great composer, the organist of St. Thomas's school, who died July 28, 1750. The remains were identified by Professor His, the eminent anatomist of the University of Leipsic; and a committee has been formed there to collect funds for a monument to the composer's memory.

The celebration of the national *Eisteddfod* of Wales was opened at Llanelly, July 30, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of bards, members of parliament, and other notabilities. These yearly musical and literary competitions—tournaments of song and recitation—are in reality festivals for the encouragement of mental effort and the preservation of historic tradition. They are conducted by the people with some of the rites and ceremonies in vogue among their Druidical progenitors.



## ARCHÆOLOGY.

ANOTHER ancient Greek hymn set to music, recalling the discovery made in the latter part of 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 866), has been brought to light by the French excavations at Delphi. It is inscribed on two large slabs of stone, which have been unearthed in the building described by Pausanias as the "Treasury of the Athenians."

The find of 1893 included fourteen fragments of various sizes, four of which were distinguished from the others by a difference in the notation of the music. These four were introduced to the public last year as the "Hymn to Apollo" (Vol. 4, p. 251). The latter find includes another large fragment, to which the remaining ten of the first discovery can be adjusted, thus giving us a second hymn. The

decipherment and transcription of the words and music, have, as before, been intrusted to MM. Henri Weil and Théodore Reinach.

The purport of both the hymns is substantially the same. After an invocation of the Muses, the poet gives various legends of Apollo's life and works, ending with the slaughter of the Gauls at Delphi in 279 B.C.; and then implores the god's protection for Delphi and Athens and the government at Rome. The date is, therefore, after 146 B.C., when the Romans took possession of Greece. Apart from the music, the hymns are not particularly interesting.

The duration of the musical notes is indicated by the syllables that were sung with them. Thus, for example, where three notes are attached to a word of one long syllable followed by two short syllables, they answer roughly to a crotchet followed by two quavers. The pitch of the notes is indicated by various letters of the alphabet. In the first hymn the letters were those that the Greeks prescribed for use with voices; but in this second hymn they are those that were prescribed for use with instruments. As the Delphians would not likely have written down the accompaniment and omitted the song itself, it is supposed that the instruments and voices were here in unison.

A discovery of importance for the history of early Christian literature is credited to Dr. Karl Schmidt of Cairo, Egypt. In the library of the cloister of Aekmîm—the same library in which the Gospel and the Apocalypse of Peter and the Apocalypse of Elijah were found—Dr. Schmidt recently came across an old Coptic manuscript containing a record of conversations between Christ and his disciples. Both the beginning and the conclusion have been lost through mutilation of the manuscript.

The chief subject of conversation is the resurrection of Christ, which is reported in detail and in such a manner as to combine the narratives of the four gospels. The object of the writing is to warn the reader against unbelief, especially gnosticism. There is a long discussion of the resurrection of the body. The work shows itself to be an apocryphal missive of the apostles to the congregations, and reveals the congregational orthodoxy in the early church. Like the Apocalypse of Peter, it shows also that the church was not always able to resist the temptation of following the gnostic trend of thought. Its date, approximately, is 160 A.D.





**RELIGION.**

**Christian Endeavor Convention.**—The fourteenth annual convention of the United Society of Christian Endeavor was held in Boston, Mass., July 10–15. Registered delegates to the number of 56,265, of many races and from many lands, were in attendance. The report of General Secretary John W. Baer contained the following interesting statistics:

“Each year the Christian Endeavor wheel widens; each year thousands of spokes are added. Last year our wheel was strengthened by 7,750 new societies, or spokes, if you please. This is the largest increase of any one year since the wheel commenced revolving fourteen years ago. Spoke after spoke passes our vision rapidly, in all 41,229. Of these, 4,712 are from other lands.

“Pennsylvania still leads, with 4,139; New York next, with 3,822; Ohio, 2,787; Illinois, 2,446; Indiana, 1,762; Iowa, 1,563; Massachusetts, 1,309; Kansas, 1,247; Missouri, 1,133; Michigan, 1,082; New Jersey, 1,045, etc. In all, from the United States, 33,412, against 28,696 last year. And now we have an individual membership from every clime and every nation, with skins of varying color, of which 480 are red, 20,300 are yellow, 109,400 are black, and 2,343,560 are white; in all, a great interracial brotherhood of 2,473,740.

“In the United States the denominational representation is as follows: The Presbyterians still lead, with 5,283 young people's societies and 2,269 junior societies; the Congregationalists have 3,990 young people's societies and 1,908 junior societies; the Disciples of Christ and Christians, 2,687 young people's societies and 862 junior societies; the Baptists, 2,686 young people's societies and 801 junior societies; Methodist Episcopal, 931 young people's societies and 391 junior societies; Methodist Protestants, 853 young people's societies and 247 junior societies; Lutherans, 798 young people's societies and 245 junior societies; Cumberland Presbyterians, 699 young people's societies and 231 junior societies; and so on through a long list.”

At the session of July 12, a federation of the different societies into a World's Christian Endeavor Union was unanimously decided upon. The idea originated with the Rev. W. J. L. Closs, president of the New South Wales union, who presented an outline of a model constitution for a world's union. A committee of five was appointed to formulate a constitution after Mr. Closs's model. Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, was unanimously elected president of the world's union, and accepted office for one year. J. W. Baer and William Shaw of Boston, secretary and treasurer respectively of the United Society, were provisionally elected to the same office in the world's union, the first general meeting of which will be held next year in Washington, D. C., at the time of the regular United Society convention.

The Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church also held its sixth annual convention in Boston during the second week in July.

**Baptist Young People's Union.**—Another great gathering was the fifth international (United States and Canadian) convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America in Baltimore, Md., July 18-21.

Like the Christian Endeavor movement, the Baptist Young People's Union has had a remarkably rapid growth. It began with about 1,500 delegates at Chicago, Ill., in July, 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 457); in Toronto, Ont., in 1894, 5,714 enrolled delegates were in attendance; and this year the number reached 6,559. Mr. John H. Chapman, a business man of Chicago, has been president of the union since its inception; and Rev. Dr. Frank L. Wilkins its secretary.

Unlike a Christian Endeavor convention, which is a mass meeting, the B. Y. P. U. A. convention is a strictly delegated body; and, unlike an Epworth League convention, which is exclusively denominational, it does not forbid its members to enjoy inter-denominational privileges such as are offered by the societies of Christian Endeavor. All Baptist young people, whatever their form of local organization, or if unorganized, are welcome to membership.

The work of the B. Y. P. U. A. is largely educational. Three courses of study are conducted through its organ, *The Baptist Union*—a Bible Readers' course, a Conquest Missionary course, and a Sacred Literature course. Regular annual examinations are held, the societies that excel being rewarded.

One important resolution of the convention, was to the effect that the union was opposed to the saloon and the liquor traffic in all its phases.

**Brotherhood of St. Andrew.**—September 26-29 was the date set this year for the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Louisville, Ky.

The origin of this organization dates back twelve years to the meeting of about a dozen young men of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church in Chicago, Ill., who agreed to pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man to some service where he could hear the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Though composed of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it is not controlled by that church, but makes its own laws, and orders its own actions. In the United States it has now 1,200 chapters with 12,000 members; in Canada, 175 chapters, 2,000 members; in Australia, 30 chapters, 300 members; in Scotland, 12 chapters, 150 members. There is not yet any regular organization in England, although fifteen chapters, with about 200 members, have been formed there under charters from Scotland.

**Other Religious Matters.**—A prominent question now under discussion in the Methodist Church is that of the admission of women as delegates to the Conferences. The British Wesleyan Conference in August, by a vote of 187 to 169, left the matter *in statu quo* by declining to take any action on the report of the committee favoring the admission of women.

This question has been before the church in the United States for twenty years. Women were elected as alternate delegates to the General Conferences of 1880 and 1884; but their principals in all cases attended. In 1888 five women were elected as principal delegates, and appeared in the Conference with the proper credentials. They were, however, refused admission, by a very close vote. In 1892 the General Conference merely submitted to the annual conferences what is known as the "Hamilton amendment" on this subject, to be voted upon. Final action on the part of the General Conference may therefore be looked for in the near future.—Two other questions are also up for consideration,—one relating to a proposed increase in the number of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the other concerning the length of the pastoral term, and the effects of the change from three years to five.

The Epworth League has now over 14,000 chapters regularly chartered, and over 3,000 junior chapters.

On September 20 a Methodist church was dedicated in Rome, Italy, an American Methodist bishop officiating.

Several cases of arrest and imprisonment of Seventh-day Adventists have recently been reported from Maryland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Colorado, Georgia, and elsewhere, which have attracted attention to the subject of Sunday legislation. In all cases, apparently, a positive state law has been broken by the prosecution of ordinary work on Sundays. The offenders, however, are conscientious in their obedience to the law except on this one point. In their opinion a higher than human law commands observance of the seventh day of the week instead of the first day—Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, instead of Sunday—as the day of weekly rest; and they protest against being deprived of the right peacefully to follow their ordinary vocations on every other day.

It was announced early in August that the different branches of the order of Franciscan monks, which includes the Capuchins, had decided to reunite under one administration. The order was founded by St. Francis of Assisi, but became divided shortly after his death.



## SOCIOLOGY.

ONE of the tendencies of to-day, noticeable in all the churches, is to turn aside from mere controversy over dogmas and creeds, and to direct the activity of Christian work along the line of a practical uplifting of humanity. An instance of this, worthy of note, is found in the action of Bishop Potter of New York, who



MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY,  
PROMINENT ADVOCATE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

spent one month this summer, during the usual holiday season, in mission work at the Cathedral mission in Stanton street, New York, in one of the poorest and most crowded districts of the city.

At a meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association in July, the following remarkable resolution, proposed by Miss Susan B. Anthony, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of every self-respecting woman in the state of Kansas to fold her hands and refuse to help any moral, religious, charitable, reform, or political association, un-

til the men of the state shall strike the suffrage clause of the constitution." adjective 'male' from the

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America held its twenty-fifth annual convention in New York city, August 7-9. Over 1,200 delegates attended, representing 864 societies, and a membership of over 65,000. The president, Rev. J. M. Cleary of Minneapolis, Minn., in the course of his address, said:

"A man cannot be a good Catholic, a docile, faithful child of the church, and be engaged in the unbecoming business of conducting a saloon."

The resolutions, as adopted, reiterated devotion to total abstinence, asked Catholics to "get out and keep out of the saloon busi-

ness," approved the execution of the laws closing saloons on Sunday and as early as possible on Saturday, urged the enactment of laws to remove screens from saloons and allow but a single entrance, offered co-operation for temperance with non-Catholics, and asked Catholic newspapers to refuse liquor advertisements.



### IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

**I**N January of the present year the United States court of appeals for the District of Columbia decided that the clauses of the McKinley tariff act of 1890, granting bounties on sugar, were unconstitutional (p. 223). Acting on this decision, Comptroller R. B. Bowler of the United States treasury, in July, refused to pay the back claims of sugar producers for bounties during the season of 1893, prior to the repeal of the law and the declaration of its unconstitutionality. He refused to pay these claims in spite of the fact that congress had appropriated \$238,000 for their settlement; and he has persisted in his refusal. The claimants have appealed from the decision of Comptroller Bowler to Secretary Carlisle.

Perhaps the most important issue involved in the case is the question of the power of an executive officer to exercise judicial functions, and to limit the power of congress to give away the public money. If no executive officer is to have the power to prevent payment of an unconstitutional appropriation, then the only check upon the power of congress to spend public funds is found in its own loyalty to the constitution—a guarantee which not a few consider inadequate.

The recent decision in the Bell telephone case, involving the validity of the Berliner microphone patent (p. 475), has been appealed to the United States supreme court.



## DISASTERS.

**American:—**

*Storms and Floods.*—A severe storm, July 4 to 7, swept over the entire eastern watershed of the Rocky mountains from the Nebraska and Iowa lines to Texas, causing great loss of life and destruction of property. Twelve persons were drowned at Winona, Mo.

On July 13 five lives were lost in a storm which struck Cherry Hill, N. J., and also did much damage in Plainfield, N. J., Harlem, N. Y., and on Long Island.

A terrific wind and rain storm swept over Kansas and Missouri, July 30. At Fort Scott, Kan., four inches of water fell in seven hours, and two boys were drowned in the streets. The next day sixteen lives were lost by floods caused by rain in Socorro, New Mexico.

*Fires.*—Five men were burned to death and one fatally injured at the burning of Case's livery stable, Congress street, Detroit, Mich., July 10.

In early July forest fires did much damage in the upper part of the lower peninsula of Michigan. The town of Wallin was destroyed.

On July 15 the steamer *Cibola*, of the Niagara Navigation Company, plying between Toronto, Ont., and Lewiston, N. Y., was burned at the latter place, her third engineer losing his life in the hold. The custom house and American hotel near the Lewiston dock were also destroyed.

On September 8 a large portion of Liverpool, N. S., was destroyed by fire; loss, between \$50,000 and \$75,000; small insurance.

*Railroad.*—On July 9, at Craig's Road, a station on the Grand Trunk about fourteen miles west of Levis, Quebec, a train filled with excursionists on the way to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, was run into by another train similarly loaded. Over twelve were killed, and about thirty wounded.

On August 30 a train on the Central road, filled with Knights of Pythias and their friends, from Macon, Ga., was wrecked by the engine leaving the track at Pope's Ferry, twelve miles from Macon. Two were killed, and over eight injured.

On September 2 two rear collisions occurred on the New York & Sea Beach road, at Bay Ridge and Woodlawn stations, resulting in the death of two persons, serious injury of twelve, and slight injury of forty-one others.

On September 11 a collision between passenger trains on the Great Northern road, near Melby, Minn., a flag station between Ashton and Evansville, caused the death of five persons and the injury of about a dozen others.

*Miscellaneous.*—A trolley car loaded with Sunday-school pupils on their way to a picnic at Victoria Park, near Toronto, Ont., on July 13, was run into by another car. One child was killed; two persons were fatally, and three seriously injured.

On August 8, by the partial collapse of an eight-story building in course of construction at West Third street and West Broadway, New York city, fourteen workmen were killed, and several injured. A defective foundation for one of the columns, and neglect of the precautions required by law, were the causes of the disaster. Six persons have been indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter in the second degree.

On August 19 about twenty-five men, women, and children perished as the result of a boiler explosion which wrecked the Gumry hotel, Denver, Colo.

By the explosion of a furnace at the Edgar Thomson steel works of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock, Penn., August 20, eight workmen lost their lives.

On August 20 seven men were drowned in the harbor of Buffalo, N. Y., by the foundering of the pleasure steam yacht *Rung Brothers*.

On August 29 thirteen miners were drowned near Central City, Colo., by the flooding of the drifts in which they were working.

On September 25, by the explosion of sixty-five pounds of giant powder in the Belgian mine at Adelaide Park, near Leadville, Colo., six miners were killed and two fatally injured.

### Foreign:—

*Marine.*—On July 21, 148 lives were lost by the sinking of the Italian steamer *Maria P.* in collision with the *Ortigia* off the island of Tino, near the mouth of the bay of Spezia in Italy. The *Maria P.* was loaded with emigrants for South America.

On August 8 the British steamer *Catterhun*, of the Eastern & Australian Steamship Company, from Sydney, N. S. W., to Hong-Kong, China, was wrecked on the Seal rocks 110 miles north of Sydney, during a gale, with a loss of about sixty lives. Treasure to the amount of 11,000 sovereigns was also lost.

A decision in the case of the owners of the *Elbe* (pp. 229 and 483) against the owners of the *Crathie*, was rendered August 10 by the admiralty court at Bremerhaven, Germany.

The court found for the former, and held that Mate Craig, of the *Crathie*, was guilty of quitting the bridge of his ship before the collision without adequate reason. The chief officer of the watch on the *Elbe* was censured also for neglecting to shift his helm and use his steam signals. The verdict exonerates the captain of the *Crathie* from all blame for not rescuing the crew and passengers of the *Elbe*, inasmuch as his own vessel was dangerously damaged by the collision.

On the night of July 14 the British sailing ship *Prince Oscar*, bound from Liverpool to Iquique, Peru, was sunk about 380 miles off the coast of Brazil in collision with an unknown vessel, which also sank. All but four of the crew of the *Prince Oscar* were saved; but all on the unknown ship were drowned.

At midnight on September 18 the Spanish cruiser *Sanchez Barcaiztegui* (920 tons, 1,100 horse-power, 7 guns) was sunk in collision with the coasting steamer *Mortera* off Morro Castle, near the entrance to the harbor of Havana, Cuba. Admiral Parejo and thirty-four of the crew of the war-ship were drowned.

On September 19 the Netherlands-American steamer *Edam*, from New York to Amsterdam, was sunk in collision with the steamer *Turkestan* of the Anglo-Arabian & Persian Steamship Company of London, Eng., fifty miles off Start point, a headland on the southern coast of England in the county of Devon. No lives were lost.

On September 29 the Spanish cruiser *Christobal Colon* ran aground off Bajos de los Colorados, Cuba, and was lost. Her crew, with the exception of three sailors unaccounted for, were all saved. The vessel was of 1,130 tons' displacement, 1,500 horse-power, and carried 10 guns.

*Railroad.*—On July 26 twelve persons were killed and fifty or more injured by the wrecking of a train near St. Brieuc, France.

On July 28 a railroad train conveying Japanese troops returning from the campaign in China, was derailed by a heavy sea while running along the sea wall approaching Kobe. The engine and eleven cars plunged into the bay, and 140 men were drowned.

*Miscellaneous.*—On July 3 five men were killed and thirteen injured by a boiler explosion on the Italian torpedo-boat *Aquila*.



A remarkable disaster occurred at the old German town of Brůx, in the coal-producing district of northwestern Bohemia. Twenty-five houses were totally, and many others partially, destroyed on the night of July 19, through the caving in of the surface ground, caused by shifting of the sand layers beneath—a phenomenon not uncommon in coal regions. Fortunately, no lives were lost; but much distress was caused.

On July 27 about thirty miners were killed by an explosion of fire damp and coal dust in the Prinz von Preussen mine near Bocum, Westphalia. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by lightning.

Eleven people were killed and 200 head of cattle destroyed by an avalanche at Ledmy in the Bernese *oberland*, Switzerland, September 10.

Great destruction of life and property by earthquakes was reported from Honduras September 12.



## LITERATURE.

### Science:—

*Lakes of North America.* A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology. By Israel C. Russell, professor of geology, University of Michigan. Pp. 125. 8vo. Illustrated. Indexed. Cloth. \$1.65. Boston: Ginn & Co.

“The origin of lake-basins and their place in topographic development; the movements of lake waters; the topography of lake shores; the relation of lakes to climatic environment; the life histories of fresh and of saline lakes, are some of the subjects discussed. The scenery of some of the most remarkable lakes in North America is described in popular language. Brief histories are presented of the former lakes of the humid Lamertian basin, and of their contemporaries, Lakes Bonneville and Lahontan, in the arid regions of the West.”

*Electricity for Everybody.* Its Nature and Uses Explained. By Philip Atkinson, A. M., Ph. D., author of *Elements of Static Electricity*, etc. With one hundred illustrations, and portrait of the author as a frontispiece. 239 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: The Century Co.

Any person of intelligence, without previous training, who will

attentively study the pages of this book, will obtain a working knowledge of electric science in all its principal details.

*The Practical Application of Dynamo Electric Machinery.* By Carl K. MacFadden and William D. Ray. Illustrated. Pp. 167. Cloth. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

There is hardly a profession which has not been affected by the development of electricity, and there is a growing demand for information as to its nature and uses and the various kinds of apparatus by which it is generated and employed. In this handy little compendium, intended rather for the general reader than the expert, will be found full and clear descriptions of the *modus operandi* of the most generally used class of electrical machinery.

*A Text-Book of Zoögeography.* By Frank E. Beddard, M. A., (Oxon.) F. R. S., prosector of the Zoölogical Society of London, and lecturer on biology at Guy's Hospital. Cambridge Natural Science Manuals. (Biological series.) General editor, Arthur E. Shipley, M. A., fellow and tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge. 246 pp. 12mo. \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

"For those who have not the time or opportunity to consult the works of Wallace, Drude, Murray, and others, Mr. Beddard's *Text-book*, as embodying all the most recent conclusions on the question, may be recommended as a clear and concise statement of the subject. It is also a further step toward scientific exactness in geographical distribution, which only lacks an international consensus of opinion on the zoölogical divisions of the globe to render it complete."

*The Story of the Plants.* By Grant Allen. Library of Useful Stories. Illustrated. 213 pp. 16mo. 40 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"In this work the writer puts before his readers the principles of vegetable physiology, according to the Darwinian theory, in a way that must be readily seized by any one of average intelligence and education. An idea of the manual may be gained by glancing at some of its chapters—'How Plants Came to Differ;' 'How Plants Eat;' 'How Plants Drink;' 'How Plants Marry;' and so on—which invest the subject at once with unusual interest, and present it in a new and attractive light."

### Philosophy and Psychology:—

*Mental Development in the Child and the Race.* By Professor James Mark Baldwin. 496 pp. 8vo. \$2.60. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Professor Baldwin's theory is that the mind grows just like a physical organism, and that it is not "a fixed substance, with fixed attributes." Hence, he reasons, it is of the utmost importance to study the mind of the child. \* \* \* In general we may say that the aim of the author is to establish imitation as the fundamental fact in the natural history of mind, and that he writes with much vivacity and persuasiveness.

*Outlines of Psychology.* Designed for use in teachers' classes, normal schools, and institutes, and as a guide for all students of applied psychology. By Henry G. Williams, A. M., superintendent of schools, Lynchburg, O. 3d edition. 151 pp. Indexed. Cloth. 75 cents. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

This work is not a text-book for a student unacquainted with the subject, but is essentially a working manual for the teacher of psychology. It presents a very suggestive topical outline which can be made the basis of instruction in various ways, and which covers the field with adequate fulness. It contains an outline of the science of pedagogy and of methodology, a history of education, and chapters on "The New Pedagogics" and "How to Observe Children," besides a bibliography of the subject, and questions based on the text.

### **Political Economy, Civics, and Sociology:—**

*Catholic Socialism.* By Francesco S. Nitti. Translated from the second Italian edition by Mary Mackintosh. With an introduction by David G. Ritchie, M. A. 432 pp. Indexed. Svo. \$3.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

This remarkable work appeared in the original in 1890; and in the minds of some is closely connected with the issuance of the encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII. in May, 1891, on social and labor problems (Vol. 1, p. 325). Although mainly concerned with the study of socialism on the continent of Europe, the work also gives a clear presentation of the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States on social questions, as represented by the views of leading prelates.

*Practical Christian Sociology.* A special series of lectures delivered before Princeton Theological Seminary, and Marietta College, by Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D. Cloth. 12mo. 524 pp. Illustrated with 22 portraits. \$1.50. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

An up-to-date book. The first part of the book is occupied mainly with the lectures which the author delivered in February of this year before Princeton Theological Seminary. These lectures discuss fairly, thoroughly, and ably the questions of temperance, Sabbath reform, gambling, purity, civil service, ballot reform, municipal reform, education, immigration, divorce, woman suffrage, and all the other social problems, not separately, but in their relations to each other as parts of one great problem, which is presented from the standpoints, first, of the church; second, of the family and education; third, of capital and labor; and fourth, of citizenship. The book is illustrated with portraits of the author and of Dr. Josiah Strong, Dr. Joseph Cook, Lady Somerset, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Bishop Vincent, Anthony Comstock, Miss Mary H. Hunt, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Professor R. T. Ely, Mrs. Helen Campbell, Miss Jane Addams, General William Booth, Dr. Washington Gladden, Lady Aberdeen, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Dr. F. E. Clark, Miss Willard, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Theodore Roosevelt. The appendixes include chronological

data of progress from the beginning of the second century, closing with a most valuable record of reform progress in 1895. There are also valuable letters from Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Professor R. T. Ely, and President E. B. Andrews, numerous tables and a great amount of fresh statistics on all social problems. Much of what the author says is of the nature of expert testimony, the value of which is enhanced by the history of the witness, whose life work has been identified with questions of reform, culminating in the establishing of the National Bureau of Reform at Washington, of which he is superintendent. Joseph Cook has written the introduction. One of the valuable features of the book is the abundant indexes, including a Bible Index, an Index of Modern Authors Quoted, an Index of Places Sociologically Considered, and a very full Topical Index, which is both alphabetical and analytical.

The book keeps in mind the need of pastors and workingmen of a text-book at once condensed and plain-spoken, that will give the important facts and arguments to busy men and women for the smallest expenditure of time and money.

*Facts About Money.* By J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph.D., author of *History of Bimetallism in the United States*, etc. Including the debate with W. H. Harvey ("Coin") at the Illinois Club, Chicago, May 17, 1895. Illustrated. The Lucile series. 275 pp. and appendix. 12mo. Paper. 50c. Chicago: E. A. Weeks.

Prof. Laughlin is the head of the department of political economy in Chicago, and was before at Harvard. In this volume he gives an answer from the gold single standard standpoint to *Coin's Financial School*, by W. H. Harvey (p. 490). The volume also contains a debate between Messrs. Harvey and Laughlin, and tables and diagrams on the currency.

*Patriotic Citizenship.* By Thomas J. Morgan, LL. D., author of *Studies in Pedagogy*, etc. Illustrated. 368 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.00. New York: American Book Co.

"The present volume is upon an original plan. It contains a series of chapters upon patriotism, the flag, the great periods and episodes in the history of the United States, the principles of civil and religious liberty, the problems of emigration, labor, and capital, and so on. The author asks a series of questions and then proceeds briefly to answer them. Each question and answer is followed by a page or two of quotations from American writers in further elucidation of the topic. The book is so arranged as to be a very useful one for school reading, and it can readily be made the basis for much familiar discourse between teacher and pupils."

*Money and Banking Illustrated by American History.* By Horace White. Illustrated. Indexed. With appendixes. Cloth. 488 pp. \$1.50. Boston: Ginn & Company.

In the opinion of the author the act of February 25, 1862, making the paper money of the United States government legal tender between individuals, was a mistake not only in the injustice which it wrought, but in the misconceptions and delusions to which it gave rise. Among these, the most dangerous and widely prevalent is the notion that

mere quantity of money is desirable, and that government can and should produce quantity. It is the aim of this work "to recall attention to first principles." It advocates "retirement and cancellation of the legal-tender notes, and the restriction of the treasury to the duties for which it was originally and solely designed." It is an elaborate history of American finance, and in the appendixes is brought up to date, for the reader will there find a treatment of recent bimetallic movements in Europe, the "Baltimore plan," Secretary Carlisle's plan, etc. A bibliography is also given. The appearance of the book is timely, and it may be commended to every student of monetary affairs.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

*The Minimum Principle in the Tariff of 1828, and Its Recent Revival.* By Professor S. B. Harding. 18 pp. 8vo. Paper. 25 cents.

"The act of 1828, for the first time in the history of our tariff legislation, established a series of duties graduated according to the value of a group of goods. The evident purpose of this was to retain something of the elasticity of *ad valorem* rates while gaining the immunity from undervaluation which goes with specific duties. This series of duties rests upon what is known as the 'graduated minimum' of the woolen schedule of the act of that year, the principle of which was revived and largely extended in the act of 1890, and the traces of which have not been entirely banished from the tariff of 1894."

*Ethical Basis of Distribution, and Its Application to Taxation.* By Professor T. N. Carver. 21 pp. 8vo. Paper. 25 cents.

"The purpose of this paper is to show: (1) That the true criterion of justice in the distribution of the burdens of taxation is the least evil to the least number; (2) that the evils of taxation are twofold—the sacrifice to those who pay the taxes, and the repression of industry and enterprise which they occasion; (3) that the minimum of repression is secured by equality of sacrifice and the minimum of total sacrifice by an extreme form of progressive taxation, resulting in great inequality of sacrifice; (4) that neither repression alone nor sacrifice alone, but both, are to be considered; and (5) that the probabilities are that a consideration of both forms of evil would lead to the adoption of a moderately progressive system of taxation."

*The Development of the Present Constitution of France.* By Professor R. Saleilles of the University of Dijon. 78 pp. 8vo. Paper. 50 cents.

The present monograph shows how the constitutional laws of France, which were originally passed as a mere temporary measure, have been "gradually modified and developed until an organic constitution has been built upon them as a foundation." It discusses many interesting political questions, such as multiple candidacies, the advantages of a bi-cameral system, cabinet government, division into parties, the presidential term, etc. For a clear explanation of the French government of to-day, this essay will prove of great value.

*The Theory of Sociology.* By Professor Franklin H. Giddings. 2d edition. 80 pp. Paper. 50 cents.

A monograph of the greatest value to any one interested in sociology. It defines the nature and limits of the science.

### Religion:—

*The Christian Consciousness. Its Relation to Evolution in Morals and in Doctrine.* By J. S. Black. 244 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

"It is primarily and essentially a practical work, written with the distinct purpose of bringing this important subject to the immediate inquiry of thoughtful Christians. Briefly the author seeks to supplement the 'three fountains of authority'—the Bible, the church, and the reason—with a fourth, the 'Christian consciousness,' which to conservatives will seem revolutionary rather than evolutionary, and to advanced critics a position long ago taken by leaders of theological thought."

*A Hundred Years of Missions; or, The Story of Progress Since Carey's Beginning.* By the Rev. Delavan L. Leonard. Introduction by the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D. 430 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

Great is the work accomplished by missions, but greater still remains to be done. "At the beginning of the present century all Christendom was giving for this work not to exceed \$200,000 a year, and the foreign missionaries were so few in number that they all could have dined off one table. To-day the annual expenditure for mission work is not less than \$16,000,000; the number of missionary stations and sub-stations runs over 12,000; and about 11,000 men and women sent out from Christian countries are laboring among the heathen to convert them to Christianity. \* \* \* It seems a matter for jubilation in the churches, that in the heathen countries of the world 1,100,000 are members of Christian churches, and that three times as many have put themselves under the teachings of the missionaries. But there is another side to the story. Think of the heathen who are left. One-fifth of the earth's inhabitants are in the triangular space between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin. There are in this space 175,000,000 Hindus, 50,000,000 Mohammedans, 50,000,000 devil worshipers. More than 250,000,000 are unable to read and write. Appalling ignorance and superstition hold the mass of this great population. Out of all the churches in this region but 2,275,000 are attached to the Christian church. In China the Christian churches claim memberships of about 45,000. 'What are 45,000 among 350,000,000?' asks Mr. Leonard. So it is all over the heathen world."

### History:—

*The Rise of Wellington.* By General Lord Roberts, V. C. With introduction by Lord Frederick Hamilton and Sir Douglas Straight. With portraits and plans. The Pall Mall Magazine Library. 198 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Bros.

"The military career of the great duke, which is the point at which Lord Roberts stops, naturally divides itself into three portions—India, the Peninsula, and the short but decisive Waterloo campaign. Without the experiences that he gained in India, it is not too much to say that Wellington's seven years' contest with the French forces in Spain and Portugal would have had a far less happy result."

*The Story of Bohemia.* By Frances Gregor. Illustrated. 486 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts.

It is believed that this is the first separate history of Bohemia and the Bohemian people to appear in the English language. It professes to be based on the works of Tomek and Palacky, the great authorities on Bohemian history.

*History of Our Country.* A Text-book for Schools. By Oscar H. Cooper, LL. D., Harry F. Estill, and Leonard Lemmon. 489 pp. Illustrated with maps, portraits, etc. With appendixes. Indexed. Cloth. \$1.15. Boston: Ginn & Co.

This work has been prepared in the belief that "there is a need of a text-book on the history of the United States which would present fairly and impartially all sections of the Union. The authors have endeavored to divest the narrative of all bias for or against the North or the South, the East or the West. The strife for sectional or partisan supremacy has often transcended the bonds of true patriotism; but it is believed that such strife has been inevitable, and that in the long run it has made our country stronger and richer in the nobler elements of national life. \* \* \* Our history should be so taught that the next generation will cherish the patriotism which conserves the rights of the states, and honor the patriotism which guards the supremacy of the federal Union."

### Biography:—

*The Life and Letters of Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L., LL. D.* By W. R. W. Stephens, B. D., Dean of Winchester, author of *The Life and Letters of Dean Hook*, etc. Two volumes. 8vo. each \$3.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

In this work the author has performed with remarkable impartiality a most difficult task. "Two dangers beset the biographer: First, that of offending survivors by perpetuation of the historian's rude sallies and general thorniness; secondly, that of offending truth itself by presenting to us the lion of Somerleaze with his mane in curl-papers. The Dean of Winchester has fallen into neither of these traps. We hear the roar of Freeman reverberating through his pages, and yet the record is marvellously softened for those whose misfortune it was to come into collision with the historian. Even the ghost of Fronde might skim these volumes with no direful ululations. \* \* \* The work of Freeman will in all probability leave a valid mark on historical literature. It was remarkable for what it destroyed as much as for what it built up, for what it swept scornfully away as much as for what it added to our stores of permanent

knowledge. Freeman was an iconoclast. He ruthlessly destroyed the idols of romantic conjecture."

*Townsend Harris.* First American Envoy in Japan. By William Elliot Griffis. With a portrait. 351 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Americans are proud of Commodore Perry, who opened to the world this rich and attractive group of islands, but they have also good reason for pride in the tact and patience, the fairness and honesty, with which their first representative to Japan taught the people of the Island Kingdom to have confidence in the friendship of America, and persuaded them to come into the family of nations under our guidance. The author lets Mr. Harris tell his own story."

*Margaret Winthrop.* By Alice Morse Earle. With fac-simile reproduction. Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times. 341 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The object of the series of which this is the first issue is to present not only carefully studied and individual portraits, but pictures of the domestic and social, as distinguished from the political and public, life of the people at successive periods of national development.

*M. Stambuloff.* By A. Hulme Beaman. With six portraits. Public Men of To-day series. Pp. 240. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

In judging the late ex-premier of Bulgaria, we must take into account the environment in which he lived. "If he ruled roughly, it was a rough people he had to deal with. He was a young man in almost absolute power over a young nation. At the age when most of our youths are yielding the oar and the cricket bat," says the writer, "he was a leader in the forlorn struggle of Bulgaria against Turkey. Taught in the hard school of want and adversity, his nature was as rugged as the mountains which were his youthful home and refuge." The work gives us a picture of a whole-hearted patriot.

*Li Hung Chang.* By Prof. Robert K. Douglas. With portraits. Public Men of To-day. International series. Edited by S. H. Jeyes. 251 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

A timely work in view of the important part played by the great viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li in the negotiation of the treaty of Simonoseki, and in view of the doubtful political issues confronting the empire of which he is now said to have been made chancellor. The sketch is based on an abundance of material such as is seldom available in the case of Oriental potentates. Says the author in reference to Li:

"Despite his great abilities and his great opportunities, he has never been able to free himself from the narrow, bigoted, and warping system which has bound his countrymen in chains for countless generations. Nothing he has heard, nothing he has seen, nothing he has read of Western lands, has served to shake for an instant his implicit faith and belief in the ineffable wisdom of the founders of Chinese polity, or in the superiority of the civilization of China over that possessed by any other nation on the face of the earth."



**Literature:—**

*Modern German Literature.* By Benjamin W. Wells, Ph. D. 406 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Bros.

To those wishing to secure a comprehensive view of German literature within a single volume, this work will be of special interest. Although dealing specially with modern literature, the book contains a chapter on the origins of German literature, which serves as a useful introduction to the field of later writers.

*New Studies in Literature.* By Edward Dowden, Litt. D., Dublin; LL. D., Edinburgh; D. C. L., Oxford; professor of English literature in the University of Dublin; Clark lecturer in English literature, Trinity, Cambridge. 451 pp. 8vo. \$3.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A collection of stimulating and instructive essays on Coleridge, Meredith, Robert Bridges, John Donne, Goethe, and other poets, besides a particularly valuable essay on "The Teaching of English Literature." Professor Dowden would have the student carry in his head an outline map of European literature closely resembling Mr. Freeman's *General Sketch of European History*. Such an introduction once mastered, the student would be able gradually to fill in the details, understanding their relations and inter-dependence. With such study of English literature as a whole, Professor Dowden would have the student join the careful study at first hand of an actual text. Professor Dowden is convinced that the right method of approaching a great author, the right method of dealing with a great literary period, can be taught, and that to teach this is the most important part of a professor's work. His exposition of these principles ought to be learned by every teacher and every student of English literature.

*My Literary Passions.* By W. D. Howells. Pp. 258. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

A sort of autobiography, in which the writer reviews in later life the literary examples which have influenced him. His first impressions of writers are recalled, and their subsequent modifications explained.

**Education:—**

*Ways of Working; or, Helpful Hints to Sunday-School Officers and Teachers.* By Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. 212 pp. 12mo. \$1.00. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co.

The writer describes the duties of the officers of a school, giving an account of methods, and advises as to their application, all being given from experience. Private study, teachers' meetings, blackboard, music entertainments, library, etc., are considered in chapters.

*Psychology in Education.* Designed as a text-book, and for the use of the general reader. By Ruric N. Roark. 312 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.00. New York: American Book Co.

Psychology is the basis of the science of teaching; and educational work is effective in proportion as it conforms to an intelligent comprehension of the activities of the mind and the laws of its development. In the present work, constant stress is laid upon the necessity and the means of carrying psychology into the daily work of the school; but at the same time an effort is made to avoid all speculative metaphysics, whose tendency is often to confuse thought and "spoil" the development of a practically efficient instructor. The problems of psychology are presented in a manner within the comprehension of the general reader.

*The Sentence Method of Teaching Reading, Writing, and Spelling.* A Manual for Teachers. By George L. Farnham, M. A., former principal of the State Normal School, Peru, Neb. 3d edition. 55 pp. Leatherette. 50c. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

A book which will commend itself to all teachers who have experienced the difficulty of fixing, in the minds of children learning to read, the association between articulate sounds and the characters representing them. In Germany, France, Austria, and Switzerland, the method of "sounding" has superseded that of "spelling," but the old method still lingers in certain places in England and America. This book goes even further than the ordinary method of "sounding," by recommending the use of brief sentences instead of words or single sounds as the starting points of reading lessons. It deserves the attention of educators.

*An Outline Study of United States History.* By Harlow Godard. 146 pp. Leatherette. 50c. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

Most useful to the teacher as suggesting topics for class instruction, essay, and discussion. It contains references to more elaborate works, and lists of novels and poems relating to American history.

*Elementary Greek Education.* By Frederick H. Lane, principal of Babylon Union School, Babylon, N. Y. 85 pp. Leatherette. 50c. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

The student of the history of education will find in this little work a complete and interesting treatment of the subject of elementary education as developed in ancient Greece, the country from which "all the streams which swell the current of modern civilization have proceeded."

*The Heart of a Boy (Cuore).* A story. By Edmondo de Amicis. From the 166th Italian edition, by Prof. G. Mantellini. 290 pp. 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth, gilt top, 75c. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

A classic in educational literature. It is in the form of a journal of a boy who discusses his own actions and those of his companions; and, while his environment is dissimilar in every way to that of an American schoolboy—for it is an Italian boy who tells the story—the lessons it teaches are those touches of nature which make the whole world kin. Its influence is ennobling; and, while the inculcation of

morality is the aim, the hortatory feature is not disproportionate. The book gives an interesting insight into Italian domestic life and ways.

*The Teacher and the Parent.* A treatise upon common-school education containing practical suggestions to teachers and parents. By Charles Northend, A. M. With portraits of the author, and a special preface. 320 pp. Cloth. \$1.00. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

This book first appeared in 1856. It abounds in homely, good, and serviceable advice to teachers, particularly regarding the cultivation of associations between the school life and the home life. Naturally, it reveals no grasp of the changes and achievements of later methods in education, but rather is full of those observations and practical discourses which will always be of service to successive generations of teachers.

*The German Declensions Made Easy for Beginners.* To be used in connection with any good First German Book. By William A. Wheatley, A. B. Paper. 28 pp. Price 15 cents per copy, \$1.20 per dozen. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

The design of this little book is to assist the pupil over that "Bridge of Sighs" of German grammar—the declensions—by making the way as short and direct as possible. Much care has been bestowed upon the gradual unfolding of the difficulties of declensions and case endings.

*A Working Manual of American History.* For Teachers and Students. By William H. Mace, professor of history and political science in Syracuse University. 297 pp. Cloth. \$1.00. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

The idea underlying this work is that "history is a process," and that it is "not at all understood unless it is so conceived and studied." A topical outline of our history in its entirety is given, in which the "process" is traced, and the essential relations of incidents and movements are clearly presented, supplemented with elaborate references to literature bearing on the topics treated.

*Memory.* A scientific, practical method of cultivating the faculties of attention, recollection, and retention. Being the system devised by Professor A. Loissette. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co., 28 Lafayette Place.

#### Art:—

*Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage.* By Charles E. L. Wingate, author of *An Impossible Possibility*, etc. With illustrations from photographs and rare prints. 355 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

"The present volume aims to give, with reasonable completeness, the stage history of fourteen of Shakespeare's women, those oftenest

seen on the stage. The theatres of London, from the Restoration, and those of New York and Boston, are all comprehended in Mr. Wingate's record."

### Poetry:—

*Rhymes of Our Planet.* By Will Carleton, author of *Farm Ballads*, etc. Illustrated. 195 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Harper & Bros.

Most of the poems in this latest work of Mr. Carleton, depict scenes and incidents of rural and everyday life with the quiet effectiveness for which the author is known. But the poem "A Saint's Love"—the longest in the book—tells of the conversion to Christianity, shortly after the death of Christ, of a Jewish scoffer bound by ties of love and ambition to the religion of his fathers, and of his execution by the Romans. It is the strongest poem in the book, showing dramatic power.

### Travel, Adventure, and Description:—

*Malay Sketches.* By Frank Athelstone Swettenham. 289 pp. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The writer has placed the Malay in a new and much better light before the civilized world than he has ever stood in before. He has also done much for the Malay's jungles, rivers, and mountains. His delightful descriptions have brought them within the range of every imagination. He has made it possible to appreciate the pleasures and discomforts of the country and the people.

*Advance Japan.* A Nation Thoroughly in Earnest. By J. Morris, author of *War in Korea*. Illustrations by R. Isayama, military artist of the Buzen clan, southern Japan. 443 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$4.00. New York: Ward, Locke & Bowden.

Mr. Morris's book is a carefully compiled summary of the history, customs, characteristics, and present position, aims, and ambitions of the Japanese people. The most interesting chapters are those which supply a succinct but complete history of the recent war with China from a purely Japanese point of view.

*Madagascar of To-Day.* A Sketch of the Island. With Chapters on its Past History and Present Prospects. By the Rev. W. E. Cousins. With a map and illustrations. 159 pp. 12mo. \$1.00. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.

The writer has been for many years a missionary resident in the island, and here gives a wealth of information about its people, government, and political prospects. Under the direction of France it is probable that better government will be insured.

*Constantinople.* By F. Marion Crawford. Illustrated by Edwin L. Weeks. 79 pp. Small quarto. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

A very charming description of Turkish life—both outdoor and indoor—and depiction of sights and scenes in the curious old capital of the sultan. Some interesting facts are also given regarding Turkish

penmanship. "Turkish is written with reeds, and the inkstand is a little sponge. The Mussulmans of the Sunnite sect, who do not permit the representation of anything that has breath, have devoted an amount of attention to the art of writing equal to that which has been bestowed upon painting in the West. To the cultured Turk a piece of beautiful calligraphy affords as much artistic delight as we would find in the pictures of the greatest masters."

*Quaint Korea.* By Louise Jordan Miln, author of *When We Were Strolling Players in the East*. 306 pp. 12mo. \$1.75. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

A book full of entertainment and of information about a land which, but for the recent war between China and Japan, would probably have long continued to justify the name given it—the "Hermit Kingdom"—and remained a *terra incognita* to the average outsider.

*Alaska.* Its History and Resources, Gold Fields, Routes, and Scenery. By Miner W. Bruce. With illustrations and detached map. 128 pp. 8vo. Cloth, \$1.25; paper, 75c. Seattle, Wash.: Lowman & Hanford Co.

Six years spent in Alaska enable the author to present accurate accounts of the leading industries of the country, its resources, including the great Yukon gold fields, its railroads, the possibilities of a span of communication with the Old World, etc. Great opportunities for investment and for laying the foundations of lucrative business enterprises are foreseen by the writer.

*Our Western Archipelago.* By Henry M. Field. With illustrations. 250 pp. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

An entertaining account of the author's experiences amid unfamiliar Western scenes. A chapter is devoted to wanderings in Rupert's Land. The wonders of the Rocky Mountain park are exhausted, and the vast interior country of the West described; but greatest stress is laid upon the wonderful coast scenery stretching northward to Alaska—a sea full of islands, suggesting comparison with other archipelagoes.

### Fiction:—

*On the Suwanee River.* A Romance. By Opie Read, author of *The Wives of the Prophet*, etc. 254 pp. 12mo. Illustrated. Golden Rod edition. Paper, 25c; cloth, 50c; cloth, gilt top, 75c. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

One of the best works from the pen of a writer who revels in Southern tales in which striking characters play a leading part. It has much of the charm inseparable from the locality chosen.

"The personages are strongly tinged with sensationalism. The heroine is a mysterious young woman who enters the little Southern village, and, without revealing anything regarding her antecedents, finds employment in a real estate office and a shelter in the home of a minister. It is afterward developed that on her rests the shadow of a homicide. The minister is an eccentric character, who is as brave as a lion, and is addicted in equal parts to strong language and heretical doctrines. His sister is an extremely sentimental young woman,

who falls in love with a train robber—or thinks she does, which amounts to the same thing. A comical character is that of Commodore Adams, a sort of Southern Micawber."

*The Stark Munro Letters.* Being a series of twelve letters written by J. Stark Munro, M. B., to his friend and former fellow-student, Herbert Swanborough, of Lowell, Massachusetts, during the years 1881–1884. Edited and arranged by A. Conan Doyle, author of *Round the Red Lamp*, etc. With illustrations. 385 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Stark Munro was a fine, stalwart, athletic youth, whose father was an old-fashioned medical practitioner of small means, conservative, and narrow-minded, while his mother was a clean, bustling little woman of good literary taste, who firmly believed that her family had intermarried with the Plantagenets. Young Munro was highly impressive and strongly intellectual. The study of medicine, or rather the study of anatomy and physical science, had, as usual, developed in him a sort of materialism against which his nature revolted, for he really was of the type that takes to religion. Existing dogmas and tenets, however, he could not, in the light of his knowledge, accept, and he made much of his unbelief, dwelling upon it night and day, letting it worry him, trying to evolve a new creed of glorified Deism for himself. \* \* \* These letters recount frankly all the young man's trials, doubts, fears, hardships. \* \* \* The subject is one interesting to all sorts of readers. But especially because of its religious discussions will it be popular. There is a great craving for books that put all the old doubts about the truth of the creeds of Christianity into simple, everyday English."

*From the Memoirs of a Minister of France.* By Stanley J. Weyman, author of *A Gentleman of France*, etc. Illustrated. 325 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

In these imaginary papers of the Duc de Sully, the great administrator of finance and state affairs generally in France in the time of Henry of Navarre, Mr. Weyman has undoubtedly drawn much from the real "memoirs" left by the statesman at his death in 1641—for the work displays the knowledge of the student as well as the art of the story teller. We have twelve short stories, purporting to be chapters taken at random from an old man's memoirs. The time is generally the closing years of Henry IV.'s reign; but a few of the tales relate to earlier years, and in one of them, in which Richelieu is the commanding figure, the action is brought nearer to our own time. Court intrigues, provincial hostilities, some of the many attempts of the Italian clique to kill the king, midnight adventures, and love escapades form the material of the tales.

*Hadassah; or, Esther, Queen to Ahasuerus.* A novel. By Mrs. T. F. Black. Golden Rod edition. Illustrated. 277 pp. Cloth, gilt top, 50c.; buckram, 75c. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

A very readable story, in which will be found interesting descriptions of the ancient Persian domains, the customs and manners of the people.

*My Lady Nobody.* A novel. By J. Vander Poorsen Schwartz ["Maarten Maartens"], author of *An Old Maid's Love*, etc. Illustrated. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

This novel is cleaner than the average English novel of the end of the century. It "deals with the fortunes of a distinguished Dutch family, the Van Helmonts, at the close of their history, when their long line of succession is broken up, and their fair domain inherited by strangers. 'My Lady Nobody' is a girl of comparatively lowly origin, who married into the family and diverts the estate from the Van Helmonts, or undertakes to do so by false representations; but repents and confesses in good time, the requirements of poetic justice being served by her making a second marriage with the rightful heir."

*A Ringby Lass, and Other Stories.* By Mary Beaumont. With illustrations by I. Walter West. Iris series. 221 pp. 75c. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"'A Ringby Lass' is an idyllic story of Yorkshire life. It has some remarkably good pieces of character delineation, and is rich in conversational gems racy of the soil and of the self-sufficient 'furriner'-snubbing rustics of the Ridings." There are four other excellent stories in the volume.

*The Veiled Doctor.* A novel. By Varina Anne Jefferson Davis. 12mo. \$1.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

The scene of this story, which is written by the daughter of the late leader of the Confederacy, is laid in a sleepy, country town. Dr. Wickford brings home his young bride. The gay girl is dissatisfied with her humdrum existence, and, being innately selfish and untruthful, she soon renders it impossible to have any peaceful family life at the home of which she is the centre. The turning point comes when the doctor falls a prey to a terrible cancerous disease. Then Isabel realizes that she has thrown away her own happiness as well as that of her husband. Miss Davis describes the course of the dread disease with pathological exactness. The writer's design is to depict the awakening of a soul through sympathy for the living martyrdom of another.

### Juvenile Books:—

*Boris, the Bear Hunter.* A Tale of Peter the Great and His Times. By Fred. Whishaw, author of *Out of Doors in Tsarland*. Illustrated. 376 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

"Boris has the good luck to save the czar's life during a bear hunt, and the two men are henceforth almost inseparable. They have many qualities in common. Their deeds of strength and bravery, and their practical jokes, make up no small portion of Mr. Whishaw's book. The czar himself is cleverly portrayed."

*My Strange Rescue, and Other Stories of Sport and Adventure in Canada.* By J. Macdonald Oxley, author of *In the Wilds of the West Coast*, etc. Illustrated. 368 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

The book contains a number of short stories by a charming writer. The young reader learns what are the wild animals in British North America, and how they are captured; goes on expeditions in canoes and on snowshoes; sees Indian life; is taken into a lumbering camp; visits Sable island and the coast of Anticosti.

*Yellow Beauty.* By Marion Martin. With six illustrations reproduced from paintings by Henriette Ronner of the Belgian Royal Academy, the celebrated painter of cats. Boards. 43 pp. 50c. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

A beautiful specimen of typographical work—suitable as a holiday gift. The reproductions of paintings are full-page half tones, besides which there are forty-two unique etchings in the text, by the publishers' special artist.

### Miscellaneous:—

*Mysteria.* History of the secret doctrines and mystic rites of ancient religions (Eleusinian, Dionysiac, Orphic, etc.), and mediæval and modern secret orders (Knights Templar, Freemasons, Rosicrusians, Illuminati, etc.). By Dr. Otto Henne Am Rhyn, state archivist of St. Gall, Switzerland. Paper, 50c; cloth, 75c. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co., 28 Lafayette Place.

The history here presented claims to be as authentic as painstaking research could make it. It covers a vast field, yet with a fulness rarely found in popular compends. In style it is graceful and pleasing.

*The Elements of Navigation.* A short and complete explanation of the standard methods of finding the position of a ship at sea, and the course to be steered. Designed for the instruction of beginners. By W. J. Henderson, A. M. Illustrated. 203 pp. 16mo. \$1.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

A most useful book to all amateurs in nautical affairs—convenient in size and shape, and easy for reference purposes. It gives in crisp, readable style what has long been needed—a short, simple, and yet comprehensive outline of the art of navigating a ship.

*Lee's Priceless Recipes.* A Valuable Collection of Tried Formulas and Simple Methods. 3,000 secrets. For the Home, Farm, Laboratory, Workshop, and every department of Human Endeavor. Alphabetically indexed. Compiled by Dr. N. T. Oliver. Illustrated. 368 pp. 16mo. Russia leather, \$1.00; silk cloth, marbled edges, 50c. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

The above descriptive title indicates the nature of the work. It abounds in useful recipes which almost every one is liable at some time or other to need, and which are here in endless variety and readily accessible.



*Toasts and Forms of Public Address.* By W. Pittenger. 174 pp. 12mo. 50c. Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Publishing Co.

A book which will give many a hint to one aspiring to be a toast-master or speechmaker.

*The Modern Webster Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language.* By Edward Thos. Roe, L.L. B. Illustrated. 432 pp. 16mo. Full Russia leather, \$1.00; silk cloth, 50c; silk cloth, limp, not indexed, 25c. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

This convenient little handbook contains 60,000 words and definitions, following the earlier Webster orthography. It excludes rare, purely technical, or obsolete words; and contains a collection of words, phrases, maxims, and mottoes from classical and modern foreign languages. Also a list of abbreviations in common use, and instructions in proofreading.



## NECROLOGY.

### American:—

ADAMS, J. Q., captain 2d United States infantry stationed in Rhode Island; born in New York city, May 29, 1843; died at Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 15. He was a lineal descendant of President J. Q. Adams. In the civil war he marched under Sherman "to the sea," and later took part in the campaigns against the Modocs and the Nez Percés.

BEECHER, REV. EDWARD, brother of Henry Ward Beecher; born in Easthampton, L. I., Aug. 27, 1803, third child of Lyman Beecher; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28. Was graduated at Yale in 1822, and taught for some years; from 1826 to 1830 was a Congregational minister in Boston; and from 1830 to 1844 president of the Illinois College in Jacksonville, Ill. In 1844 was called to Boston, Mass., as pastor of the Salem Congregational church, where he remained twelve years. In 1856 he accepted a call to Galesburg, Ill. In 1872 he became associate editor of *The Christian Union*, and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y.; in 1885 became pastor of the Parkville Congregational church, where he remained active until April, 1889, when he suffered the loss of one leg as a result of being run over by a train at Parkville. His wife, a Miss Jones, to whom he was married Oct. 27, 1829, survives him, with two sons and one daughter.

BRIERLEY, MRS. M. R., a Protestant Episcopal missionary in Africa since 1865, head of St. George's Hall, one of the largest schools of the American church in Liberia; died at the St. John's Mission, Grand Cape Mount, Liberia, July 6.

BROOKS, REV. DR. ARTHUR, for twenty years rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation; born in Boston,

Mass., in 1845; died at sea while returning home from Europe, July 10. He was a brother of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks.

BULL, EPHRAIM W., originator of the Concord grape; born in Boston March 4, 1806; died in Concord, Mass., Sep. 26.

BURCH, ROBERT A., for many years managing editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*; born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1832; died in Brooklyn Aug. 28.

DABOLL, DAVID A., publisher of *The New England Almanac and Farmers' Friend*; born in Groton, Conn., in 1813; died at Centre Groton, July 8. His family have for generations been famous for their work in astronomy and mathematics. He served in the state house of representatives 1846 to 1871, and later one term in the state senate.

DEAN, REV. DR. WILLIAM, said to be the first Baptist missionary to China and Siam, who gave fifty years to the work; died at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 13, aged 87.

DURYEA, REV. DR. JOHN, for forty-six years pastor of the Second Reformed church in Paterson, N. J.; born near Bloomingburg, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1810; died Aug. 7. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1832, and at the theological school there in 1837. He was retired about ten years ago.

FOSTER, CHARLES, playwright; born at Jericho, N. Y., March 3, 1833; died in New York city Aug. 5. Among his best-known plays are *The Swamp Angels*; *Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl*; *The Chain Gang*; and *Neck and Neck*.

FRIGANZA, CAPTAIN ROMERO, acting naval constructor of the Mississippi naval squadron under Admiral Porter during the war, and for years connected with the Brooklyn navy yard; born on the island of Minorca in the Mediterranean in 1815; died in Mound City, Ill., about Aug 15.

FULTON, REV. CANON, M. A., Protestant chaplain of the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec; died Sep. 23.

FULTON, REV. JAMES ROBERT, S. J., ex-president of Santa Clara College, San José, Cal.; born at Alexandria, Va., June 28, 1826; died at San José Sep. 5. Was educated at Georgetown College, and entered the Society of Jesus in 1843; was ordained in 1861; became prefect of studies in Boston College in 1864, and president of that college in 1870; was rector of St. Lawrence's church, New York, 1880, and of St. Aloysius's church, Washington, D. C., 1881; was chosen provincial of New York and Maryland province, 1882; and held this office until 1888, when he was again made president of Boston College. Retired in 1890 on account of ill-health.

HALL, REV. DR. CHARLES H., rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; born in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1820; died in Brooklyn Sep. 12. He was graduated at Yale in 1842, afterwards studying in the General Theological Seminary; was ordained in 1845. He was two years chaplain of the Military Academy at West Point. In 1856 he was called to Washington as rector of the Church of the Epiphany, where he remained thirteen years. In March, 1869, he succeeded Bishop Littlejohn as rector of Holy Trinity in Brooklyn. Dr. Hall served on the Civil Service Commission, and was for several years a park commissioner.

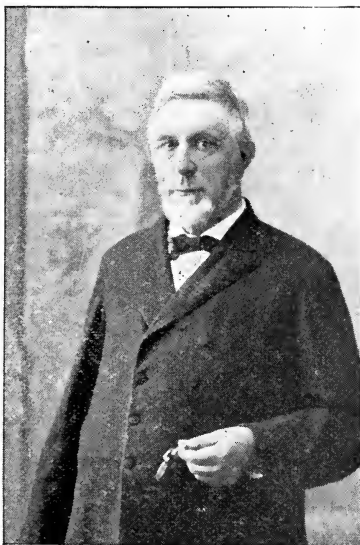
HARGIS, REV. DR. JAMES HEPBURN, presiding elder of the west district of the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal

Church; born in Maryland in May, 1847; died in Germantown, Penn., Aug. 8. Was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1871; was stationed at Allentown, Philadelphia, and Jersey City, and for two years (1883-85) was in charge of a mission in Rome, Italy.

HARPER, EDWARD BASCOM, president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York; born in Dover, Del., Sep. 14, 1842; died in New York city July 2. In early life he was engaged in banking; but became connected with the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company of New York in 1869, being made Western manager the following year, and later general superintendent. From 1875 to 1880 he was New York manager of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. In 1881 he founded the great organization of which he was president at the time of his death.

HOLLAND, REV. DR. GEORGE W., president of Newberry College, South Carolina, since 1876; a prominent educator; born in Augusta co., Va., in 1838; died in Columbia, S. C., Sep. 30. During the war he served in the Confederate army, and lost an arm in 1863 in the northern Virginia campaign.

HOUGHTON, HENRY OSCAR, head of the publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, Mass., prominently connected with the development of literature



H. O. HOUGHTON, PUBLISHER, OF BOSTON, MASS.

and literary taste in America; born in Sutton, Vt., Apr. 30, 1823; died at South Andover, Mass., Aug. 25. He began work as a printer in the office of the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*; but at the same time fitted himself for college. In 1839 his parents removed to Portage, N. Y., and here his private studies were completed. Through failure of his employer, he lost all the money he had saved to defray part of the expense of a college course; but, by dint of hard economy and untiring energy, he worked his way through college, being graduated at the University of Vermont in 1846. Coming to Boston he found employment on a newspaper, *The Traveller*, not only doing the work of a compositor, but writing for it. In 1849 he purchased an interest in the firm of Freeman & Bolles, who were printers. Shortly after, the firm of Bolles & Houghton was established at Cambridge. In time publishing was added to the business of printing. Many editions of Bacon, Carlyle, Macaulay, Cooper, Dickens, were issued by the firm. In 1864 Mr. Houghton became associated with M. M. Hurd, and, under the name of Hurd &

Houghton, a large and lucrative business was carried on. In 1878 the house of James R. Osgood & Co., the successors of Ticknor & Fields, was amalgamated with the firm of Hurd & Houghton. The firm then became Houghton, Osgood & Co., and later Houghton, Mifflin & Co. To the mechanical appliances of the Riverside Press were added many valuable literary franchises. There were published the productions of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Thoreau, Whipple, Agassiz. In 1873 the firm of Hurd & Houghton purchased the *Atlantic Monthly*, and from the Riverside Press were issued the *Journal of American Folk-lore* and the *Andover Review*.

Mr. Houghton was councilman, alderman, and mayor of Cambridge, and paid great attention to his civic requirements. Mr. Houghton took great interest in the passage of the international copyright law, and was one of the chief factors in securing the international agreement. During his long career of activity, his relations with the many men of letters were of the most cordial character. In 1854 he was married to Miss Nanna W. Manning. They had four children, one son and three daughters.

HOVENDEN, THOMAS, well-known artist; born in Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1840; accidentally killed while trying to save the life of a little girl at a railway crossing, near Norristown, Penn., Aug. 14. Both he and the child were run over and fatally hurt. Mr. Hovenden came to New York in 1863, and studied in the National Academy and later under Cabanel in Paris. He was honored with membership in numerous societies. Perhaps his best-known painting is *Breaking Home Ties*. Among his other works are *Pleasant News* (1876); *The Image Seller* (1876); *Thinking of Somebody* (1877); *Pride of the Old Folks* and *Peasant Soldiers of La Vendée*, 1793 (1878); *Elaine* (1882); and *Last Moments of John Brown* (1884).

HOWE, RT. REV. MARK ANTHONY DE WOLF, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of central Pennsylvania; born in Bristol, R. I., Apr. 5, 1809; died there July 31. He was graduated at Brown University in 1828, and taught for some years in Boston and at his *alma mater*; was ordained deacon in 1832; and later, priest; was stationed in Boston, Cambridge, and Roxbury, Mass., and in Philadelphia, Penn. He became bishop of the newly created diocese of central Pennsylvania in 1871.

HUGHES, VERY REV. JAMES, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hartford, Conn.; born in County Longford, Ireland, in Oct., 1830; died in Hartford Aug. 7. He was graduated at St. John's College, Fordham; studied in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris; and was ordained in 1852.

HUNT, RICHARD MORRIS, distinguished architect; born in Brattleboro, Vt., October 31, 1828; died in Newport, R. I., July 31. He was among the first Americans who went to Paris to study architecture; and he spent ten years abroad. Among the men who profited by Mr. Hunt's instruction were Professor William B. Ware of Columbia College, George P. Post, Frank Furniss, Henry Van Brunt, and Charles Gambrill. Mr. Hunt received in March, 1893, the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects, conferred by Queen Victoria, being one of only seventeen foreigners who have been so honored.

He attended school in New Haven, and later the Boston High School and Latin School. Having always shown a marked leaning toward architecture, he was sent to a Geneva school, where he studied

drawing under Samuel Darier. From there he went to Paris, where he became a student at the *École des Beaux-Arts* and a pupil of Hector Lefuel, who told him as he completed his course with honor, "If other countries teach you as well as France has taught you, you will do great things."

His travels took him through Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt; and, when he returned to Paris in 1854, he was appointed inspector of the vast buildings which were being erected by Lefuel to connect the Tuileries to the Louvre. A few years later he returned to this country and at once began an active professional career. His first important work was in assisting the late T. U. Walter in preparing plans for the completion of the Capitol at Washington. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects and also of the Architectural League. Among his buildings are the Lenox Library, the *Tribune* building, and the Vanderbilt mansions, all in New York city, the Yorktown monument, the Theological Library and Marquand Chapel at Princeton, the Brimmer buildings in Boston, and many private residences. Mr. Hunt built several of the finest palatial residences in America, including a number in Newport. He also built the Administration building at the Chicago Exposition. Mr. Hunt was rich in honors. He was elected to associate membership of the *Académie des Beaux-Arts* of Paris. He was one of the three foreign members of the oldest artistic society in the world, the society of St. Luke at Rome. He was a member of the Jury of Fine Arts at the Paris Exposition of 1867, the Centennial, and the recent Columbian Exposition. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1882. Harvard College conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

HURLBERT, WILLIAM HENRY, journalist; born in Charleston, S. C., July 3, 1827; died at Cadenabbia, Italy, September 4. He was for many years connected with the *New York World*, and was editor-in-chief when that paper was transferred to Joseph Pulitzer in 1883.

JACKSON, HOWELL EDMUNDS, associate justice of the United States supreme court; born in Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832; died at his home in West Meade, near Nashville, Tenn., August 8. A sketch of Mr. Jackson's career will be found in *CURRENT HISTORY* (Vol. 3, p. 94), published at the time of his elevation to the supreme court bench (February 2, 1893). Shortly after his appointment, his health began to fail, and he had to leave Washington. He, however, participated in the recent decision on the income-tax law of 1894, voting for the constitutionality of the act (p. 281).

KAUTZ, AUGUSTUS V., brigadier-general U. S. A., retired; born in Germany, Jan. 5, 1828; died in Seattle, Wash., Sep. 4. He served as a private in the Mexican war; was graduated at West Point in 1852. During the civil war he served with the cavalry; and was mustered out in 1866 with the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers. It was he who led the attack on Morgan's rear during the latter's raid, causing the rout of the famous Confederate and leading to his capture. He was a member of the commission to try the conspirators implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln. After the war he was made colonel of the 15th infantry in 1874, and served in Indian campaigns after 1875, when he was put in command of the department of Arizona. He afterward commanded the department of the Columbia, and was retired in 1892.

LASAR, SIGISMUND, for twenty years instructor in music at Packer Institute, Brooklyn; N. Y.; born in Hamburg, Germany, Aug. 15, 1822; died in Brooklyn Sep. 14. He composed a number of impor-

tant works; was the first to sing the *Battle Hymn of the Republic* at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York city; and was one of the three musicians foremost in bringing about under Theodore Thomas the first Wagner *verein* in New York.

**MAXEY, SAMUEL BELL**, ex-United States senator from Texas; born in Monroe co., Ky., March 30, 1825; died in Eureka Springs, Ark., Aug. 16. Was graduated at West Point in 1846, and served gallantly in the Mexican war. Practiced law in Kentucky and Texas. Served in the Confederate infantry during the civil war, attaining

rank of major-general in 1864. He was made United States senator (dem.) in 1875, and was re-elected for a second term.



**HOWELL E. JACKSON,**  
LATE ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES  
SUPREME COURT.

**MCANALLY, REV. DR.**, senior editor of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, and a prominent Southern Methodist divine; born in Granger co., Tenn., Aug. 31, 1817; died in St. Louis, Mo., July 11.

**MCCULLOCH, REV. DR. W.**, pastor *emeritus* of the First Presbyterian church, Truro, N. S.; died July 14, aged 84.

**MCDONALD, MARSHALL**, for the last seven years U. S. commissioner of fish and fisheries; died in Washington, D. C., Sep. 1. He invented a number of ingenious appliances, including a stairway to enable salmon and other migrating fish to ascend rapids.

**MEUNIER, LÉON**, one of the proprietors and editors of *Le Courrier des États Unis*; born in Paris in 1836; died there July 29. His paper, which is published in New York city, is an organ devoted to France and sympathetic with the United States.

**MILLARD, HARRISON**, composer; born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1829; died in New York city Sep. 10. He served in the civil war on the Union side, and was wounded at Chickamauga. Among his best-known songs are: *Waiting, When the Tide Comes In, Under the Daisies*, and *Say Not Farewell*.

**MINOR, JOHN BARBEE**, professor of law in the University of Virginia with which he was connected over fifty years; died in Charlottesville Va., July 29.

**MORRIS, LUZON BURRITT**, ex-governor of Connecticut; born in Newtown, Conn., in April, 1827; died in New Haven Aug. 22. His

early years were full of toil and struggle with poverty. Was graduated at Yale in 1854, and admitted to the bar in 1856. He served in the house of representatives from Seymour two terms, and from New Haven four terms, and was in the state senate one term. He was judge of probate of the New Haven district from 1857 to 1863. In 1890 he was the democratic candidate for governor; but a deadlock ensued over the election; and the case went into the courts, and stayed in litigation until the term had nearly expired. Judge Morris was again his party's candidate in 1892, and this time he was elected by a clear majority.

MOTT-SMITH, DR. J., formerly Hawaiian minister of finance under Queen Liliuokalani; born in Boston, Mass.; died in Hawaii Aug. 10. He was at one time Hawaiian minister at Washington.

PARKER, GENERAL ELI S., supply clerk of the New York city police department; born on an Indian reservation in western New York; died in Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 31, aged 69. He was a lineal descendant of the famous Indian chief, Red Jacket, and was last surviving chief of the Seneca tribe of the Six Nations. During the war he served on General Grant's staff, and, as military secretary, drew up the terms of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

PILLING, JAMES C., well-known ethnologist of the Geological Survey; died in Olney, Md., July 26. He catalogued and indexed the literature relating to the languages of nearly all the North American Indian tribes. His latest work was a bibliography of the ancient Mexican language.

PIXLEY, FRANK M., a veteran journalist of California, founder of the San Francisco *Argonaut*, and one of the few survivors of the "Forty-Niners;" born in Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1825; died in San Francisco Aug. 11. He served in the state assembly in 1858; was state attorney-general in 1861; and was appointed by President Grant United States district attorney for California in 1869.

RICE, ALEXANDER H., ex-governor of Mass.; born in Newton (Lower Falls), Aug. 30, 1818; died in Melrose July 22. In 1840 he entered Union College, and after graduation entered the paper business in Boston, eventually becoming senior member of the firm of Rice, Kendall & Co. In 1856 he was mayor of Boston; and in 1858 was sent to congress as representative, where he served four successive terms, being chairman of the committee on naval affairs in the 38th and 39th congresses. In 1876-78 he was governor of Massachusetts.

RILEY, CHARLES VALENTINE, distinguished entomologist; born in London, Eng., Sep. 18, 1843; died in Washington, D. C., as a result of being thrown from a bicycle, Sep. 14. His early education was received at the College of St. Paul, Dieppe, France, and at a private school in Bonn, Prussia. Being thrown upon his own resources, he sailed for America when 17 years of age, and was employed on a stock farm in Illinois for three years, when his health failed. Going to Chicago, he worked for a time in a pork-packing house, but became a reporter on the *Evening Journal*, afterward the *Prairie Farmer*, having special charge of the department of botany and entomology, to which he made many valuable contributions. For six months in 1864 he served with the Illinois volunteers. In 1868 he became state entomologist for Missouri; and in 1873 chief of the Entomologic Commission designed to cope with the Rocky mountain locust, spending five years at this work in association with Dr. A. S. Packard and Cyrus Thomas. He then became United States ento-

mologist, which position he resigned only a few months before his death. His specialty was applied or economic entomology, and he did much to ameliorate the troubles of the farmer. He invented an emulsion of kerosene oil as an insecticide, and the "cyclone," "eddy chamber," or "Riley system" of nozzle for spraying it on trees. He also introduced into California the Australian ladybird (*Vedalia cardinalis*) to destroy the white scale affecting the orange groves, with wonderful results. The titles of his writings number 15,000. He received many honors from different lands, among them a gold medal from the French government in 1873 for his study of the *phyloxera*. He held lectureships in several universities.

RITCHIE, ALEXANDER H., artist and engraver, in his day considered the foremost engraver in stipple and mezzotint in America; born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1822; died in New Haven, Conn., Sep. 19. Among his large engravings are *The Death of Lincoln* and *Sherman's March to the Sea*.

RITTER, ERNST, professor of mathematics in Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., appointed to succeed the late Professor Oliver; born at Waltershausen, Germany, Jan. 9, 1867; died in the government hospital on Ellis island, New York harbor, of typhoid fever developed on the passage to America. He was graduated Ph. D., *summa cum laude*, at Göttingen in 1892; and in 1893 became assistant there to Professor Klein. He was considered an authority on geometry and the theory of automorphic functions.

ROOT, DR. GEORGE F., well-known composer of war songs; born in Sheffield, Mass., in 1820; died at Bailey's island, near Portland, Me., Aug. 6. Besides his many songs, among which may be mentioned *The Battle Cry of Freedom*; *Just Before the Battle, Mother*; *Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching*; and *There's Music in the Air*, he composed the cantatas *The Flower Queen* and *The Haymakers*, and considerable sacred music. He published several collections of instrumental and vocal music, and wrote on musical subjects.

ROTHERMEL, PETER F., painter of *The Battle of Gettysburg* and other well-known pictures; born in Luzerne co., Penn., in 1812; died near Linfield, Penn., Aug. 15.

RUSSELL, W. H. H., ex-member of the state legislature of Missouri, an able lawyer and graceful writer; born in Brighton, Livingston co., Mich., in November, 1840; died there July 31.

SHEPHERD, CAPTAIN R. W., president of the Ottawa River Navigation Company; died at Como, Que., Aug. 29.

STEARNS, JOSEPH B., inventor of the duplex system of telegraphy; died in Camden, Me., July 4, aged 65.

STRONG, WILLIAM, ex-associate justice of the United States supreme court; born at Somers, Conn., May 6, 1808; died at Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., Aug. 19. Was graduated at Yale in 1828, and taught school; was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practiced law at Reading, Penn. In 1846 he was sent to congress from Berks co. as a democrat, and was re-elected for a second term. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania for fifteen years; but resigned in 1868. In 1870 President Grant raised him to the bench of the federal supreme court to succeed Judge Grier, resigned. He threw in his decision in favor of the constitutionality of the legal-tender acts.

TOMPKINS, CHARLES H., a distinguished veteran of the civil war;



born in Virginia, Sep. 12, 1830; died at Somerville, N. J., Aug. 9. He was made a brevet brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious services during the entire war. He was commended by his brigade commander for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Bull Run, and was recommended for the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers for his services at the battle of Cedar Creek.

TUCKER, REV. DR. J. IRELAND, rector of the church of the Holy Cross, Troy, N. Y.; born in Brooklyn in 1819; died in Troy, Aug. 17. He is said to have been the first to introduce on this side of the Atlantic a choral service; the first to adapt the Gregorian tones to canticles and the psalter; the first priest in America to preach in a surplice, laying aside the black gown; and the first to bring flowers into the Episcopal Church as an accessory of worship. Dr. Tucker was best known as a compiler of church music.

VOLK, LEONARD W., sculptor; born in Wells, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828; died in Osceola, Wis., Aug. 19. Among his principal works are the Stephen A. Douglas monument in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments, and life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas in the state house in Springfield, Ill.

WARREN, JOHN, prominent Fenian leader; died in Boston, Mass., Sep. 14. It was largely due to Colonel Warren's insistence upon his rights as an American citizen, when captured by the British government during the Fenian invasion of Ireland in 1867, that the two naturalization treaties proclaimed in 1870 and 1871 were concluded between this country and Great Britain.

WEBSTER, WARREN T., for twenty-nine years professor of Greek and Latin in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; born in Kingston, N. H., in 1830; died in Brooklyn Aug. 3.

WILLIAMSON, REV. DR., professor of astronomy in Queen's College, Kingston, Ont.; died Sep. 27, aged 87.

WOOD, ALFRED M., ex-mayor of Brooklyn, and a Union veteran; born in Hempstead, L. I., in 1826; died in Queens, N. Y., July 28. He went to the front as colonel of the 14th regiment, but was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and was imprisoned in Libby Prison.

YOST, GEORGE W. N., inventor of the Yost typewriter; born in western New York in 1831; died in New York city Sep. 26.

### Foreign:—

Ancelet, Gabriel Auguste, celebrated French architect; born in Paris Nov. 21, 1829; died there Aug. 5.

BABINGTON, CHARLES C., professor of botany at Cambridge University; born at Ludlow in 1808; died at Cambridge July 22.

BAILLON, DR. ERNEST HENRI, well-known naturalist; born in Calais, France, in 1827; died in Paris July 19.



LUIS BOGRAN,  
EX-PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

BATTENBERG, DOWAGER PRINCESS OF; born Nov. 12, 1825; died near Darmstadt, Germany, Sep. 19.

BEAUMONT, COMTE ROBERT DE, one of the most brilliant cavalry officers of France; died at his villa on the shores of Lake Geneva early in August.

BOGRAN, LUIS, ex-president of Honduras; born in Santa Barbara, Honduras, June 3, 1849; died in Guatemala July 10. He was an ardent advocate of a federal union of the Central American republics.

CARVALHO-MIOLAN, MME. MARIE, noted French singer; born in 1827; died at Dieppe July 10.

DERENBOURG, JOSEPH, distinguished French Oriental scholar; born in Mayence Aug. 21, 1811; died in Paris Aug. 5.

ENGELS, FREDERICK, most conspicuous figure in the international socialist movement since the death of his friend Karl Marx; born in 1820; died in London, Eng., Aug. 5. He wrote *The Condition of the Working Classes of England*, *Origin of the Family*, and an unfinished work, *Socialism, Scientific and Utopian*.

GEFFROY, MATHIEU-AUGUSTE, French historian; born in Paris Apr. 21, 1820; died at Bièvres Aug. 15. Among his most important works were: *History of the Scandinavian States* (1851), *Unpublished Letters of Charles XII.* (1852), *Marie Antoinette: Secret Correspondence* (1874), *Rome and the Barbarians* (1874), *The French School of Rome: Its Origin, Its Object, Its First Work* (1877), and *Mme. de Maintenon* (1887).

GNEIST, RUDOLPH, professor of jurisprudence in the University of Berlin; born in Berlin in 1816; died there July 22. He gained a seat in the municipal council, in 1848; and for many years succeeding 1858, he was a member of the Prussian lower house and of the Reichstag, in which he figured prominently as a national liberal. In 1875 he was called to the bench as a senior judge of the supreme court of Prussia, and a member of the privy council. Emperor William I. named him as instructor of the present emperor in political science. He also published many works on historical and social subjects.

LOVEN, SVEN LOUIS, famous Swedish zoölogist; born in Stockholm Jan. 6, 1809; died there Sep. 4.

LUPIN, M., known as the "father of the French turf;" died Sep. 24, aged 84. He fought on the popular side during the insurrection of 1830.

PASTEUR, LOUIS, celebrated French chemist and biologist; born in Dole, France, Dec. 27, 1822; died in Paris Sep. 28. For biographical sketch and portrait see p. 521.

REICHENSBERGER, AUGUSTE, well-known *littérateur* and political leader, formerly leader of the German Centre or Catholic party; born in Coblenz in 1808; died in Cologne July 16. His written works relate chiefly to the art of the mediæval world.

RYDBERG, ABRAHAM VICTOR, eminent Swedish author; born at Jönköping, Dec. 18, 1829; died in Stockholm Sep. 21. He wrote philosophical and historical works, besides works of fiction.

SCHENK, CHARLES EMMANUEL, ex-president of Switzerland; born in Berne in 1825; died there July 18. In early life he was a Protestant minister; but entered politics and represented the canton of Berne in the council of state, 1857-65. Was elected president of the Confederation in 1865.

STAMBOULOFF, STEPHAN N., ex-premier of Bulgaria; born Jan.

31, 1854; died July 18, from wounds inflicted by assassins on July 15. For portrait see p. 587; for biographical sketch, p. 589.

STEPHENS, GEORGE, LL. D., Ph. D., professor of English language and literature in the University of Copenhagen; born in Liverpool, Eng., in 1813; died in Copenhagen Aug. 10. His published works embrace prose as well as poetry, literature in general, history, folklore, linguistics, and runology. One of his most ambitious works was, *The Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England*.

SYBEL, HEINRICH VON, eminent German historian; born in Düsseldorf in 1817; died in Marburg Aug. 1. Among his works are the *History of the French Revolution*, *History of the Establishment of the German Empire by William I.*, *History of the First Crusade*, *Origin of Royalty in Germany*, *The Rising of Europe Against Napoleon I.*, *Minor Historical Writings*, and *Prince Eugène of Savoy*.

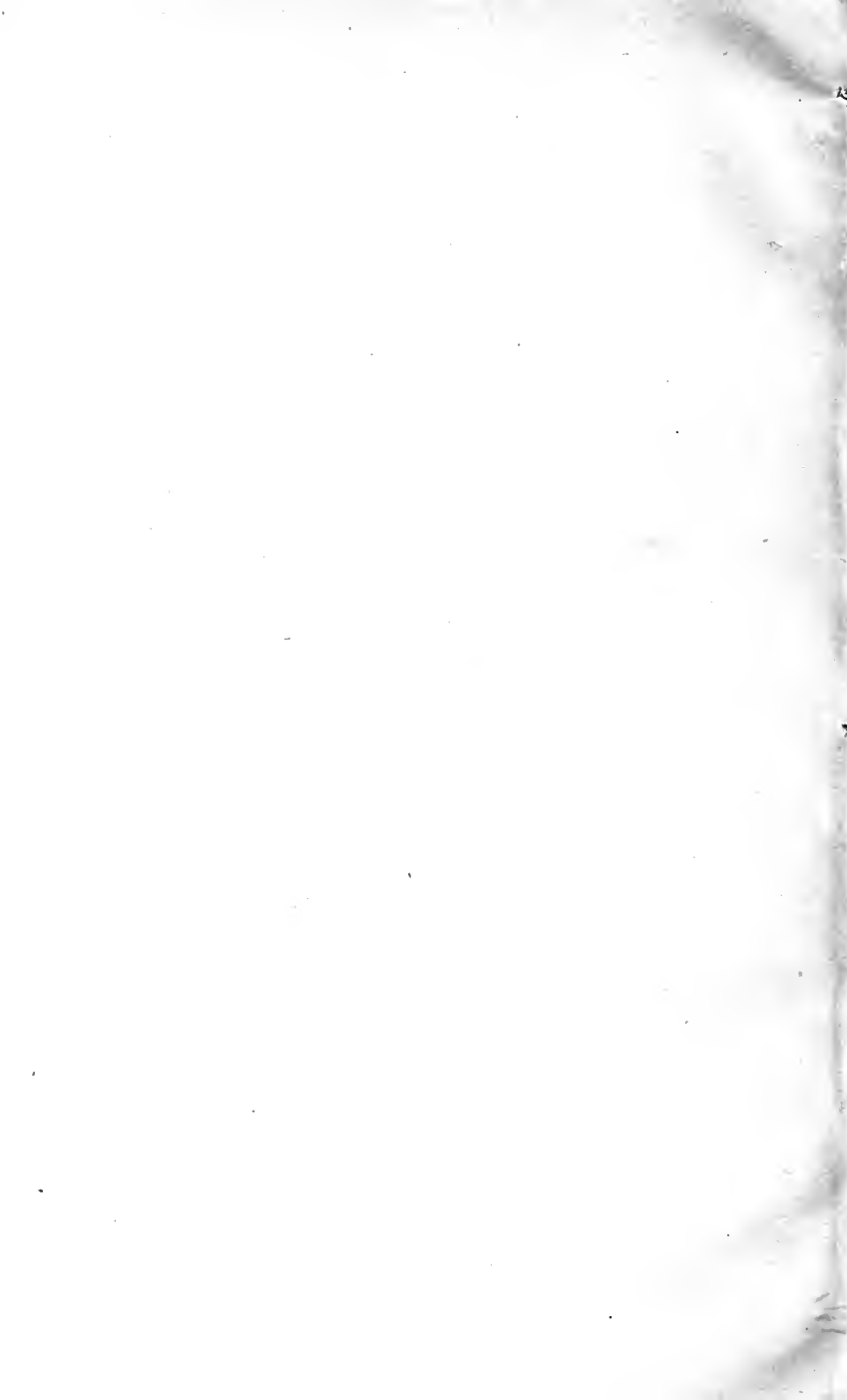
TAUCHNITZ, BARON CHRISTIAN BERNHARD VON, celebrated publisher of Greek, Latin, and English classics; born at Schleinitz in 1816; died in Leipsic, Germany, Aug. 14. The Tauchnitz collection of British authors in 1886 numbered about 2,500 editions, to which have since been added a series of English translations of German works and many publications of a classical, religious, and philosophical nature.

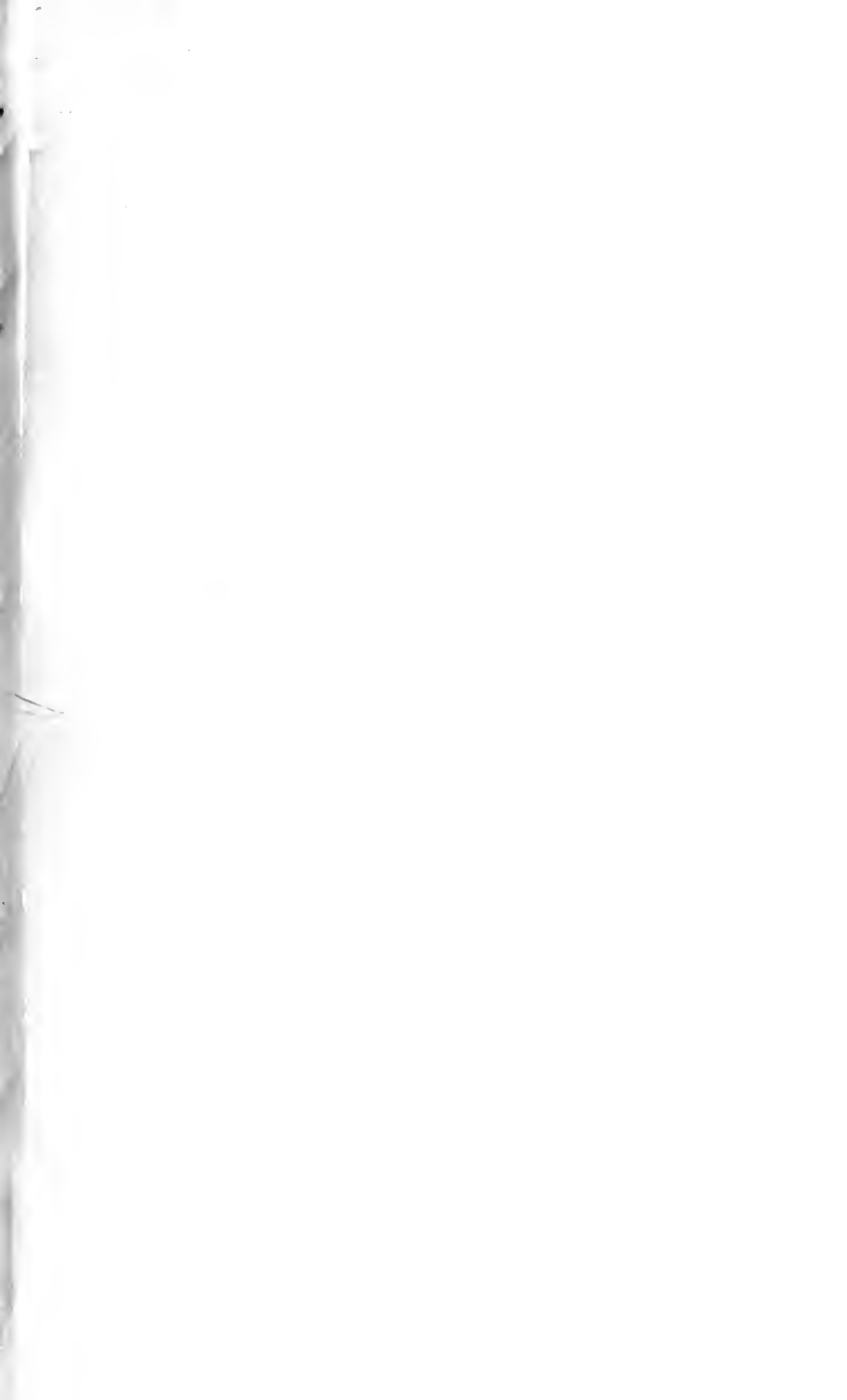
THIVRIER, CHRISTOPHE, socialist member of the French chamber of deputies, known as "the deputy with the blouse;" died Aug. 8, aged 54.

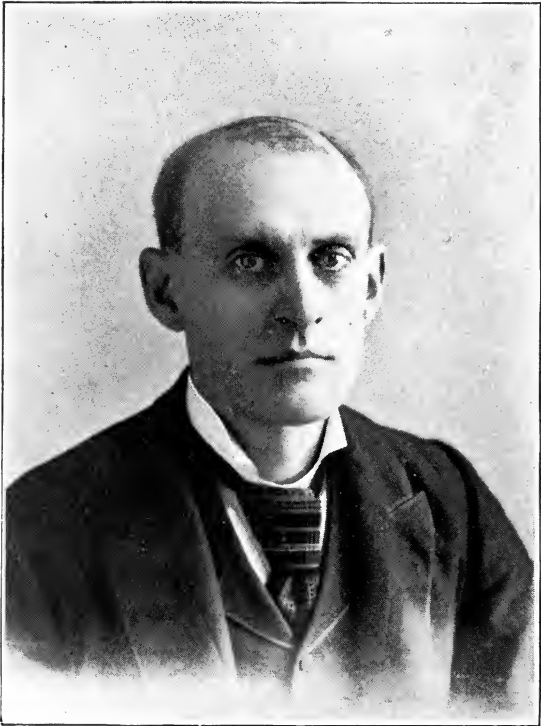
THOMSON, JOSEPH, one of the most successful of modern African explorers; born at Penpont, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Feb. 14, 1858. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where he chiefly devoted himself to the study of geography under Sir A. Geikie. In 1878 the Royal Geographical Society sent an expedition to Central Africa under the late Mr. Keith Johnston, and Mr. Thomson was chosen as an assistant. When Mr. Johnston died in 1879, Mr. Thomson was made leader of the party, and penetrated north as far as Ujiji, and after visiting Lake Hekwa reached the coast at Bagamoyo in 1880. In 1882 he explored Masailand, and was the first European to visit Mount Kenia. In 1885 he went for the Royal Niger Company to Sokoto, and in 1888 explored Southern Morocco and the Atlas range. In 1891, on behalf of the British South Africa Company, he explored the country between Lakes Nyassa and Bangweolo, and on this journey contracted the lung disease which finally caused his death. It was his boast that in all his travels he never shed a drop of native blood. His provocations were endless, but his marvellous patience and firmness always won him his point in the end. His great work is *Through Masailand*; but he also wrote other books on African travel and adventure, and contributed largely to the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.

THOROLD, RT. REV. ANTHONY WILSON, Protestant Bishop of Winchester; died in Surrey, Eng., July 25, aged 70.

WADE, SIR THOMAS, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., British soldier and diplomat; died in London, Eng., Aug. 1, aged 75. His main service was as British representative in China for many years.







EUGENE FIELD.

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NO. 4.

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EUGENE FIELD.

**E**UGENE FIELD, "poet-laureate of the little folk," journalist, and humorist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 2, 1850; and died in Chicago, Ill., November 4, 1895. He was son of Roswell Martin Field and Frances (Reed) Field—both natives of Windham county, Vermont. His father gained distinction as a lawyer, and was the first attorney for Dred Scott, the negro slave whose case was made memorable by its issue in the decision rendered by the United States supreme court in 1857. In Eugene's seventh year (1857) his mother died; and he, with his younger brother Roswell M. Field, Jr., came under the loving care of their cousin, Miss Mary Field French, a resident of Amherst, Mass., under whose charge Eugene continued about thirteen years. At the age of seventeen, in 1868, he entered Williams College; and, on the death of his father not long afterward, his guardian transferred him in 1869 to Knox College in Galesburg, Ill. By another removal he became in 1871 a student at the State University of Missouri, which he left at the beginning of his senior year on attaining his majority and coming into possession of the property left him by his father, to the value, as was generally considered, of about \$70,000.

Such circumstances would form a critical point in the life of any young man. In the case of this youth peculiar elements may have added to the solicitude of his well-wishers, who would remember that nowhere in his diversified collegiate career had he gained, or seemed to wish, the repute of a devoted student. It was noted that he had made fun his specialty—not a wild and boisterous joviality, but a continuous bubbling jocoseness—and that serious thought seemed far from him. It had not perhaps been noted by many, that there was in his nature a

deep of human sympathy whence might come fountains of that serious feeling which in a few rare natures serves some of the moral uses of serious thinking in men generally. Perhaps in his youth the time for development of this sympathy had not yet come; not yet had the fountains of the great deep been broken up into those streams of pathetic feeling whose surface movement may sometimes be with a sob like the bubbling, and with a faint gleam strangely like the sparkle, of mirth.

The first development at this crisis in young Mr. Field's life was not very promising. The account is, that immediately quitting college and turning his inherited estate into money, he sailed for Europe, where for seven months he did some reading, and much exploration of book-shops, collections of pictures, and cabinets of curios—gratifying his natural taste for wonderful volumes and articles that approached the beautiful on the side of the unique, the fantastic, the remarkable, the historically memorable. He returned heavily laden with his literary and artistic spoils, but burdened with only a small remnant of his financial heritage. Certainly he had not put his money to its wisest use; but, as certainly, neither had he put it to its worst. He had disregarded all business principles and every canon of prudence; but he had had a long and splendid holiday, and one moreover not entirely unproductive, for it had served at least to broaden his look on life, to enlarge his stock of mental impressions, and to reduce to some distinct and available body and form a multitude of dim, ghostly, errant fantasies that had tended to infest with unreality the whole region of his thought and feeling.

Probably, however, his chief gain was in his very loss—the loss of his money, which compelled this naturally noble but unregulated being at last to some degree of practicalness and direct activity for subsistence. He never became *very* practical—that is to say, he always remained himself, at the farthest remove from the caution that begins by weighing all things in the scale of self-interest and tends to sink into sordidness and selfishness. He had a natural taste for journalism; and, finding an open door to that profession, he entered it in 1872 as a writer on the *St. Louis Journal*, soon rising to be city editor. In 1875 he became connected with the *St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette*, and later took an editorial position on *The Times-Journal* of St. Louis. After serving in 1880 as managing editor of the *Kansas City Times*, and in 1881 and 1882 as



managing editor of the Denver (Colo.) *Tribune*, he removed to Chicago in 1883, and began his connection with the Chicago *Morning News* (now *The Record*) which continued until his death. In that journal a department was assigned to him in which his liberty of writing was absolute. Under the title "Sharps and Flats" Field's sprightly and amusing column became widely known; and much of its wit and finely wrought satire was copied into newspapers and afterward collected in his books. He had made an earlier appearance as a humorist while managing editor of the Denver *Tribune*, in a series of articles which were afterward published under the title *The Denver Tribune Primer*: these articles had drawn much attention by their quaint comicality, but were not distinctly superior to the usual product of the journalistic purveyor of jokes. His work in Chicago, though variable in parts, was as a whole on a higher level, and gave him place in the front rank of journalistic humorists. Its scope was broader, its rapid touches were lighter and more precisely to the point, its seemingly lawless frolic and comicality the mask at times of a living human sympathy flashing with sudden thrust to puncture some of the shams that tend to make our literature or our social life inhuman. Meanwhile he became a successful lecturer.

Much of Mr. Field's writing—at least much of what will be remembered—took the form of verse; and of this nearly all was newspaper verse; for he was by nature and by choice a daily-newspaper man rather than an author of books or an elaborator of magazine articles. He was at the farthest remove from a professional poet, indeed from professionalism of any kind. Hence the question was natural, whether his verse is poetry. Evidently much of it was not, since much of it was ephemeral or trivial in theme and slight in frame; yet even this often revealed a poetic temperament at play and frolicking like a child. He chose to be and to remain a little child as far as concerned his verse, and this involved at least his assumption of a child's defect in the sense of proportion in facts, and a child's lack of perspective in thinking: the marvellous and the inscrutable are jumbled with the commonplace, the real and the unreal shade into each other, while the frolic or the fantasy dominates the scene. "The Duel" serves as a specimen:

## THE DUEL.

From the *Chicago Record*.

The gingham dog and the calico cat  
Side by side on the table sat;  
'Twas half-past twelve, and what do you think!  
Neither of them had slept a wink!  
And the old Dutch clock and Chinese plate  
Seemed to know, as sure as fate,  
There was going to be an awful spat.

*(I wasn't there—I simply state  
What was told to me by the Chinese plate.)*

The gingham dog went "bow-wow-wow!"  
And the calico cat replied "me-ow!"  
And the air was streaked for an hour or so  
With fragments of gingham and calico.  
While the old Dutch clock in the chimney-place  
Up with its hands before its face,  
For it always dreaded a family row.

*(Now mind, I'm simply telling you  
What the old Dutch clock declares is true.)*

The Chinese plate looked very blue,  
And wailed, "Oh, dear! what shall we do!"  
But the gingham dog and the calico cat  
Wallowed this way and tumbled that,  
And utilized every tooth and claw  
In the awfulest way you ever saw—  
And, oh! how the gingham and calico flew!

*(Don't think that I exaggerate—  
I got my news from the Chinese plate.)*

Next morning, where the two had sat,  
They found no trace of the dog or cat;  
And some folks think unto this day  
That burglars stole that pair away;  
But the truth about that cat and pup  
Is that they ate each other up—  
Now, what do you really think of that?

*(The old Dutch clock, it told me so,  
And that is how I came to know.)*

Mr. Field's caricature is illustrated by this piece of solemn mirth, showing the heart of the bibliophile with his deepest hopes and fears:

## THE BIBLIOMANIAC'S PRAYER.

Keep me, I pray, in wisdom's way  
That I may truths eternal seek;  
I need protecting care to-day—  
My purse is light, my flesh is weak.  
So banish from my erring heart  
All baleful appetites and hints  
Of Satan' fascinating art,  
Of first editions and of prints.  
Direct me in some godly walk  
Which leads away from bookish strife,  
That I with pious deed and talk  
May extra-illustrate my life.

But if, O Lord, it pleaseth Thee  
To keep me in temptation's way,  
I humbly ask that I may be  
Most notably beset to-day;  
Let my temptation be a book,  
Which I shall purchase, hold, and keep,

Whereon, when other men shall look,  
 They'll wail to know I got it cheap.  
 Oh, let it such a volume be  
 As in rare copperplates abounds,  
 Large paper, clean, and fair to see,  
 Uncut, unique, unknown to Lowndes.

His boyish freakishness made frequent record of itself. One notable occasion of it is reported by one of his friends, Mr. Francis Wilson, who had repeatedly urged him to give him in his own handwriting a copy of his tender lines in imitation of the antique—"Sometime there ben a lyttel boy." Every other request of the kind from this friend, the poet had readily granted; but the earnestness of the desire in this case called into action his inveterate delight in teasing his friends. Meeting Mr. Wilson on April 5, 1893, at a bookstore, the resort of book-lovers in Chicago, Field dashed off on a scrap of paper these comically gruesome lines:

As Eugene Field lay dying  
 The death all good men die,  
 Came Francis Wilson flying  
 As only he can fly.

"My friend, before you peter  
 And seek the shining shore,  
 Write me, in common meter,  
 Some autographic lore!"

Then Eugene Field smiled sadly,  
 And his face grew wan and dim,  
 But he wrote the verses gladly  
 His friend required of him.

And having done this duty,  
 From out this home of clay  
 That soul of spotless beauty  
 To Canaan soared away.

Scarcely could there be a contrast more striking than that between the far-fetched absurdity of this jingle and the sweet pathos of the little poem which gave the occasion for it; yet, closely inspected, the contrast is seen to be superficial, pertaining mainly to the form. The two productions are alike in their uniqueness; each conveys a sense of the everyday life of the little limited present with its trivialities as being a transitory scene, a shadow-land, soon to merge into scenes new and strange—in the one case into a scene of the home and heart left desolate; in the other case into a scene of the vast unknown. The pathos of the one and the ludicrousness of the other depend on the same elements, used in a natural combination in one, confused in a lawless admixture in the other. The two show marks of the same writer; they show also marks of a twofold and diverse direction of this writer's thought and feeling. James Whitcomb Riley, who knew him well

—and who is probably the only versifier of humor, of child life, and of domestic happenings, whose readers in this country outnumber those of Field—pointed out the twofoldness in the man's style, and spoke of his character as "an isolated one." He was unique.

As a man, as well as a poet, he was unique. He had a genius for fun, and he was a joker unmanageable and irrepressible. Yet his fun was human and humane, and his satire, though keen, was not hostile. His nature was sunny, flecked with clouds. He made few enemies, and he was a gainer and a keeper of friends. His practical jokes were his most lawless doings. The decorum and solemn etiquette with which the concealed jest was carried through all its stages, gave it the form of an interesting riddle. An instance was his Union League dinner to a company of notable literary folk from various countries during the Chicago Exposition. On the superbly laid table were menu-cards of exquisite design adorned with ribbon and bouquet and gems of poetry, and setting forth all the rarest wines. The waiters gracefully served five courses—vegetable soup, codfish stewed in cream, pork and beans with Boston brown bread, corned beef hash, pumpkin-pie and cheese. Between the courses the club's wine-steward, with great ceremony and dignity, filled the appropriate set of wine-glasses from an elegant pitcher of buttermilk. The foreign guests were amazed, the Americans were amused. Another of Field's practical jokes was to write a poem, sign to it the name of one of his friends, and on its publication criticise it with merciless ridicule in his column of "Sharps and Flats."

Mr. Field's love for children was the most salient point in his character and the inspiration of his best poetry. He was an affectionate husband and father; he was a book-lover and collector; but next to his family, his love and delight were in children—any children, all children. He would play with them, walk with them, talk with them, entertain them with songs, stories, and games, settle their small quarrels. Though a man of prodigious industry, writing at the rate of 3,000 words a day for his paper, besides much other work, he seemed to rank the demands of children on his time as the most important calls. His poetry relating to childhood, however, is not so largely poetry *for* children as the poetry *of* childhood. Some of his work in this department is surpassingly tender and sweet, exploring babyland as an ideal realm, reading and interpreting the inmost sentiment of the little folk in the years that have

just left babyhood behind—exploration and interpretation being guided by his strangely subtle instinct and sympathy. For it seems that when this man saw a little child, thought of a little child, wrote of a little child, he himself was as a little child; except when, reversing his vision, he saw and revealed with simple pathos the secret things of paternal and maternal love. Some of his work in this department is poetry beyond question—a permanent addition to the world's literary treasures.

## LITTLE BOY BLUE.

The little toy dog is covered with dust,  
 But sturdy and staunch he stands;  
 And the little toy soldier is red with rust,  
 And his musket molds in his hands.  
 Time was when the little toy dog was new,  
 And the soldier was passing fair.  
 And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue  
 Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go till I come," he said,  
 "And don't you make any noise!"  
 So, toddling off to his trundle-bed,  
 He dreamt of the pretty toys,  
 And as he was dreaming, an angel song  
 Awakened our Little Boy Blue—  
 Oh, the years are many, the years are long,  
 But the little toy friends are true.

Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,  
 Each in the same old place,  
 Awaiting the touch of a little hand,  
 The smile of a little face.  
 And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,  
 In the dust of that little chair,  
 What has become of our Little Boy Blue  
 Since he kissed them and put them there.

The "Dutch Lullaby"—*Wynken, Blynken, and Nod*—has been read and spoken in schools, and sung in choral societies and concert-halls. Andrew Lang has spoken of this poem as one of the best, if not the very best child-poem in the English language.

## DUTCH LULLABY.

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night  
 Sailed off in a wooden shoe—  
 Sailed on a river of misty light  
 Into a sea of dew.  
 "Where are you going, and what do you wish?"  
 The old moon asked the three.  
 "We have come to fish for the herring-fish  
 That live in this beautiful sea;  
 Nets of silver and gold have we,"  
 Said Wynken,  
 Blynken,  
 And Nod.

The old moon laughed and sung a song  
 As they rocked in the wooden shoe;  
 And the wind that sped them all night long  
 Ruffled the waves of dew;  
 The little stars were the herring-fish  
 That lived in the beautiful sea.

"Now cast your nets wherever you wish,  
But never afeard are we!"  
So cried the stars to the fishermen three,  
    Wynken,  
    Blynken,  
    And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw  
For the fish in the twinkling foam,  
Then down from the sky came the wooden shoe,  
Bringing the fishermen home;  
'Twas all so pretty a sail, it seemed  
As if it could not be;  
And some folk thought 'twas a dream they'd dreamed  
Of sailing that beautiful sea;  
But I shall name you the fishermen three:  
    Wynken,  
    Blynken,  
    And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,  
And Nod is a little head,  
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies  
Is a wee one's trundle-bed.  
So shut your eyes while Mother sings  
Of wonderful sights that be,  
And you shall see the beautiful things  
As you rock on the misty sea  
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three—  
    Wynken,  
    Blynken,  
    And Nod.

The two stanzas following, a specimen of genuinely simple pathos, are part of a poem cast in the antique form:

Sometime there ben a lyttel boy  
That wolde not renne and play,  
And helpless like that lyttel tyke  
Ben allwais in the way.  
"Goe, make you merrie with the rest,"  
His weary moder cried;  
But with a frown he catcht her gown  
And hong untill her side.

\* \* \* \* \*

And then a moder felt her heart  
How that it ben to-torne,—  
She kissed eche day till she ben gray  
The shoon he used to worn;  
No bairn let hold untill her gown,  
Nor played upon the floore,—  
Godde's was the joy; a lyttel boy  
Ben in the way no more!

In a light vein, more familiar than the foregoing with writers in newspapers, is the following specimen of comical boyishness:

#### JES' 'FORE CHRISTMAS.

Father calls me William, sister calls me Will,  
Mother calls me Willie, but the fellers call me Bill!  
Mighty glad I ain't a girl—ruther be a boy,  
Without them sashes, curls, an' things that's worn by Fauntleroy!  
Love to chawnk green apples an' go swimmin' in the lake—  
Hate to take the caster-ile they give for belly-ache!  
'Most all the time, the whole year round, there ain't no flies on me;  
But jes' 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

Got a yaller dog named Sport, sick him on the cat;  
First thing she knows she doesn't know where she is at!  
Got a clipper sled, an' when us kids goes out to slide,

'Long comes the grocery cart, an' we all hook a ride!  
 But sometimes when the groceryman is worried an' cross,  
 He reaches at us with his whip, an' larrups up his hoss,  
 An' then I laff an' holler, "Oh, ye never teched me!"  
 But jes' 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

Gran'ma says she hopes that when I git to be a man,  
 I'll be a missionarer like her oldest brother, Dan,  
 As was et up by the cannibals that lives in Ceylon isle,  
 Where every prospeck pleases, an' only man is vile!  
 But gran'ma she has never been to see a Wild West show,  
 Nor read the life of Daniel Boone, or else I guess she'd know  
 That Buff'lo Bill an' cowboys is good enough for me!  
 Excep' jes' 'fore Christmas, when I'm good as I kin be!

An' then old Sport he hangs around, so solemn like an' still,  
 His eyes they seem a-sayin': "What's the matter, little Bill?"  
 The old cat sneaks down off her perch an' wonders what's become  
 Of them two enemies of her'n that used to make things hum!  
 But I am so perlite an' tend so earnestly to biz,  
 That mother says to father, "How improved our Willie is!"  
 But father, havin' been a boy hisself, suspicions me,  
 When, jes' 'fore Christmas, I'm as good as I kin be!

For Christmas, with its lots an' lots of candies, cakes, an' toys,  
 Was made, they say, for proper kids, an' not for naughty boys;  
 So wash yer face, an' bresh yer hair, an' mind yer p's and q's,  
 An' don't bust out yer pantaloons, and don't wear out yer shoes:  
 Say "yessum" to the ladies, an' "yessir" to the men,  
 An' when they's company, don't pass yer plate for pie again;  
 But, thinkin' of the things yer'd like to see upon that tree,  
 Jes' 'fore Christmas be as good as yer kin be!

The following lines, dedicated to a young friend of Mr. Field, show a somewhat deeper dealing with the heart of a boy.

## SEEIN' THINGS.

I ain't afeard uv snakes, or toads, or bugs, or worms, or mice,  
 An' things 'at girls are skeered uv I think are awful nice!  
 I'm pretty brave, I guess; an' yet I hate to go to bed,  
 For when I'm tucked up warm an' snugg, an' when my prayers are said,  
 Mother tells me "Happy dreams!" and takes away the light,  
 An' leaves me lyin' all alone an' seein' things at night!

Sometimes they're in the corner, sometimes they're by the door,  
 Sometimes they're all a-standin' in the middle uv the floor;  
 Sometimes they are a-sittin' down, sometimes they're walkin' round  
 So softly an' so creepy-like they never make a sound!  
 Sometimes they are black as ink, an' other times they're white—  
 But the color ain't no difference when you see things at night!

Once, when I licked a feller 'at had just moved on our street,  
 An' father sent me up to bed without a bite to eat,  
 I woke up in the dark an' saw things standin' in a row,  
 A-lookin' at me cross-eyed an' p'intin' at me—so!  
 Oh, my! I wuz so skeered that time I never sleep' a mite—  
 It's almost alluz when I'm bad I see things at night!

Lucky thing I ain't a girl, or I'd be skeered to death!  
 Bein' I'm a boy, I duck my head an' hold my breath;  
 An' I am, oh! so sorry I'm a naughty boy, an' then  
 I promise to be better an' say my prayers again!  
 Gran'ma tells me that's the only way to make it right  
 When a feller has been wicked an' sees things at night!

An' so, when other naughty boys would coax me into sin,  
 I try to skwush the Tempter's voice 'at urges me within;  
 An' when they's pie for supper, or cakes 'at 's big an' nice,  
 I want to—but I do not pass my plate f'r them things twice!  
 No, ruther let Starvation wipe me slowly out o' sight  
 Than I should keep a-livin' on an' seein' things at night!

One of the best of "galloping songs"—the syllables keeping time with the motion—is this:

THE RIDE TO BUMPVILLE.

Play that my knee was a calico mare  
Saddled and bridled for Bumpville;  
Leap to the back of this steed, if you dare,  
And gallop away to Bumpville!  
I hope you'll be sure to sit fast in your seat,  
For this calico mare is prodigiously fleet,  
And many adventures you're likely to meet  
As you journey along to Bumpville.

This calico mare both gallops and trots  
While whisking you off to Bumpville;  
She paces, she shies, and she stumbles, in spots,  
In the tortuous road to Bumpville!  
And sometimes this strangely mercurial steed  
Will suddenly stop and refuse to proceed,  
Which, all will admit, is vexatious indeed,  
When one is en route to Bumpville!

She's scared of the cars when the engine goes "Toot!"  
Down by the crossing at Bumpville  
You'd better look out for that treacherous brute  
Bearing you off to Bumpville!  
With a snort she rears up on her hindermost heels,  
And executes jigs and Virginia reels—  
Words fail to explain how embarrassed one feels  
Dancing so wildly to Bumpville.

It's bumpytybump and it's jiggytyjog,  
Journeying on to Bumpville;  
It's over the hilltop and down through the bog  
You ride on your way to Bumpville;  
It's rattletybang over bowlder and stump,  
There are rivers to ford, there are fences to jump,  
And the corduroy road it goes bumpytybump,  
Mile after mile to Bumpville!

Perhaps you'll observe it's no easy thing  
Making the journey to Bumpville!  
So I think, on the whole, it were prudent to bring  
An end to this ride to Bumpville;  
For, though she has uttered no protest or plaint,  
The calico mare must be blowing and faint—  
What's more to the point, I'm blown if I ain't!  
So play we have got to Bumpville.

Mr. Field married in 1873 Miss Julia M. Comstock of St. Joseph, Mo. His wedded life was singularly happy. His seven children, of whom five survived him, were deep treasures of his heart. Most of them were boys, and he always appeared to be the biggest boy of all.

His death came suddenly, after a few days of what had been deemed, and probably was, a slight illness. The actual cause of death the physician judged to have been the formation of a clot of blood at the heart. His son Fred, fourteen years of age, who slept with or near his father, heard him groaning in sleep. When, near morning, the groaning suddenly grew more heavy and then ceased altogether, Fred, becoming alarmed, awakened the family. Instantly coming to the bedside, they found him dead, though with all the appearance of an easy natural



slumber. All medical help, with efforts at resuscitation, proved unavailing. Mr. Field's death was widely lamented. Through the children he had endeared himself to the general heart. A monument in his memory is planned, to be provided by contributions from children, and to stand in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Mr. Field's limitations were such, and were so honestly and consistently manifested by him before all men, that there is small likelihood of his being overrated. He had no concealments—not even from himself; so to the last he was natural and unsophisticated: this was one secret of his best work. He was a sincere man and knew not pretense. His unconventionality may perhaps be classed as a mistake, though indeed he would probably as soon have tried to fly as he would have tried to be conventional. His excruciating practical jokes were doubtless mistakes, and of a kind that usually border on wrongs and need forgiveness: it is pleasant to know that such was the estimate by his friends of the man's generosity, deep unselfishness, and unswerving loyalty in friendship, that they forgave him almost without being conscious that they were forgiving him. To men less favored and less successful, especially if humble and poor, he was a bountiful helper.

His works appeared in volumes in the order following: *Denver Tribune Primer*—out of print, very scarce (1882); *The Model Primer* (1882); *Culture's Garden* (1887); *A Little Book of Profitable Tales* (1889); *A Little Book of Western Verse* (1890); *With Trumpet and Drum* (1892); *A Second Book of Verse* (1893); *Echoes from the Sabine Farm*—paraphrases of Horace (1895).



## THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

WAR is not the greatest evil which can befall a state.

A far greater evil would be such a degraded condition of national sentiment as would think nothing worth a war. In the last resort—when insult has been wantonly inflicted, when the obligations of honor have been wil-

fully repudiated, and when every resource of peaceful diplomacy has been exhausted—no self-respecting nation will be found unprepared to maintain its dignity and enforce its rights by appeal to arms. It is only, however, on those extremely rare occasions when war presents itself as the sole alternative to something worse, that it is justifiable; and any executive may well hesitate to take an irrevocable step tending toward open rupture, with all the untold possibilities of misery which that may involve. In such cases the fear—if it be such—which causes hesitancy, is

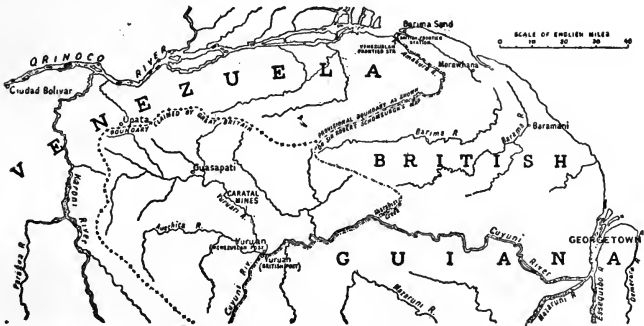


DAVID J. BREWER OF KANSAS,  
ASSOCIATE-JUSTICE UNITED STATES SUPREME  
COURT; PRESIDENT VENEZUELA-GUIANA  
BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

a fear which is akin to the beginning of wisdom.

The possibilities of a war between Great Britain and the United States over the Venezuelan question, were seriously discussed by the press of both countries in December; but the temporary ebullition of war sentiment quickly subsided, save in those few hearts in which it is perennially cherished, and served only to demonstrate more strongly by contrast the real feelings of sympathy and solidarity still prevailing between the two great nations of the English-speaking world. Most closely related to each other by ties of blood, mutual interests, and common aim; leaders

together in the van of progress in all the arts of peace and culture and the triumphs of enlightened civilization—grave indeed would have to be the difference between them which could not be adjusted by the ordinary peaceable methods of diplomacy and jurisprudence. That the present difference over the Venezuelan matter is of so grave a character, is not the general opinion in either England or



MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE BETWEEN BRITISH GUIANA AND VENEZUELA.

America; but it must be admitted that the display of the "jingo" spirit observable in some quarters is not at all calculated to lessen the difficulties confronting those to whom the final adjustment of the dispute will be committed.

An outline of the chief points of controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary of British Guiana has already been given (pp. 87 and 332). These points will also be found set forth in greater detail in the diplomatic correspondence outlined below. The precise equities of the dispute, we do not know: they can be determined only by elaborate historical research of the documentary evidence in possession of the various governments now or heretofore concerned in the ownership of the disputed territory. No authoritative judgment on the affair can be uttered until the facts of the case have been ascertained, for which express purpose a commission was appointed by President Cleveland at the close of the year, under authority of congress.

It will suffice here to say that the extreme claim of Great Britain includes all territory through which flow the rivers emptying into the Essequibo; or, in other words, Great Britain claims as the rightful boundary between

British Guiana and Venezuela a line drawn along the summit of the hills separating the watershed of the Orinoco from that of the Essequibo. This extreme claim would carry the limits of British Guiana up to the sources of the Cuyuni and Yuruari rivers. On the other hand, the extreme claim of Venezuela would make the Essequibo river itself the rightful western boundary of British Guiana.



R. H. ALVEY OF MARYLAND,  
CHIEF JUSTICE COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA; VENEZUELA-GUIANA BOUNDARY  
COMMISSIONER.

It was in 1840 that Sir R. Schomburgk was commissioned by the British government to survey and define the limits of the colony. The result was the tracing of the boundary known as the Schomburgk line, which has played an important part in all negotiations since. On the coast the British commissioner carried the British boundary to the mouth of the Orinoco itself, placing the frontier posts at Barima and the mouth of the Amacuro river. In the interior he traced a line which he defined as dividing about midway the disputed territory between the Essequibo

river and the extreme limit of Great Britain's claim. It started from the mouth of the Amacuro, followed that river and the sweep of the Imataca mountains until it struck the Cuyuni, and was coincident with this stream to its southernmost source in the Roraima mountains. Although the proposals of Sir R. Schomburgk were never formally carried into effect, the line was established as a basis of negotiations. The British have effectively occupied the coast region as far as Barima; and in 1886 formally declared that they could consider no Venezuelan claim east of the Schomburgk line. To this policy Great

Britain has since resolutely adhered. She claims to have about 40,000 subjects in the territory in question, and refuses, by submitting to arbitration her claims east of the Schomburgk line, to expose these subjects to the possible risk of being handed over to a government disturbed by frequent revolutions and capable of giving only inadequate guarantees of safety to life and property. West of the Schomburgk line, however, Great Britain is willing to submit her claims to the judgment of a competent tribunal. Her interest in the matter is largely a commercial one. It is characteristic of British policy in South America, in the Far East, in South Africa, and elsewhere, to strive not only to maintain but to extend that commercial supremacy which is in large part the real foundation of England's political influence, and in regard to which the trend of developments in various parts of the world is even now confronting her with competitors who are not to be despised. Free navigation of the Orinoco would immensely extend her control over the commerce of northern and central South America; and the recognition of the claims of England in the basin drained by the Cuyuni and its tributaries would put her in possession of gold mines which promise to be among the most productive in the world. Since 1884 the output of the yellow metal credited to British Guiana has risen from nothing to \$2,772,700 per annum, and the total to date amounts to \$11,629,700. The output of the Yuruari district is now about \$2,000,000 per annum; and the total to January 1, 1895, is over \$47,000,000. In 1850 the two countries agreed to regard the disputed area as neutral territory; but subsequent violations of neutrality by the establishment of Venezuelan settlements in the mining region, Great Britain claims, have rendered the obligations of the treaty of 1850 null and void.

**The Yuruan Incident.**—In October a sensation was caused by the report that Great Britain had addressed an ultimatum to Venezuela, demanding an apology and a money indemnity for an outrage committed about a year ago upon British police officials at Yuruan, a station on the south bank of the Cuyuni, near the points of junction with that stream of the Yuruan and Yuruari rivers. The report was also spread, that Great Britain was preparing to enforce her demand, and had urged the colonial authorities to station Maxim guns at Yuruan and other frontier points. It appears that a Venezuelan force had crossed the Cuyuni and raised the Venezuelan flag at

Yuruan. In January, 1895, a small force of British Guiana police, acting under instructions, removed the flag, for which they were arrested and carried into Venezuelan territory. However, on protest of the colonial government, they were released and sent back, as well as reimbursed for personal losses which they claimed to have incurred.

The exact terms of Great Britain's demand for reparation (it does not appear to have been an ultimatum) are not yet publicly known; nor is the reply, if any, of Venezuela. But while the importance of the incident seems to have been exaggerated, and it has not entered into any of the diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Great Britain which has come to light up to the end of the year, it certainly served to arouse in this country a popular interest in the boundary dispute, and to add to the eagerness with which the public noted the comments made by President Cleveland in his annual message to congress, and the excitement which followed his subsequent special message with publication of the official correspondence.

**The Diplomatic Correspondence.**—The chief interest of the United States in the dispute arises from the consideration that the position taken by Great Britain toward Venezuela may possibly involve a repudiation of the principles embodied in what is known as the "Monroe doctrine." Though not a part of the recognized body of international law, though never ratified by congress, and though never, until within the past few months, having been formally incorporated in diplomatic correspondence, the Monroe doctrine has long been a part of the public policy of the United States and has silently but effectively operated to maintain and perpetuate republican institutions in the Western hemisphere, and to prevent the rise of political conditions such as would tend to make the New World a counterpart of the Old in its aspect of an armed camp groaning under the intolerable burdens of vast military establishments.

Whether the doctrine strictly applies to the British Guiana-Venezuela dispute, cannot of course be determined until it is positively known whether or not England is actually trying to extend her territory by force in derogation of the rights of Venezuela—a matter now under investigation. In any event, the invocation of the doctrine by the United States is a matter of sacred principle rather than of the magnitude of the material interests immediately at stake in South America.

*The American Contention.*—On December 17 the eagerly awaited correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States was made public. Under date of July 20 Secretary Olney addressed a communication to Mr. Bayard, the American ambassador to England, which was transmitted to Lord Salisbury on August 7, fully setting forth the attitude of the United States. The United States suggested arbitration as the only reasonable method of settling the territorial controversy with Venezuela, and asked for a definite answer whether the British government would or would not submit to impartial arbitration of the whole case. The substance of this note was briefly indicated in the president's annual message to congress, December 3; but Lord Salisbury's reply had not at that time been received, so that the full text of Mr. Olney's note was not revealed till later. It is outlined as follows, with most pertinent passages quoted:

MR. OLNEY TO MR. BAYARD, JULY 20, 1895.

The controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela over the western frontier of British Guiana dates back at least to 1814, when Great Britain acquired by treaty with the Netherlands "the establishments of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice." The claims of both parties are indefinite. On the one hand Venezuela has always declared her limits to be those of the captaincy-general of Venezuela in 1810; yet, out of "moderation and prudence," it is said, she has contented herself with claiming the line of the Essequibo river as the true boundary. On the other hand, it is not asserted that the "establishments" acquired by Great Britain in 1814 had any clearly defined western limits; and Great Britain "apparently remained indifferent as to the exact area of the colony until 1840," when she commissioned Sir R. Schomburgk to lay down its boundaries. Venezuela at once protested against the line marked out, which Great Britain presently explained to be "only tentative—part of a general boundary scheme concerning Brazil and the Netherlands as well as Venezuela"—and the monuments of the line set up by Schomburgk were removed by the express order of Lord Aberdeen. "Under these circumstances," says Mr. Olney, "it seems impossible to treat the Schomburgk line as being the boundary claimed by Great Britain as matter of right or as anything but a line originating in considerations of convenience and expediency. Since 1840 various other boundary lines have from time to time been indicated by Great Britain, but all as conventional lines—lines to which Venezuela's assent has been desired, but which in no instance, it is believed, has been demanded as matter of right. Lord Aberdeen himself in 1844 proposed a line beginning at the river Moroco, a distinct abandonment of the Schomburgk line. Every change in the British claim since that time has moved the frontier of British Guiana farther and farther to the westward of the line thus proposed. The Granville line of 1881 placed the starting point at a distance of twenty-nine miles from the Moroco in the direction of Punta Barima. The Rosebery line of 1886 placed it west of the Guaima river, and about that time, if the British authority

known as *The Statesman's Year Book* is to be relied upon, the area of British Guiana was suddenly enlarged by some 33,000 square miles, being stated at 76,000 square miles in 1885, and 109,000 square miles in 1887. The Salisbury line of 1890 fixed the starting point of the line in the mouth of the Amacuro, west of Punta Barima, on the Orinoco. And finally, in 1893, a second Rosebery line carried the boundary from a point to the west of the Amacuro as far as the source of the Cumano river and the sierra of Usupamo. An exercise of jurisdiction corresponding more or less to such claims has followed closely upon each, and has been the more irritating, if, as is alleged, an agreement made in the year 1850 bound both parties to refrain from such occupation pending the settlement of the dispute.

"Venezuela has made earnest and repeated efforts to have the question of boundary settled. \* \* \* Shortly after the drawing of the Schomburgk line, an effort was made to settle the boundary by treaty. The negotiations were brought to an end in 1844 by the death of the Venezuelan plenipotentiary. In 1848 Venezuela entered upon a period of civil commotions which lasted for more than a quarter of a century, and the negotiations thus interrupted in 1844 were not resumed until 1876. In that year Venezuela offered to close the dispute by accepting the Moroco line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. But Lord Granville rejected the proposal, and suggested a new line comprehending a large tract of territory, all pretension to which seemed to have been abandoned by the previous action of Lord Aberdeen. Negotiations dragged along without result until 1882, when Venezuela concluded that the only course open to her was arbitration of the controversy.

"Before she had made any definite proposition, however, Great Britain took the initiative. A treaty was practically agreed upon with the Gladstone government in 1886, containing a general arbitration clause. Before the actual signing of the treaty, however, the administration of Mr. Gladstone was superseded by that of Lord Salisbury, which declined to accede to the arbitration clause of the treaty. Since then Venezuela, on the one side, has been offering and calling for arbitration, while Great Britain, on the other, has responded by insisting upon the condition that any arbitration should relate only to such of the disputed territory as lies west of a line designated by herself. In 1887 diplomatic relations between the two countries were suspended, and have not since been regularly resumed."

To this territorial dispute the United States, "in view of its traditional policy," could not be indifferent. Mr. Olney goes on to quote from various communications which have passed between the governments—beginning with a note from Secretary Evarts to the Venezuelan minister at Washington in 1881—showing the interest with which the United States has watched the progress of the dispute, and intimating its willingness to use its influence in a friendly way to induce Great Britain to assent to arbitration. In December, 1886, with a view to preventing the diplomatic rupture which was foreseen, and which took place in February, 1887, Mr. Bayard, then secretary of state, actually instructed the American minister at London to tender to Great Britain the arbitration of the United States in the case. Said Mr. Bayard:

"Her Majesty's government will readily understand that this attitude of friendly neutrality and entire impartiality touching the merits of the controversy, consisting wholly in a difference of facts between our friends and neighbors, is entirely consistent and compatible with the sense of responsibility that rests upon the United States in relation to the South American republics. The



doctrines we announced two generations ago, at the instance and with the moral support and approval of the British government, have lost none of their force or importance in the progress of time; and the governments of Great Britain and the United States are really interested in conserving a *status* the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the experience of more than half a century."

The offer of arbitration was declined on the ground that a similar offer had been received from another quarter, and that hopes of a settlement through direct diplomatic negotiation had not been abandoned. Since the rupture of diplomatic relations, the efforts of the United States to effect a final, amicable adjustment by arbitration or otherwise have been continued at intervals—by Mr. Bayard in 1888, by Mr. Blaine in 1889 and 1890, and on various occasions within the past two years. In a dispatch dated July 13, 1894, from Secretary Gresham to Mr. Bayard, occurs the following language:

"The president is inspired by a desire for a peaceable and honorable settlement of the existing difficulties between an American state and a powerful transatlantic nation, and would be glad to see the re-establishment of such diplomatic relations between them as would promote that end. I can discern but two equitable solutions of the present controversy. One is the arbitration of the right of the disputants as the respective successors to the historical rights of Holland and Spain over the region in question. The other is to create a new boundary line in accordance with the dictates of mutual expediency and consideration."

Efforts were subsequently made to ascertain whether Great Britain would receive a minister from Venezuela; and as late as February, 1895, a joint resolution favoring arbitration passed the United States congress.

In summing up the situation thus outlined, Mr. Olney says: "By the frequent interposition of its good offices at the instance of Venezuela, by constantly urging and promoting the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, by pressing for arbitration of the disputed boundary, by offering to act as arbitrator, by expressing its grave concern whenever new alleged instances of British aggression upon Venezuelan territory have been brought to its notice, the government of the United States has made it clear to Great Britain and to the world that the controversy is one in which its honor and its interests are involved, and the continuance of which it cannot regard with indifference."

The remainder of Mr. Olney's note is taken up with a discussion of the right of the United States to interfere under the Monroe doctrine. Under an admitted canon of international law, he argues, a nation may intervene in a dispute whenever what is done or proposed by any of the parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own integrity, tranquillity, or welfare. Washington, in his Farewell Address, explicitly warned his countrymen against entanglements with the controversies of Europe; and President Monroe applied the logic of the Farewell Address by declaring in effect that American non-intervention in European affairs necessarily implied European non-intervention in American affairs. In the celebrated message of December 2, 1823, President Monroe said:

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense. \* \* \* We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their in-

dependence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. \* \* \* It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference."

The message also "declared that the American continents were fully occupied, and were not the subjects for future colonization of European powers," a principle which "has long been universally conceded."

In giving the Monroe doctrine practical application, Mr. Olney defines its "precise scope and limitations" as follows: "It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American state or in the relations between it and other American states. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American state or to prevent the people of such state from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American state of the right and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies."

The rule thus defined, Mr. Olney says, has been the accepted public law of the United States ever since its promulgation. "Every administration since President Monroe's has given it emphatic indorsement." Though it has never been formally affirmed by congress, various instances of its application are given. "Its first and immediate effect was most far-reaching. It was the controlling factor in the emancipation of South America, and to it the independent states which now divide that region between them are largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French upon the termination of the Civil War. But we are also indebted to it for the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which both neutralized any interoceanic canal across Central America and expressly excluded Great Britain from occupying or exercising any dominion over any part of Central America. It has been used in the case of Cuba as if justifying the position that, while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected, the island will not be permitted to become the possession of any other European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of any supposed protectorate by Great Britain over the Mosquito Coast.

"Another development of the rule, though apparently not necessarily required by either its letter or its spirit, is found in the objection to arbitration of South American controversies by a European power. American questions, it is said, are for American decision; and on that ground the United States went so far as to refuse to mediate in the war between Chile and Peru jointly with Great Britain and France. Finally, on the ground, among others, that the author-

ity of the Monroe doctrine and the prestige of the United States as its exponent and sponsor would be seriously impaired, Secretary Bayard strenuously resisted the enforcement of the Pelletier claim against Hayti."

Mr. Olney goes on to say that "the Venezuelan boundary controversy is in any view far within the scope and spirit of the rule as uniformly accepted and acted upon." The Monroe doctrine rests, he says, upon facts and principles that are both intelligible and incontrovertible. "That distance and three thousand miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American state unnatural and inexpedient will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe, as Washington observed, has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself. America is not interested in them, and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them. Each great European power, for instance, today maintains enormous armies and fleets in self-defense and for protection against any other European power or powers. What have the states of America to do with that condition of things, or why should they be impoverished by wars or preparations for wars with whose causes or results they can have no direct concern? \* \* \* What is true of the material is no less true of what may be termed the moral interests involved. Those pertaining to Europe are peculiar to her and are entirely diverse from those pertaining and peculiar to America. Europe as a whole is monarchical, and, with the single important exception of the republic of France, is committed to the monarchical principle. America, on the other hand, is devoted to the exactly opposite principle—to the idea that every people has an inalienable right of self-government, and in the United States of America has furnished to the world the most conspicuous and conclusive example and proof of the excellence of free institutions, whether from the standpoint of natural greatness or of individual happiness. \* \* \*

"If the forcible intrusion of European powers into American politics is to be deprecated—if, as it is to be deprecated, it should be resisted and prevented—such resistance and prevention must come from the United States. They would come from it, of course, were it made the point of attack. But, if they come at all, they must also come from it when any other American state is attacked, since only the United States has the strength adequate to the exigency. \* \* \*

"The states of America, South as well as North, by geographical proximity, by natural sympathy, by similarity of governmental constitutions, are friends and allies, commercially and politically, of the United States. To allow the subjugation of any of them by a European power is, of course, completely to reverse that situation and signifies the loss of all the advantages incident to their natural relations to us. But that is not all. The people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government.

"To-day the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its *fiat* is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition. Why? It is not because of the pure friendship or good will felt for it. It is not simply by reason of its high character as a civilized state, nor because wisdom and justice and equity are the invariable characteristics of the dealings of the United States. It is because, in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources, combined with its isolated position, render it master of the situation, and practically in-

vulnerable as against any or all other powers. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperilled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies or provinces of their own. The principle would be eagerly availed of, and every power doing so would immediately acquire a base of military operations against us. What one power was permitted to do could not be denied to another; and it would not be inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. If it were, the weaker countries would unquestionably be soon absorbed, while the ultimate result might be the partition of all South America between the various European powers. The disastrous consequences to the United States of such a condition of things are obvious. \* \* \*

“Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdens and evils of immense standing armies and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments; and the exemption has largely contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every citizen. But with the powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue. We, too, must be armed to the teeth; we, too, must convert the flower of our whole male population into soldiers and sailors; and by withdrawing them from the various pursuits of peaceful industry we, too, must practically annihilate a large share of the productive energy of the nation. \* \* \*

“The application of the doctrine to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela presents no real difficulty. Though the dispute relates to a boundary line, yet, as it is between states, it necessarily imports political control to be lost by one party and gained by the other. The political control, at stake, too, is of no mean importance, but concerns a domain of great extent; and, if it also directly involves the command of the mouth of the Orinoco, is of immense consequence in connection with the whole river navigation of the interior of South America. It has been intimated, indeed, that in respect to these South American possessions Great Britain is herself an American state like any other, so that a controversy between her and Venezuela is to be settled between themselves. If this view be tenable at all, the logical sequence is plain. Great Britain as a South American state is to be entirely differentiated from Great Britain generally; and if the boundary question cannot be settled otherwise than by force, British Guiana, with her own independent resources, and not those of the British empire, should be left to settle the matter with Venezuela. But the proposition that a European power with an American dependency is, for the purpose of the Monroe doctrine, to be classed not as a European but as an American state, will not admit of serious discussion. If it were to be adopted, the Monroe doctrine would be too valueless to be worth asserting. Not only would every European power now having a South American colony be enabled to extend its possessions on this continent indefinitely, but any other European power might also do the same by first taking pains to procure a fraction of South American soil by voluntary cession. \* \* \*

“It is not admitted, however, and therefore cannot be assumed, that Great Britain is in fact usurping dominion over Venezuelan territory. While Venezuela charges such usurpation, Great Britain denies it, and the United States, until the merits are authoritatively ascertained, can take sides with neither. But while this is so—while the United States may not, under existing circumstances at

least, take upon itself to say which of the two parties is right and which wrong—it is certainly within its right to demand that the truth shall be ascertained. To resent and resist any sequestration of Venezuelan soil by Great Britain, it is necessarily entitled to know whether such sequestration has occurred or is now going on. \* \* \* It being clear that the United States may legitimately insist upon the merits of the boundary question being determined, it is equally clear that there is but one feasible mode of determining it, *viz.*, peaceful arbitration.

“The impracticability of any conventional adjustment has been often and thoroughly demonstrated. Even more impossible of consideration is an appeal to arms—a mode of settling national pretensions unhappily not yet wholly obsolete. If, however, it were not condemnable as a relic of barbarism and a crime in itself, so one-sided a contest could not be invited nor even accepted by Great Britain without distinct disparagement to her character as a civilized state. Great Britain, however, assumes no such attitude. On the contrary, she both admits that there is a controversy and that arbitration should be resorted to for its adjustment. But, while up to that point her attitude leaves nothing to be desired, its practical effect is completely nullified by her insistence that the submission shall cover but a part of the controversy—that, as a condition of arbitrating her right to a part of the disputed territory, the remainder shall be turned over to her. If it were possible to point to a boundary which both parties had ever agreed or assumed to be such either expressly or tacitly, the demand that territory conceded by such line to British Guiana should be held not to be in dispute might rest upon a reasonable basis. But there is no such line. The territory which Great Britain insists shall be ceded to her as a condition of arbitrating her claim to other territory has never been admitted to belong to her. It has always and consistently been claimed by Venezuela. \* \* \* ‘It is to be so because I will it to be so,’ seems to be the only justification Great Britain offers. It is, indeed, intimated that the British claim to this particular territory rests upon an occupation which, whether acquiesced in or not, has ripened into a perfect title by long continuance. But what prescription affecting territorial rights can be said to exist as between sovereign states? Or, if there is any, what is the legitimate consequence? It is not that all arbitration should be denied, but only that the submission should embrace an additional topic, namely, the validity of the asserted prescriptive title, either in point of law or in point of fact. Great Britain has arbitrated the extent of her colonial possessions twice with the United States, twice with Portugal, and once with Germany, and perhaps in other instances. \* \* \*

“She says to Venezuela in substance: ‘You can get none of the debatable land by force, because you are not strong enough; you can get none by treaty, because I will not agree; and you can take your chance of getting a portion by arbitration, only if you first agree to abandon to us such other portion as I may designate.’ It is not perceived how such an attitude can be defended, nor how it is reconcilable with that love of justice and fair play so eminently characteristic of the English race. It in effect deprives Venezuela of her free agency and puts her under virtual duress. Territory acquired by reason of it will be as much wrested from her by the strong hand as if occupied by British troops or covered by British fleets. It seems therefore quite impossible that this position of Great Britain should be assented to by the United States, or that, if such position be adhered to with the result of enlarging the bounds of British Guiana, it should not be

regarded as amounting, in substance, to an invasion and conquest of Venezuelan territory."

In conclusion the United States government called for a definite decision whether Great Britain would consent to submit the boundary question "in its entirety" to impartial arbitration. An earnest hope was expressed that the conclusion would be on the side of arbitration; and it was intimated that a negative answer would be "calculated greatly to embarrass the future relations" between the United States and Great Britain.

*The British Reply.*—Lord Salisbury replied to the above note of Mr. Olney in two dispatches addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote (both dated November 26, 1895), in substance declining to recognize the right of the United States under the Monroe doctrine to interfere in the boundary dispute, and refusing to accede to the suggestion of arbitration otherwise than under the limits already laid down by Great Britain. In the first note, Lord Salisbury confined himself to an expression of his difference from Mr. Olney regarding what is included in the Monroe doctrine mainly, as follows:

I. LORD SALISBURY TO SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, NOVEMBER 26, 1895.

"As far as I am aware, the Monroe doctrine has never before been advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the government of another nation, but it has been generally adopted and assumed as true by many eminent writers and politicians in the United States. \* \* \* During the period that has elapsed since the message of President Monroe was delivered, in 1823, the doctrine has undergone a very notable development, and the aspect which it now presents in the hands of Mr. Olney differs widely from its character when it first issued from the pen of its author. The two propositions which in effect President Monroe laid down were: (1) That America was no longer to be looked upon as a field for European colonization; and (2) that Europe must not attempt to extend its political system to America, or to control the political condition of any of the American communities who have recently declared their independence.

"The dangers against which President Monroe thought it right to guard were not as imaginary as they would seem at the present day. The formation of the Holy Alliance; the Congresses of Laybach and Verona; the invasion of Spain by France for the purpose of forcing upon the Spanish people a form of government which seemed likely to disappear unless it was sustained by external aid, were incidents fresh in the mind of President Monroe when he penned his celebrated message. The system of which he spoke and of which he so resolutely deprecates the application to the American continent, was the system then adopted by certain powerful states upon the continent of Europe of combining to prevent by force of arms the adoption in other countries of political institutions which they disliked, and to uphold by external pressure those which they approved. Various portions of South America had recently declared their independence, and that independence had not been recognized by the governments of Spain and Portugal. It was not an imaginary danger that he fore-

saw, if he feared that the same spirit which had dictated the French expedition into Spain might inspire the more powerful governments of Europe with the ideas of imposing, by the force of arms, upon the South American communities the form of government and the political connection which they had thrown off. In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date.

“The dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day. There is no danger of any Holy Alliance imposing its system upon any portion of the American continent, and there is no danger of any European state treating any part of the American continent as a fit object for European colonization. \* \* \* Great Britain is imposing no ‘system’ upon Venezuela, and is not concerning herself in any way with the nature of the political institutions under which the Venezuelans may prefer to live. But the British empire and the republic of Venezuela are neighbors, and they have differed for some time past, and continue to differ, as to the line by which their dominions are separated.

“It is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. It is difficult, indeed, to see how it can materially affect any state or community outside those primarily interested. \* \* \* It is not a question of the colonization by any European power of any portion of America. It is not a question of the imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe. It is simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the throne of England long before the republic of Venezuela came into existence.

“The government of the United States do not say that Great Britain or that Venezuela is in the right in the matters that are in issue. But they lay down that the doctrine of President Monroe confers upon them the right of demanding that when a European power has a frontier difference with a South American community, the European power shall consent to refer that controversy to arbitration. \* \* \*

“Whatever may be the authority of the doctrine laid down by President Monroe, there is nothing in his language to show that he ever thought of claiming this novel prerogative for the United States. It is admitted that he did not seek to assert a protectorate over Mexico or the states of Central or South America. Such a claim would have imposed upon the United States the duty of answering for the conduct of these states. \* \* \* If the government of the United States will not control the conduct of these communities, neither can it undertake to protect them from the consequences attaching to any misconduct of which they may be guilty toward other nations. It is not alleged that the Monroe doctrine will assure them the assistance of the United States in escaping from any reparation which they may be bound by international law to give. Mr. Olney expressly disclaims such an inference from the principles he lays down. But the claim which he founds upon them is that, if any independent American state advances a demand for territory of which its neighbor claims to be the owner, and that neighbor is the colony of a European state, the United States have a right to insist that the European state shall submit the demand and its own impugned rights to arbitration.

"I will not now enter into a discussion of the merits of this method of terminating international differences. \* \* \* Whether in any particular case it is a suitable method of procedure, is generally a delicate and difficult question. The only parties who are competent to decide that question are the two parties whose rival contentions are in issue. The claim of a third nation, which is unaffected by the controversy, to impose this particular procedure on either of the two others cannot be reasonably justified, and has no foundation in the law of nations.

"In the remarks which I have made I have argued on the theory that the Monroe doctrine in itself is sound. I must not, however, be understood as expressing any acceptance of it on the part of Her Majesty's government. \* \* \* International law is founded on the general consent of nations; and no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country.

"The United States have a right, like any other nation, to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected; and they are the judge whether those interests are touched, and in what measure they should be sustained. But their rights are in no way strengthened or extended by the fact that the controversy affects some territory which is called American. \* \* \* Mr. Olney's principle that 'American questions are for American decision,' even if it received any countenance from the language of President Monroe (which it does not), cannot be sustained by any reasoning drawn from the law of nations.

"The government of the United States is not entitled to affirm as a universal proposition, with reference to a number of independent states, for whose conduct it assumes no responsibility, that its interests are necessarily concerned in whatever may befall those states, simply because they are situated in the Western hemisphere. It may well be that the interests of the United States are affected by something that happens to Chile or to Peru, and that the circumstance may give them the right of interference; but such a contingency may equally happen in the case of China or Japan; and the right of interference is not more extensive or more assumed in the one case than in the other.

"Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law, and the danger which such admission would involve is sufficiently exhibited, both by the strange development which the doctrine has received at Mr. Olney's hands, and the arguments by which it is supported in the dispatch under reply."

After quoting Mr Olney's contention that "any permanent political union between a European and an American state" is "unnatural and inexpedient" on account of physical and geographical conditions, and because of the dangers of complication in European disputes with which America can have no primary concern, Lord Salisbury goes on to say: "The necessary meaning of these words is that the union between Great Britain and Canada, between Great Britain and Jamaica and Trinidad, between Great Britain and British Honduras or British Guiana, is inexpedient and unnatural. President Monroe disclaims



any such inference from his doctrine; but in this, as in other respects, Mr. Olney develops it. \* \* \*

“Her Majesty’s government maintain that the union between Great Britain and her territories in the Western hemisphere is both natural and expedient. They fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change. But they are not prepared to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to a doctrine of international law. They are not prepared to admit that the interests of the United States are necessarily concerned in every frontier dispute which may arise between any two of the states who possess dominion in the Western hemisphere; and still less can they accept the doctrine that the United States are entitled to claim that the process of arbitration shall be applied to any demand for the surrender of territory which one of those states may make against another.”

Lord Salisbury’s second note of November 26 in reply to Mr. Olney’s of July 20, is entirely historical, reviewing the whole boundary dispute with Venezuela, and setting forth the British claims as based upon the cession of Guiana by Holland. The following is a brief outline of the substance of the dispatch:

## II. LORD SALISBURY TO SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, NOVEMBER 26, 1895.

In contradiction to Mr. Olney’s statement that the boundary dispute dates back to 1814, Lord Salisbury contends that it did not begin in fact until after 1840.

When, in 1830, the republic of Venezuela assumed a separate existence, its government was warm in its expressions of gratitude and friendship to Great Britain, and there was not at the time any indication of an intention to raise such claims as have been urged by it during the latter portion of this century.

Sir R. Schomburgk did not discover or invent any new boundaries. He took particular care to fortify himself with the history of the case. He had, further, from actual exploration and information obtained from the Indians, and from the evidence of local remains, as at Barima, and local traditions, as on the Cuyuni, fixed the limits of the Dutch possessions and the zone from which all trace of Spanish influence was absent. On such data he based his reports. The Schomburgk line was a great reduction of the boundary claimed by Great Britain as matter of right, and its proposal originated in a desire to come to a speedy and friendly arrangement with a weaker power with whom Great Britain was at that time, and desired to remain, in cordial relations. In 1844 Lord Aberdeen made certain concessions “out of friendly regard to Venezuela,” and proposed a new line; but no answer to the note was ever received from the Venezuelan government, which in 1850 was informed that the proposal must be considered as having lapsed.

Lord Salisbury points out that what has been termed the “Agreement of 1850,” to which the government of Venezuela have frequently appealed as prohibiting encroachments in the disputed territory by either power, has been repeatedly violated by the Venezuelans.

The claim put forward by General Guzman Blanco in 1877 would have involved the surrender of a province now inhabited by 40,000 British subjects, and which had been in the uninterrupted possession of Holland and of Great Britain successively for two centuries. Her Majesty's government, anxious to meet Venezuela in a spirit of conciliation, declared their willingness, in the event of a renewal of negotiations for the general settlement of boundaries, to waive a portion of what they considered to be their strict rights if Venezuela were really disposed to make corresponding concessions on her part. The Venezuelan minister replied in February, 1881, by proposing a line bearing a general resemblance to the proposal made by Lord Aberdeen in 1844. The lieutenant-governor and attorney-general of British Guiana, then in England, presented a report showing that in the thirty-five years since Lord Aberdeen's proposed concession, natives and others had settled in the territory under the belief that they would enjoy the benefits of British rule, and that it was impossible to assent to any such concessions as Señor Rojas's line would involve. They, however, proposed an alternative line which involved considerable reductions of that laid down by Sir R. Schomburgk. This boundary was proposed to the Venezuelan government by Lord Granville in September, 1881, but no answer was ever returned by that government to the proposal.

Lord Salisbury says that Mr. Olney is mistaken in supposing that in 1886 "a treaty was practically agreed upon containing a general arbitration clause." It is true that General Guzman Blanco proposed that the commercial treaty between the two countries should contain a clause of this nature, but it had reference to future disputes only. Her Majesty's government have always insisted on a separate discussion of the frontier question, and have considered its settlement to be a necessary preliminary to other arrangements. Lord Rosebery's proposal made in July, 1886, was:

"That the two governments should agree to consider the territory lying between the boundary lines respectively proposed in the eighth paragraph of Señor Rojas's note of February 21, 1881, and in Lord Granville's note of September 15, 1881, as the territory in dispute between the two countries, and that a boundary line within the limits of this territory should be traced either by an arbitrator or by a joint commission on the basis of an equal division of this territory, due regard being had to natural boundaries."

Señor Guzman Blanco replied declining the proposal, and repeating that arbitration on the whole claim of Venezuela was the only method of solution which he could suggest. This pretension is hardly less exorbitant than would be a refusal by Great Britain to agree to an arbitration on the boundary of British Columbia and Alaska unless the United States would consent to bring into question one-half of the whole area of the latter territory. He shortly afterward left England; and as there seemed no hope of arriving at an agreement by further discussions, the Schomburgk line was proclaimed as the irreducible boundary of the colony in October, 1886. \* \* \*

It will be seen from the preceding statement that the government of Great Britain have from the first held the same view as to the extent of territory which they are entitled to claim as a matter of right. It comprised the coast line up to the river Amacuro and the whole basin of the Essequibo river and its tributaries. A portion of that claim, however, they have always been willing to waive altogether; in regard to another portion, they have been and continue to be perfectly ready to submit the question of their title to arbitration. As regards the rest, that which lies within the so-called Schomburgk

line, they do not consider that the rights of Great Britain are open to question. Even within that line they have, on various occasions, offered to Venezuela considerable concessions as a matter of friendship and conciliation, and for the purpose of securing an amicable settlement of the dispute. If, as time has gone on, the concessions thus offered diminished in extent, and have now been withdrawn, this has been the necessary consequence of the gradual spread over the country of British settlements, which Her Majesty's government cannot in justice to the inhabitants offer to surrender to foreign rule; and the justice of such withdrawal is amply borne out by the researches in the national archives of Holland and Spain, which have furnished further and more convincing evidence in support of the British claims. \* \* \*

Although the negotiations in 1890, 1891, and 1893 did not lead to any result, Her Majesty's government have not abandoned the hope that they may be resumed with better success, and that when the internal politics of Venezuela are settled on a more durable basis than has lately appeared to be the case, her government may be enabled to adopt a more moderate and conciliatory course in regard to this question than that of their predecessors. Her Majesty's government are sincerely desirous of being in friendly relations with Venezuela, and certainly have no design to seize territory that properly belongs to her, or forcibly to extend sovereignty over any portion of her population.

They have, on the contrary, repeatedly expressed their readiness to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of Great Britain and Venezuela to large tracts of territory which, from their auriferous nature, are known to be of almost untold value. But they cannot consent to entertain, or to submit to the arbitration of another power, or of foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century, and involving the transfer of large numbers of British subjects, who have for many years enjoyed the settled rule of a British colony, to a nation of different race and language whose political system is subject to frequent disturbance, and whose institutions as yet too often afford very inadequate protection to life and property. No issue of this description has ever been involved in the questions which Great Britain and the United States have consented to submit to arbitration; and Her Majesty's government are convinced that in similar circumstances the government of the United States would be equally firm in declining to entertain proposals of such a nature.

**The President's Special Message.**—On December 17 President Cleveland submitted to congress the correspondence in the case which had passed between the British and United States governments, accompanying it with a special message, the appearance of which seems destined to be referred to hereafter as one of the most striking features of his administration. He vigorously upheld the position taken by Mr. Olney; and asked for authority from congress to appoint a commission to determine the merits of the boundary dispute as a preliminary to a final decision by this government as to its course of conduct in the case. In substance the message was as follows:

After referring to the receipt of two dispatches from the British government in reply to Secretary Olney's dispatch of July 20, and briefly indicating the British view of the inapplicability of the Monroe doctrine to the present-day dispute of Great Britain and Venezuela, the president goes on to say:

"It may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government. Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to 'the state of things in which we live,' or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why this application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

"If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken.

"This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety;' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise. \* \* \*

"Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law; but since, in international counsels, every nation is entitled to rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned; and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to determine is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

"The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in the principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

"Of course, this government is entirely confident that, under the sanction of this doctrine, we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states:

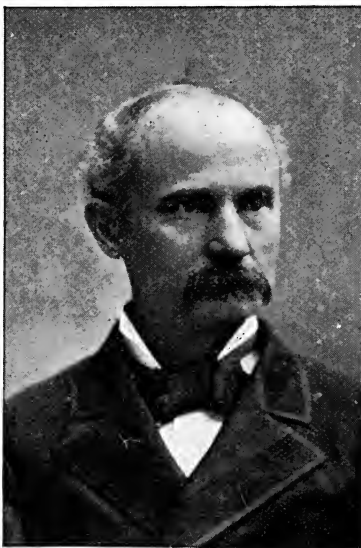
'In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date.' \* \* \* Again he says: 'They (Her Majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state, would be a highly inexpedient change.'

"In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and

involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy, and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought under a claim of boundary to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership,—this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined, and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

“It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to be far from satisfactory.

“It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world, and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.



HON. ROBERT R. HITT OF ILLINOIS,  
REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

“The course to be pursued by this government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements, and to deal with it accordingly.

“Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States.

“Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line

between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records, and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

"In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation, and report upon the matter with the least possible delay.



HON. WM. E. CHANDLER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,  
REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory, which after investigation we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela. In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking people of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization, and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no

calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

**Congressional Action.**—The message was received by congress with demonstrations of enthusiastic approval of its vigorous spirit of Americanism. A bill introduced by Representative Hitt of Illinois, appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the commission of inquiry suggested by the president, was immediately and unanimously passed by the house, December 18. In the senate more hesitation was shown. It was thought by some that the deliberative branch should have a voice in the selection of the

commissioners; by others, that a definite time should be set, within which the commissioners should report; by others, that a statement of the Monroe doctrine should be incorporated in the bill. Several amendments were offered by the committee on foreign relations; but, while the details of the bill were questioned, there was no criticism of the position taken by the president; and on December 20, after cogent speeches from Mr. Platt (Conn.), Mr. Chandler (N. H.), Mr. Lodge (Mass.), and others, the proposed amendments were laid aside, and the bill as it came from the house was passed unanimously. It was feared that any amendment might be interpreted as a hesitation on the part of the senate to sustain the president in his position.

For a short time it looked as if Mr. Cleveland would command almost universal indorsement throughout the country. A majority of the press applauded the message as American, vigorous, and just; and many of the governors of the states expressed sympathy with its spirit. It was, however, no secret, that even in congress there were influential men, both republicans and democrats, who questioned the president's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, and especially the wisdom of the step he took in confronting Great Britain, before the actual merits of the boundary dispute were determined, with an implied threat of war. Presently a very strong and emphatic current of protest manifested itself in all parts of the country. A number of influential journals—among them the *New York World*, *Herald*, and *Evening Post*, the *Boston Herald* and *Transcript*, the *Baltimore Sun*, and others—arraigned the president more or less vigorously. Protests were uttered by many prominent university professors, lawyers, financiers, and clergymen—such as Prof. von Holst of the University of Chicago, an authority on American constitutional history; Prof. T. S. Woolsey of Yale, an authority on international law; Pres. Hyde of Bowdoin College; Mr. James C. Carter of the New York bar; ex-Mayor A. S. Hewett of N. Y. city; Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott; and others. On the other hand, among those who approved the message, we note the names of the well-known American historian Prof. J. B. McMaster of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Huffcut of Cornell; Prof. Sumner and Prof. Hadly of Yale; ex-Minister Robert T. Lincoln; Gen. R. A. Alger; Mr. Chauncey M. Depew; and others.

In England the publication of the message caused a

profound agitation, its tenor being noted with amazement, and arousing no little resentment. That a particular method of settling a dispute between two powers should be dictated by a third power not primarily concerned, or that a frontier of any portion of the dominions of one power should be established by dictation from another power under threat of war—these were propositions which it was felt no self-respecting nation could for a moment entertain. In this view of the case Great Britain was backed up by the greater portion of the press of Europe, Russia being the only great power which up to the end of the year had not manifested a distinct bias against the interpretation placed by the United States government upon the Monroe doctrine as a menace to every power having colonial possessions in any part of the world.

In Venezuela the message naturally aroused great enthusiasm, strengthened the popular expectation of ultimate support from the United States, and greatly stimulated the anti-British war feeling. In fact, the possibility that some of the rather turbulent populace may be prompted at any moment to commit an overt act of hostility, and thus precipitate an armed struggle, is felt to be one of the uncertainties of the situation at the end of 1895.

**The Boundary Commission.**—Under the authority conferred upon him by congress, President Cleveland promptly selected a commission “to investigate and report upon the true location of the divisional line between the territory of the republic of Venezuela and that of British Guiana.” The commissioners are to report to the president “with as little delay as is compatible with the thorough and impartial consideration of the subject to be dealt with.” The personnel of the commission, announced January 1, 1896, is as follows:

DAVID J. BREWER, republican, of Kansas, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, elected president.

RICHARD H. ALVEY, democrat, of Maryland, chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

ANDREW D. WHITE, republican, of New York, ex-president of Cornell University, and ex-minister to Germany and Russia.

FREDERICK R. COUDERT, democrat, of New York, who was one of the counsel for the United States in the Bering sea arbitration.

DANIEL C. GILMAN of Maryland, president of Johns Hopkins University, who is said to be “with republican leanings.”

BREWER, DAVID JOSIAH, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, the son of a missionary. Rev. Josiah Brewer, his mother being a sister of the late David Dudley and Cyrus W. Field. Was graduated at Yale in 1856, and at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. Practiced law in Leavenworth, Kan., from 1859 until his elevation to the supreme court



bench in 1889. In 1861 he was appointed United States commissioner; in 1862-65 was judge of the probate and criminal courts of Leavenworth county; and in 1865-69, of the district court. Was elected justice of the state supreme court in 1870, 1876, and 1882; and became judge of the United States circuit court for the 8th district in 1884. President Harrison appointed him to succeed the late Stanley Matthews on the United States supreme court bench in 1889.

ALVEY, RICHARD HENRY, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., and began the practice of law in Hagerstown. Was imprisoned in Fort Warren for a time during the war; and was afterward active in reorganizing the democratic party. He was on the judiciary committee of the Maryland constitutional convention of 1867; was elected chief judge of the 4th circuit under the new constitution, and re-elected in 1882. He was designated chief justice of the court of appeals of Maryland to succeed Judge Bartol; but this place he resigned to accept the office of chief justice of the federal court of appeals in the District of Columbia. He is said to be thoroughly acquainted with the Spanish language, and to be a careful student of history.

GILMAN, DANIEL COIT, was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1831, and is a distinguished educator. Was graduated at Yale, and has travelled extensively and studied abroad, giving great attention to social, political, and educational conditions. In 1875 he was elected the first president of the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore. Among the many works that he has written is a memoir of James Monroe, which was prepared for "The American Statesman." His fame as a scientist and historian is world-wide. Mr. Gilman is said not to be affiliated with any political party, but his tendencies are inclined to the republican organization.

WHITE, ANDREW DICKSON, was born in Homer, N. Y., in November, 1832, of New England parentage. Was graduated at Yale in 1853, and distinguished himself as an educator. From 1857 to 1862 he was professor of history and English literature in the University of Michigan; and from 1863 to 1866 served in the New York state senate. In 1867 was chosen first president of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., retiring through ill health in 1885. In 1871 was appointed one of the United States commissioners to report on the question of the annexation of San Domingo; and in the same year was chairman of the New York state republican convention. Was minister to Germany 1879-81; and in 1892 became minister to Russia, resigning in 1894. He has been one of Cornell's greatest benefactors, giving liberally of his own means. Besides contributions to periodicals, he has written *Outlines of a Course of Lectures on History* (1861); *A Word from the Northwest* (1863); *Syllabus of Lectures on Modern History* (1876); *The Warfare of Science* (1876); *Paper Money Inflation in France* (1876); *The New Germany* (1882); *On Studies in General History and in the History of Civilization* (1885); *A History of the Doctrine of Comets* (1886); and *European Schools of History and Politics* (1887).

COUDERT, FREDERICK R., is among the foremost members of the New York bar, and was associated with James C. Carter and E. J. Phelps in presenting the arguments for the United States before the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration in Paris in 1893. He is classed as an anti-Tammany democrat; is president of the Manhattan Club; and is recognized as a brilliant orator and shrewd advocate.

The worst result so far felt of the crisis between the

British and American governments, has been in the financial world. As a result of the stand taken by the president, the difficulties of the financial problem in the United States were at once greatly increased. (See article below, on "The Financial Problem.") For a day or two business in Wall street was deranged; and on the London stock exchanges American securities were sold in large blocks, railroad securities suffering worst from the decline. In a few days, however, the general feeling of uncertainty and distrust gave way to one of restored confidence. The pulpit and religious press in both countries were unanimous in deprecating any warlike spirit. Chambers of commerce, trade associations, and other organizations—religious, commercial, literary, and semi-political—passed resolutions urging peace and deploring the tension of feeling that existed. That the eagerness for war manifested by the so-called "jingo" did not represent the deep-seated sentiment of the responsible portion of either people, was in abundant evidence.

At the same time it must be admitted at the close of the year that serious difficulties still mark the situation created by President Cleveland's message of December 17; and no one can foresee what developments will follow the report of the boundary commission in case of it being adverse to the territorial claims of Great Britain.

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## THE CRISIS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

AFFAIRS in Asia Minor and on the shores of the Bosphorus at the end of 1895 presented all the elements for one of the great crises in history. The crisis itself, however,—the point of actual decision and new combination,—though near and urgent at the beginning of the last quarter, is delayed. Months ago—indeed ever since the dreadful massacres of 1893 and 1894 with 6,000 to 10,000 victims—the condition of the Turkish empire was deemed so intolerable as to be nearly incredible though abundantly attested. It seemed impossible of continuance; forces that were urging the crisis were many, and any one of them might in a week or a day precipitate it. The new year finds the intolerable tolerated and even clung to, in dread of the unknown and unimaginable that might succeed it. The reluctance of the great European powers to

take remedial action after the horrors of 1893 and 1894, developed in 1895 into a European policy of avoidance of action. The powers thus tolerating the intolerable, would naturally either take, or seem before the world to be taking, the position that, after all, the condition as it had been reported was really incredible; that, though far from being approved, it might properly for some time indefinite be allowed to continue. The recent events as briefly outlined below show all the Christian nations in this general position, though with some specific difference in the attitude and the sentiment of Great Britain. The accounts of massacre of the Armenian Christians are from reports by eye-witnesses or from other trustworthy sources; and are abundantly corroborated, in many cases by official statements from consuls. Only some of the great massacres—those whose victims were numbered by hundreds—are here presented; meanwhile a riot of slaughter and pillage was sweeping over the hamlets and remote little villages.

**The Armenian Massacres.**—The massacre at Trebizond by soldiers, Lazes, and Turks, on October 8, is described by eye-witnesses on the Austrian steamer *Venus* and on the Russian steamer *Azov*. The Turkish population, by a deliberate movement, rose and armed themselves for slaughter. The Armenians, unarmed, were suddenly attacked in the streets; those hiding in their homes were driven out; and as they sought to escape they were shot down, or stabbed, or beaten to death with clubs. One of the witnesses writes:

“The street is thickly strewn with corpses; women are screaming, children crying for their parents. Whole families have been destroyed. Six hundred Armenians, if not more, have been killed.”

A statement fully indorsed by United States Minister Terrell gives the number killed in the city at 800, and in the villages adjacent 300. The correspondent writes later:

“The bodies remained in the roadway a day and a-half. Two days after the massacre I walked through the town, and my feet were wet with the blood of Christians, for the pools of gore were often so close together that it was impossible to avoid them. \* \* \* On a hill near Trebizond are some Armenian settlements. They were surrounded and set on fire. Any one who tried to escape was shot down, and the people were burned alive.”

The Armenian shops in Trebizond were broken open and plundered. Two significant facts are mentioned: “Only five Turks fell;” and “The soldiers and police aided and abetted the work.” These facts, well corroborated in this incident as in many incidents similar, show

the Turkish official reports from Constantinople to be nothing else than a tissue of lies—those reports which declared in regard to this, as in regard to almost every other scene of outrage, that an insurrection of the Armenians with an attempt to put the Moslem population to the sword had been suppressed by the troops, and that perfect order had been re-established in the whole region.

At and near Baiburt in the same district, on October 13, the report of the European manager of the United Press, approved by Minister Terrell, states that 500 Armenians were killed in the city and 300 in the villages. Later reports make the number in the town 1,000; adding that young men and young women were burnt alive at stakes, and many women outraged and horribly mutilated.

A European resident of Aintab says in the *London Daily News* of December 16, that before a second massacre began there on November 23, the commander of the troops harangued the soldiers, and that they stood looking on while the Armenians were killed. Telegrams from Constantinople dated November 27, reported massacre and plundering at Marash on November 18, with the burning of the theological school of the American Board of Missions (Congregational) at that place, and of other missionary buildings. The lives of the missionaries were spared on account of their American citizenship; but Armenians were ruthlessly slaughtered, to the number of 1,000.

Harpût, a city twenty miles east of the river Euphrates, with a population of 20,000, and environed by about thirty villages, was the scene of a massacre by soldiers, Kurds, and Turks, on November 11.

The city has long been noted for the prosperous work of the American Board of Missions in establishing churches, and such institutions of higher education as till very recently were found nowhere in the Turkish empire except as the results of missionary labors. The first church began with two members. There are now (or were till last November) in Harpût and its adjacent district twenty-five churches with nearly 2,000 members. There is a Normal school for training of male teachers. Female education was almost unknown in that part of the empire, when the Harpût Female Seminary was founded, which institution has since been broadened into the Euphrates College, the head of a graded system of uniform study comprising also seventy primary and intermediate common schools and seven high schools, with a total of about 4,000 pupils, of which more than 600 are in the college or directly preparing for it.

In the attack by the Kurds, about 1,000 Armenians are said (on the same authority quoted regarding Trebizond) to have been killed; the Armenian houses were plundered; and large stores of food and clothing, which

the missionaries had gathered for the aid, during this winter, of the multitude that had been robbed by previous marauding attacks, were destroyed or carried away—leaving thousands of women and children homeless, almost naked, and starving. Eight of the twelve missionary buildings were burned, and all were completely sacked. All would have been burned if the missionaries had not got out the fire-engine and fought the fire for many hours.

The Turkish officials ordered them to quit their buildings, as they could not be protected there; they refused, saying that they chose to die there if they were to die. Their lives were spared, with the loss of nearly \$100,000 worth of mission property, all their personal effects, and the fruits of their toil through many years in building up their educational fabric. More full reports of Kurdish and Turkish atrocity in the two provinces of Har-

pût and Diarbekr (excluding the uncertain reports of killing) show that 176 towns and villages in that district, containing 8,050 Armenian houses, were burned. Of the Armenian population of 92,000 in these two provinces, 15,845 were killed—evidently a large majority of all the adult males, leaving their families to suffer and perish by starvation.

The massacre by the Kurds on October 30 at Erzroom, a city of about 30,000 Moslems and 10,000 Armenians, as reported by a correspondent of the *London Times* of November 22, was directly abetted by the Turkish officials and fully participated in by the Turkish soldiers. The troops fired volley after volley at the Armenian houses, then looted them, and murdered all the inmates remaining. The most authentic reports number the killed at 800 in the city and 500 in the villages.

The massacre at Erzingjan on October 21—1,000 killed in the city, 900 (estimated) in the villages—was not only unprovoked but also unexpected, as the Turkish commanders had expressly promised protection against the



SIR PHILIP CURRIE,  
BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Kurds and had searched the Christians and compelled them to give up their arms "to prevent trouble." Then the slaughter began, and two days later the dead bodies were carted away in heaps and tumbled into great trenches. The villages were burned. All supplies for the coming winter were carried off. The soldiers gave no protection against the Kurds, but instead joined them in murder, rapine, and pillage.

In Cesarea the massacre on November 30 numbered at least 1,000 victims, with the usual plundering of property and outraging of women and girls, in which the soldiers joined with the Circassians and Turks. The London *Daily News* of December 16 says that no well-informed person in Constantinople doubts that the pillage was under direct orders from the government.

The events at Zeitoun in the Taurus mountains north of Marash show that the Armenians would make a brave stand for their lives if they were not disarmed and hopelessly outnumbered. It is the only spot where they have met the government with armed resistance. The peaceful and industrious people of Zeitoun saw their countrymen in neighboring provinces butchered by order or by consent of the Turkish government. When, early in November, the murderous soldiery advanced against them they resolved that they would not die, leaving their wives and daughters to dishonor, without a struggle. So they seized the town and its fortifications, compelling the surrender of the Turkish garrison of 600; and held the place against large bodies of troops sent to besiege and recapture it. On December 22 the Turkish army bombarded the place, and stormed the walls, but were repulsed, though the Armenians were without artillery. It is scarcely possible that the Armenians can hold out much longer; and as it was understood that the government had issued orders that the recapture of the place should be followed by universal massacre sparing neither man, woman, or child, the representatives of foreign governments were at the end of the year taking steps to dissuade the Porte from perpetrating such a horror.

As to the total number of Armenians butchered at all places of massacre, only a conjecture can be formed; great numbers were killed in out-of-the-way places. The total is variously conjectured from 30,000 to 50,000. In some larger cities and towns an estimate can be made. That which is given in the incomplete table below is from the London *Times*, from which journal the following items also are taken, relating to seven provinces. Out of about 3,300 Armenian villages, it is estimated that 2,500 villages have been destroyed. For the number

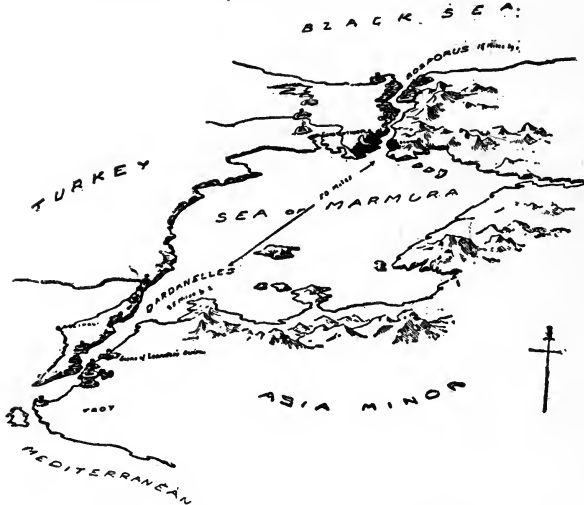
of people killed in these 2,500 villages, no *data* are accessible: the Armenian population in the whole 3,300 villages was 538,500. In cities and larger towns, the Armenians numbered 177,700; of whom the killed number 20,000. It is estimated that the number reduced to starvation in the large towns and cities was 75,000; in the villages 350,000; total 425,000.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Name of town.	Date of massacre.	No. killed.	By whom done.
Constantinople.....	Sep. 30	172	Police and softas
Ak Hissar.....	Oct. 9	45	Moslem villagers
Trebizond.....	Oct. 8	800	Soldiers, Lazes, and Turks
Balburt.....	Oct. 13	1,000	Lazes and Turks
Gumushane.....	Oct. 11	No	details
Erzingjan.....	Oct. 21	1,000	Soldiers and Turks
Bitlis.....	Oct. 25	900	Soldiers, Kurds, and Turks
Harpût.....	Nov. 11	1,000	Soldiers, Kurds, and Turks
Sivas.....	Nov. 12	1,200	Soldiers and Turks
Palu.....	Oct. 25	450	Soldiers, Kurds, and Turks
Diarbekr.....	Oct. 25	2,500	Soldiers, Kurds, and Turks
Albistan.....	Oct.	300	
Erzroom.....	Oct. 30	800	Soldiers and Turks
Ourfa.....	Nov. 3	300	
Kara Hissar.....	Oct. 25	500	Circassians and Turks
Malatia.....	Nov. 6	250	
Marash.....	Nov. 18	1,000	Soldiers and Turks
Aintab.....	Nov. 15	No	details
Gurun.....	Nov. 10	3,000	Kurds and Turks
Arabkir.....	Nov. 6	2,000	Kurds and Turks
Argana.....	No	details	
Severek.....	No	details	
Moosh.....	Nov. 15	6	Kurds
Tokat.....	No	details	
Amasia.....	No	details	
Marsovan.....	Nov. 15	125	Turks
Cesarea.....	Nov. 30	1,000	Circassians and Turks
Gemerek.....	No	details	
Egin.....	No	details	
Zileh.....	No	details	
Se'er.....	No	details	

**The Riot in Constantinople.**—Early in October the Armenians in Constantinople took a rash step before the eyes of all the foreign ministers, which, by precipitating a conflict, gave the Porte its desired pretext for greatly extending its outrages, and prejudiced the already nearly friendless Armenian cause in the eyes of the world. They are a people that have no helper. Goaded by the tales of oppression and fearful suffering from their kinsfolk in the eastern provinces, and losing all hope of help from the hesitant and timorous diplomacy of Europe, some of their number determined to force the issue, and, by raising a serious disturbance in the capital city, compel the Christian nations to interfere. The origin of the movement is attributed, probably with reason; to a party of young Armenian revolutionists, the Hunchagists, whose visionary theories of society and government have within a few years repeatedly called forth strong rebuke and warning from

the American missionaries. The demonstration, known to have been long prearranged, took the form of a presentation to the sultan of a petition begging relief from the intolerable position of the Armenians in the provinces. This was presented first to the Armenian patriarch at the close of a great service on a church festival in the cathedral. He was entreated to summon all the faithful and lead them



MAP OF THE DARDANELLES AND THE BOSPHORUS.

in procession to present the petition at the palace. The patriarch refused, and, turning toward the congregation, exhorted them against such a demonstration as being both unlawful and sure to hinder the desired reform. He besought them to remain calm and patient, and then withdrew from the church. Immediately the congregation, numbering 2,000 or 3,000, began to form in procession, and, when prevented by the police, dispersed to reassemble at another point. The police were, for once, in the right. The citizen may indeed petition his sovereign; but a great assemblage of citizens marching, some of them armed, to the sovereign's presence, must be recognized as a revolutionary outbreak. The police were speedily re-enforced by the softas—young Mohammedan theological students numbered by thousands—who have a fanatical thirst for Christian blood, especially for the blood of Armenians,



whose presence in the empire they deem a pollution. The general mob of the city soon joined the softas, and scenes of frightful tumult and bloodshed ensued, continuing for two or three days. The helpless Armenians were hunted out in street or home, chased, stabbed, and bludgeoned, or thrown by hundreds into prison with prospect of torture and death sentence. In the riot three or four Turks were killed; the number of Armenians killed, according to latest information, was 172.

This riot spread consternation through the metropolis, unnerved the sultan, and alarmed all Europe with its signal of the final crisis of the Turkish empire—a crisis to eventuate in a general war. But the only actual results were the fall of two Turkish cabinet officials—the grand vizier and the minister of foreign affairs—and a collective note from the six great powers requesting of the Porte restoration of order, release of innocent prisoners, and strict inquiry regarding the disturbances. In the account of national interests, and as weighed in the scales of diplomacy finely graduated to infinitesimals, the mistake of a few hasty young Armenians was heavier than all the years of oppression, all the desolated fields, all the plundered homes, all the mutilated corpses, that have made one of the fairest regions of the world a desert and its very name a horror in history.

**Chief Causes of the Trouble.**—This caption is almost misleading; it is as though one should speak of the chief causes of disturbance in chaos. The Turkish empire itself is one agglomeration of disturbances, political, social, racial, moral, religious. The empire, considered not as to the heterogeneous and antagonistic elements in its population, but merely as a government, has little right to be now in existence: it fails to secure the true ends of government, even the order possible under a genuine despotism. By its nature it is incapable of gradual reformation. Its inevitable end, near or remote, is destruction, that its place may be taken by some form—it matters little what form—of order and administrative power.

These sweeping statements—which must be understood here as applying to the government and not necessarily to the Turks, inasmuch as many of the genuine Turks in the vast mongrel population are not in accord with their savage and robber government—are statements which probably have been true for more than a generation, but have become the unavoidable inference from the events of the last quarter of 1895. They are made here not as general remarks, but

as showing the difficulties of the problem now pressing with such awful urgency on the sultan himself, and on the powers of Christian Europe, which, for reasons of their own, have thought it prudent to keep this corpse of a government unburied. The sultan is said to have the manners of a refined and courteous gentleman. If soft manners in this case mask a brutal and bloodthirsty nature, Abdul Hamid II. is not the first Oriental ruler who has found such a mask convenient. But, whatever the fact as to this may be, the sultan is not left free to manage his empire, and therefore is not to be held alone responsible; for he is at the head of affairs in Turkey only because, and only so long as, the European system keeps him there. It is too much to assert that he is merely a piece of high power moved by the actual players on the chess board of Europe, and so moved by one as to block the other's game; yet the history and state of the diplomatic game might suggest this. His empire, with its abuses, would end within thirty days after the combined powers had given the word, or after both Great Britain and Russia together had agreed to withdraw from it their support.

Looking first at the disturbing elements within the empire itself—elements not new, but which the last few months have brought into fiercer action than before—we notice as general the following:

1. A race antagonism, which, instead of being reduced or modified by governmental policy, has been fostered and used for sinister purposes by that policy.

2. A semi-barbaric theory of government in a form of despotism which overrides all rights of individuals—even the right of the innocent to live; which denies justice; which makes official corruption its very atmosphere; which habitually violates its most solemn pledges whether to individuals or to great communities; which, by scientific and systematized lying, misleads its well-meaning subjects into appalling crime; which either directly commands or indirectly abets murder and every most horrid atrocity, and this on a scale more vast than any other so-called government of modern times.

3. A religion which, whatever may be its *modicum* of truth and its beneficial influence in some directions, shuts out the nation from its share in modern enlightenment by encasing it in intolerance and self-conceit, and fosters a savage cruelty by expressly commissioning its votaries to make converts by the sword.

What can Europe expect an amiable and courteous emperor, even if his intentions are as just as his manners are soft, to do with a government whose whole fibre and nature is woven with such elements as these? And if he cannot or will not do anything with it but to make himself and Europe responsible for the ghastliest crime of several hun-

dred years, what can the powers do? They have done (so they tell the world) all that they can do. Having sent large squadrons under six flags into Turkish waters, they have asked, been refused, and then sternly insisted on, the privilege respectively of doubling their guard-ships in the Bosphorus. On December 10 the sultan granted the necessary firman. After this great naval achievement Europe rested; and the massacres went merrily on.

Looking next at some causes of internal disturbance which are more special to the condition of affairs in the present crisis, we note the two following as in some degree new to the world at large:

1. It now appears that the empire is undermined by *revolutionary conspiracies*. These have not sufficient unity of object to compass the government's overthrow; yet they represent several factions that enfeeble it and at any moment may combine for its destruction. One faction comprises the Arabs, who regard the present sultan as a usurper and impostor, inasmuch as he is not of Arab blood as they believe that the caliph of Islam must be. They even charge him with sacrilege in striking out from certain religious books the passages requiring the caliph to be an Arab. Another faction denies the sultan's right to reign, as his elder brother still living is the only true sultan. Another faction is that of "Young Turkey," in which are grouped various elements of political disaffection and revolt, such as the softas, or fanatical young Mohammedan theological students, also nearly all the college students, many lawyers and doctors, and even many army and navy officers, with civil officials of the Porte. This group is so heterogeneous that some leading Armenians, and many Turks who would readily kill an Armenian, are together in it, all equally detesting the present government. In it are those who attack the sultan for his intolerance in regard to creed and race, and those who attack him for too easy tolerance of Christians.

Another group, the sanest of all, and perhaps the most central, and giving to the others in the "Young Turkey" faction its own watchword of "Reform," is the constitutionalists, who demand liberty, order, and progress, and who denounce the sultan for violating his solemn pledge to Europe and to his own country, by abrogating the great *iradé* which he issued in 1877 a few months after his reign began, granting to the empire a constitution and parliamentary government. It was just after the Bulgarian atrocities, which had shown Turkey as a nuisance to the world and as a danger to European peace. Midhat Pasha, the wise grand vizier, seeing the peril impending, drew up a constitution providing for civil and religious freedom, popular suffrage, and representative government. It was promulgated, elections under it were held, the sultan in person opened the first parliament on March 19, 1877, lauding the principle of liberty and equality for all his subjects. It was a critical hour for Turkey, an hour when regeneration and a new life of honor and prosperity seemed to have become unexpectedly possible for the old worn-out and worm-eaten empire. But no such new life was believed in by the two representatives of the European system then chief in the conference on Oriental affairs,—Lord Salisbury of Great Britain, General Ignatieff of Russia. They proceeded on the lines of standard

diplomacy with no regard to the pledged reform—as though they judged it a mere pretense. The British ambassador at Constantinople saw reason to put faith in it, but could not persuade the prime minister and cabinet to believe in it or to give it any encouragement. No other nation cared aught for it. Consequently it fell in its first encounter with one of the giant old abuses of the government, and a decree of the emperor abrogated the constitution and abolished the parliament. The new day ended with its dawn.

The Turco-Russian war of 1877-8 followed; then, the darkness deepening through the years till now. The reform group in the "Young Turkey" faction now demand that that constitution be re-established.

2. The other great special cause of difficulty has been and is the immeasurable depth and breadth of the lying which is now seen to be the chief substance of all Turkish governmental policy both domestic and foreign. That policy has always been under suspicion for insincerity and duplicity beyond the bounds of falsification recognized as usual and proper in civilized diplomacy; but it seems now to be the opinion of those best informed, that no credence whatever can be placed in Turkish official reports or declarations, especially in those most solemn.

A rapid glance at the action of the powers during the quarter, and at Turkey's response thereto, will show how the people have been deceived by their government, and may explain in part the attitude of the Turks toward their Christian countrymen amid the recent scenes of horror. For the pure-blood Turk, even though narrow-minded and taught intolerance by his religion, is not naturally savage nor devoid of human sympathy. He often is found dwelling in friendly and pleasant relations with his Christian neighbors. But the Turk in Constantinople and the undisturbed parts of the empire knows nothing whatever of the facts as to the Armenians. For facts he is given a supply of enormous lies. Turkish newspapers are under strict censorship, and can tell the people nothing unpleasant to the government. The respectable Turk reads the repeated official dispatches announcing day after day that in one province or city after another the Armenians have risen in armed revolt, have put the leading Moslems to death, outraging their sacred harems, and are holding the whole region in terror; that documents have been discovered by the police and are now in Constantinople, revealing an Armenian conspiracy organized and supported in England to overturn the Ottoman throne, divide the empire, abolish Mohammedanism, and reduce all Moslems to slavery under Christian masters. Within a day or two he will read, with thanks to God and the Prophet, that the Armenian insurrection in a certain district has been quelled after fierce fighting, that its bloodthirsty leaders under arrest have confessed their treasonable plot, and that perfect order is now restored.

The last quarter has given a further illustration of Turkish official deceit, in the history of the well-meant but hopelessly inapt attempt of the powers to introduce reform of those conditions which had produced the massacres of 1893-4. It was this very attempt at protection that brought down on poor Armenia the avalanche of 1895. The lesson of it all is, that against Turkish official fraud and deceit nothing avails except force, and a force sufficient

to crush. The most solemn pledges of reform are given only to gain delay for vaster crime. The delay has been allowed; and the signs now are that the hour for protection of victims has passed, and that little remains except vengeance—a work which is usually taken very suddenly out of human planning and ordering, and is done at last by a power that works thoroughly and that uses no diplomacy. But we return to the illustration of Turkish deceit.

On May 11, as will be remembered, the powers demanded reforms in Armenia. The six disturbed provinces were to be rearranged geographically with attempt at ethnological grouping of population. Governors were to be appointed, Christian or Mohammedan, in every province according to the majority of the people in the province; and in every province a deputy-governor of a religion differing from that of the governor. A similar assignment was provided for subordinate officials. District councils were to be composed, one-half of Mohammedans and one-half of Christians. Of the *gendarmes*, at least one-third were to be non-Mohammedans. Prisons were to be reformed; Kurds to be disarmed and controlled; farming of taxes was to be abolished; amnesty was to be granted to political prisoners, with indemnity to all sufferers from outrages at Sassoun, etc. The rights of Christians throughout the empire were to be respected. To insure these reforms, a permanent committee of control, of three persons at Constantinople approved by the powers, was to be appointed.

These proposals by Christian nations deeply wounded the Mohammedan pride, and were soon rejected by the government. At last, under continuous pressure, chiefly from Great Britain—to which power had been committed by the Berlin treaty the leadership in necessary dealings with Turkey for reforms—the Turkish government issued an *iradé*, published on October 17, accepting (with some undesirable modifications) the general scheme of reform as finally drawn up by the British, French, and Russian embassies. This result of a long and urgent process was hailed by the public in some lands as a triumph of civilization and as an end of horrors. No long time had elapsed, however, when it began to prove itself the signal for a series of massacres whose fiendish atrocity and resultant suffering to survivors are probably without parallel since the Middle Ages. These began a few days before the promulgation of the *iradé* of reform, when it had become evident that that concession must be made to European diplomacy; and they continued for six or seven weeks.

The massacres formed a systematic campaign whose purpose was so to reduce the Armenian population, first by murder of the bread-winners, then by starvation of their bereft families, that Armenians would be in a hopeless and poverty-stricken minority in every district, and that no Christian governor should have place under the new reform in any province or town. This has been in large degree the actual effect. Probably it was intended also to give Christian Europe an object-lesson to the effect that nothing was to be gained by its diplomatic meddling in Turkish matters when the Turkish government might see fit, as in 1894, to slaughter six or eight thousand of its unarmed Christian subjects and to plunder and burn the homes of thousands more.

**Inaction of the Powers.**—This is the terrific object-lesson which the civilized nations are just now pondering. It is not yet known what they will or can make of it, for the object-lesson is also a problem dealing with the most tremendous issues of international dynamics. The cause of the difficulty is perfectly simple: the interests of the nations clash with one another in any mode of settlement which diplomacy can suggest. No theoretical or ideal solution can now gain a moment's consideration. The policy of avoidance has the entire field. Every power is waiting for some unknown wind or some unimaginable tide to favor its supposed necessities for new territory, or its necessities for protection of its colonial communications, or its necessities for strengthening its alliance against its rival allied powers. This condition is complicated by the uncertainty of the national alliances which seem to exist, and by the kaleidoscopic chances and changes of combinations that are constantly appearing on the diplomatic field. The press has teemed with tidings or presages from this field, for some of which high authority has been claimed; but probably few of these have more than the value of a shrewd guess. For the purpose of this article it is not necessary to discuss rumors, or claim either special insight or special information, but only to glance briefly at the attitude in which some of the nations present themselves by their action—or rather inaction—thus far.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a conference of the colonial delegates in London, November 19, where he made public a unique communication from the sultan—pledging his honor to carry out Armenian reforms—in which the sultan urged the British prime minister to offset by another speech the effect of his remarks uttered at the lord mayor's

banquet a few days previously—plainly showed Britain, as formerly, ready for decisive European action for securing a civilized administration in the Turkish empire, while maintaining the integrity of that empire. There was of course only one possible way to this: there must be joint action of the powers; the allied fleets must force the passage to Constantinople, and give the sultan his choice of abdication or of administering the requisite reforms under assurance of their aid and protection. But such a plan was impracticable from the start. There was, and indeed there must have been known to be, no power except Italy ready to join England in it. Austria was mildly favorable, but fearful of precipitating a general European war, in view of Russia's traditional policy that Turkish administration should be left to go from bad to worse until the utter collapse of that empire should open the way for Russia to seize its fragments, and especially the long-coveted Constantinople. She would not be satisfied with mountainous and remote Armenia. At that time it was thought fitting to speak of Germany and France as indifferent or neutral regarding England's action; but events speedily showed one or both of them strongly opposed to a European leadership with its probable result of a practically British administration at Constantinople such as is now seen in Egypt. It is understood that if actual partition of Turkey (which England seeks to avoid in this crisis) should from any cause ensue, England would consider as her share Egypt and Constantinople; while Austria is even now waiting to seize Macedonia, and would claim Salonica; France would demand Syria and Tunis; and Italy would take Tripoli.

The end of 1895 saw the international relations of the Ottoman crisis practically unchanged from those in November, except that the antagonisms had grown somewhat more definite. It is evident that England and Russia stand each in the other's way in regard to any forcible intervention for reforming or for ending the Turkish empire; and that conflicting national interests would, *in the present state of feeling*, bring all the great powers of Europe into a war whose tremendous shock, and whose devastation beyond measurement by man, would be one of the most awful horrors in the history of the human race. No statesman, no nation, to-day dares force such an issue. But men's feelings rise and fall in tides; and if modern civilization is not a hollow mockery, the nations, inspired by higher motives, may rise to the noble reason-

ableness which carries power, works justice, and makes peace.

**Attitude of the United States.**—This country holds aloof from all entanglements on other continents. But the hundreds of American citizens working with large success as Christian missionaries for the enlightenment and education of the peoples in unfortunate Turkey, have properly drawn the attention of our people and our government to their protection in life and property. These cultured men and women have suffered great privations, have been environed by frightful perils, and have had narrow escapes from death. Though urged by officials to accept a military escort and retire from their dreadful exposure, they have refused to flee for safety and to desert those who had no others to whom to look for help or pity. They remain to minister to the sick and wounded, and to care for the starving and naked victims of cruelty, disbursing for this purpose the contributions from this country and Great Britain. They give united testimony to the unceasing watchfulness and care which our government and the United States minister, Mr. Terrell, have exercised in their behalf. For the great destruction of mission buildings and property, full indemnity has been demanded by our government, and will be exacted, from the Porte.

The Red Cross Society, under the lead of Miss Clara Barton, having been requested by the American missionaries and others in Turkey, to bring its superbly organized force into action for distribution of relief to the half-million Armenians starving and freezing in the ravaged provinces, were, at the end of the year, preparing to enter on that work.

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## THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

**THE** forces which determine the present situation in the Far East, and must determine its further development, are partly political, partly commercial and industrial. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of either.

**Political Adjustments.**—From the political point of view, the most significant sequence of the close of hostilities between Japan and China has been a virtual ranging of the powers having special interests in the Orient into two opposing camps. On the one side are ranged the



three powers (Russia, France, and Germany) whose intervention wrested from Japan the mainland territory she had won by her prowess in war with China, and whose subsequent actions point more or less openly to at least a partial dismemberment of the Celestial dominions. On the other side we find that the policy of which England is the chief exponent—a conservative maintenance of the *status quo*—and to which Japan has been driven perforce—has created a community of political interests between the two island empires. In this readjustment, a striking feature is the commanding diplomatic position secured by Russia with French aid, and the evident inability of Great Britain to rely upon European assistance in checking the Muscovite advance.

When, after the close of the war, Russia came to the financial assistance of China by guaranteeing payment of interest on the indemnity loan which China was forced to raise, no one supposed that her action was disinterested. Either a specific consideration had been secretly given by China in return for Russia's help, or Russia sought to establish a lien which would make her the virtual protector, if not the dictator, of the Celestial empire. Much excitement was therefore caused in the latter part of October by a published rumor that the secret of Russia's action was at last out. A dispatch from Hong-Kong to the London *Times* purported to give the details of a secret treaty whereby China conceded to Russia a right of anchorage for her fleet in Port Arthur, and the right to extend the trans-Siberian railway so as to connect Vladivostok and Port Arthur by way of Tsitsihar, as well as to carry a branch of the road to Moukden, besides certain exclusive commercial privileges. The Chinese, it was said, reserved the option to purchase the railway after twenty years.

The ratification of these concessions would alter the whole aspect of the Far-Eastern situation. Russia would secure not only a "short cut" to the object of her long desire—an open seaport—but also control of an impregnable naval station which would go far to give her the command of the North Pacific. The creation of two Pacific *termini* for the trans-Siberian railway—one on the sea of Japan, and the other at the head of the Yellow sea—with Korea between them, would contribute greatly to transfer the alleged title to suzerainty over Korea from Peking to St. Petersburg. The very independence of Japan as a nation would be threatened; and England's vast commercial interests in China, and in fact the whole of her Pacific trade,

would be menaced; while the possibilities of the case might even extend to a serious affection of the integrity of her empire in India and Australasia.

No evidence confirmatory of the alleged secret convention had come to light up to the end of 1895; but students of the times agree that its provisions comport with the well-known aspirations of Russia in the Far East, and that concessions of some such nature as the above may still be looked for. In one respect they seem not unreasonable for Russia to demand—namely, as regards the possession of a perennially open outlet to the sea. That an empire of nearly 9,000,000 square miles, with a population of 115,000,000, and with limitless agricultural, forest, and mineral resources, should for any reason—political or otherwise—be subject during a considerable part of the year to physical limitations on her freedom of commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, is a *status* of affairs the expediency of which, even from the point of view of the self-interest of other powers, is open to question.

The first instalment of the Chinese war indemnity, £8,000,000, was paid to Japan through the Bank of England at the end of October. About the same time, it is reported, negotiations for evacuation of the Leao-Tong peninsula ended in an agreement whereby Japan consented to accept 30,000,000 *taels* (about \$22,000,000), to be paid in November, as supplementary indemnity for such evacuation, which was to be completed within three months after receipt of the indemnity. Japan also agreed, it is said, to recognize Formosa channel as neutral water, and bound herself not to hand over Formosa and the Pescadores to any other power. On December 12 the station of Port Arthur, which had been surrendered to the Japanese November 21, 1894, was formally restored to the possession of China. Not, however, as the formidable stronghold it once was—for the Japanese, before quitting the place, had taken care to disrobe it of its glory as a naval station. Fortifications were dismantled; guns, stores, and mechanical appliances removed. Only a few elementary accessories for making slight repairs to vessels cruising along the Korean coast were left in the workshops of the great arsenal. It would take many years to restore the place to its former strength.

**The Korean "Coup d'État."**—Events occurring in the Hermit Kingdom in October demonstrated once more the difficulties confronting the Japanese in their work of regenerating that turbulent land.

It will be remembered that after the successful attempt of the queen to restore pro-Russian influences by the overthrow and exile of the home minister, Prince Pak Yong Ho (p. 554), Count Inouye, the Japanese minister, then in Japan, was induced to return to Korea, and soon succeeded in restoring confidence by forming a ministry friendly to the government of the Mikado. It was even thought that he had won over the queen to favor certain Japanese policies. However, on the withdrawal of Count Inouye from Korea about the beginning of September, when he was succeeded by General Miura, the queen at once began, it is said, to flout the authority of the cabinet, to crowd her Ming partisans into office to the serious dislocation of the new finance system, and to resume her influence over the king.

The newspaper accounts of what followed vary considerably; but it is certain that a conspiracy was formed against the life of the queen, which was to all appearances carried successfully into execution on October 8. Among those implicated in the plot was the Tai-Won-Kun, father of the king, and long a bitter enemy of the queen, of whose ascendancy over the king he was jealous. The *coup d'état* was facilitated by the discontent of the newly organized troops, whom it was the wish of the queen to disband, and by the presence in Seoul of a considerable number of Japanese adventurers who had flocked thither during and since the war, and who were tainted with *soshi* tendencies and eager for the complete subjugation of Korea to Japan. There is reason to believe that some of the Japanese officials in Seoul were also implicated, at least passively. The immediate instrument employed for carrying out the plot was a battalion of the newly organized troops. It seems that the troops were threatened with disbandment on the charge of insubordination because of collisions with the native constabulary, which had been connived at by the queen as affording a basis for the charge, and that they were easily persuaded to avert the punishment by recourse to violence. Under a pretense of petitioning the king to withhold his wrath, the battalion was marched to the palace early on the morning of October 8. A considerable number of Japanese in civilian dress were found at the palace gates. The guards were attacked, offering only a desultory resistance, and dispersing after one or two casualties. Some of the troops and Japanese adventurers penetrated to the apartments of the queen, slew the minister of the household, who impeded

their progress, and stabbed to death the queen and three of her female attendants. The queen's body was subsequently removed and cremated.\*

The Tai-Won-Kun presently arrived at the palace escorted by Japanese troops, demanded audience of the king, and forced the latter to sign a proclamation deposing the queen and degrading her to the level of the common people. He at once assumed control of affairs, summoned a number of partisans, and constructed a new cabinet, the king in the meantime being practically a prisoner. One motive actuating the Tai-Won-Kun is said to be the desire to set his favorite grandson—a son of the king's elder brother—upon the Korean throne. A guard of marines from the United States ship *Yorktown* at Chemulpo was marched to Seoul to protect American interests.

In Japan the incident evoked strong condemnation from men of all shades of political opinion. An imperial ordinance was at once issued prohibiting Japanese subjects from visiting Korea without special permission. General Miura and over forty members of the legation and consular staffs in Seoul were promptly recalled, General Kamura being designated successor to Miura.

Count Inouye was once more directed to visit Korea with a view to disentangle the new complications. He reached Seoul about November 1; and on November 13 it was announced that though deploring the crime of October 8, he had nevertheless decided to recognize the ministry formed by the Tai-Won-Kun and known to be friendly to Japan. To restore the old ministry, it was thought, would be to some extent to play into the hands of Russia. The Tai-Won-Kun, however, was stripped of his authority and relegated, at least for a time, to privacy; and at the beginning of December a fair condition of order had been restored. Russian influence, however, in Korea, is still vigorously, if quietly, at work; and the ultimate destiny of the kingdom is yet a problem of the unknown future.

An unsuccessful attempt was made November 28 by partisans of the Ming faction and politicians dissatisfied with the recent turn of affairs, to avenge the murder of the queen and drive the new ministry from power. The mob were met by an unexpected display of firmness by the palace guards, and quickly retreated under fire, leaving

\*NOTE—This report of the queen's death has not been absolutely confirmed. It is noted that a former attempt upon her life, made in 1882, was followed by her disappearance; but that three years later she emerged from the retreat in which she had taken refuge.—Ed.

several prisoners. An American missionary named Underwood participated in the *émeute*.

**Formosa.**—The opposition which the Japanese met on taking over the island of Formosa in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Simonoseki, came not alone from the "Black Flags," but also from the Chinese property-holders and officials in Formosa, and the hordes of Hakka tramps, who were averse to giving up their sources of revenue or plunder. Their chief leader was Liu, a very wealthy mandarin. He was the chief agitator in proclaiming the short-lived "republic" last May; and he did much to prolong disorder by importing and arming reinforcements for the "Black Flags."

From early June to November—about five months—the campaign lasted. The Chinese fought from the heights commanding the valleys and defiles, while the Japanese had not only to fight but to cut their way through bamboo thickets resembling the jungles of India. Besides, several walled towns and a few larger cities had to be occupied. However, the Japanese army gradually forced its way southward; and about the end of September the fleet was able to land reinforcements in the south at Pang Liau. Takao was captured October 16; and soon afterward the leader of the rebels, General Liu, who had taken a last stand at Tai-Wan, acceded to the Japanese demand for unconditional surrender. He subsequently fled to China. Even up to the end of the year, however, a desultory resistance was kept up by scattered bands who probably preferred the chances of plunder to the risk of surrender. General Kabayama is the Japanese governor of Formosa.

**The Upper Me-Kong Dispute.**—The rivalry of French and English interests in Indo-China still continues to manifest itself in territorial adjustments of both powers in relation to China. Late in December it was announced that Sir N. O'Connor, lately British minister in Peking, now at a similar post in St. Petersburg, had secured from China the cession to Great Britain of four states on the Burmo-Chinese frontier—and this without Great Britain renouncing her claim to the portion of the Shan states recently ceded by China to France (p. 557). The effect of the arrangement is to offset completely the diplomatic victory of July whereby France secured territory lying between the upper Me-Kong river and the Chinese province of Yunnan which Great Britain, only a year before, had ceded to China on the understanding that it should never

be transferred to another power without Great Britain's consent. By that victory France secured a direct trade route from Tonquin to Yunnan; but Great Britain by her present acquisition, also secures direct access to southwest China. She also adds to her dominions an area said to be eight times as large as that ceded to France. The region borders at the south on the Siamese Shan states already virtually under British protection, and stretches northward to Yunnan. On the east the Me-Kong river separates it from the lesser Shan states ceded to France, while on the west it joins the British frontier of Burmah beyond Bhamo. Strategically it is of great value. It blocks the westward progress of France, and prevents a junction of the French and Russian empires in Central Asia. It pushes the frontiers of British territory up to China, and facilitates the extension of the Burmese railroad system past Mandalay and Bhamo to the borders of Yunnan, thus opening up an outlet route for the vast trade of southern China which is likely to prove a more than worthy rival of the French routes down the Me-Kong or through the gulf of Tonquin.

**Commercial and Industrial Prospects.**—Great as are the political and territorial changes likely to spring more or less directly from the signing of the treaty of Simonoseki, it is from the commercial and industrial point of view that the great struggle which ended with the signing of that instrument seems to derive its greatest importance for the world at large. The present trend of events points to a vast commercial and industrial revival in the near future in which the "yellow" races of the Orient bid fair to prove the equals, if not the superiors, of their Western competitors.

One measure of the commercial importance of the treaty is found in the clauses extending the area open to foreign trade in China. The free navigation of the Yang-tse-Kiang is extended from I-Chang to Chung-King, enabling foreign influence to make itself felt in the upper portion of the valley of that river; while the opening of Su-Chau and Hang-Chau, and the free navigation of the Woosung river and canal connecting these two cities, are of no less importance to foreign interests in the lower basin of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

But there are other clauses of the treaty of still greater significance, since they open up a field for industrial enterprise under foreign impulse and direction, of which it would be almost impossible to overrate the importance.

Under Article 6, Japanese subjects are to be free to engage in manufacturing in all the open ports of China; freedom to import all kinds of machinery is granted; and complete reciprocity is established between Japan and China regarding articles manufactured in each country by subjects of the other, in respect of inland transit and internal taxes, warehousing and storage facilities, and exactions of all kinds—all of which advantages are secured to other powers under the most-favored-nation clauses in their treaties.

The importance of the field thus opened up is emphasized by the extraordinary rapid industrial progress of Japan in recent years. To take the cotton industry as an example. Japanese imports of raw cotton ran up from \$800,000 in 1885 to \$19,500,000 in 1894, or to more than twenty-four times as much. Early in 1885 there were nineteen spinning mills, with about 50,000 spindles, in Japan; nine years later there were forty-six with 600,000 spindles. The result is that Japan is rapidly coming to make for herself the yarns she formerly imported. And in 1894, it is significant to note, Japan appeared for the first time as an exporter of cotton yarns, sending 4,500,000 pounds, chiefly to China. That this diminution of imports is due to the competition of native industry, is shown in the fact, that, wherever that competition has not assumed such proportions, as, *e.g.*, in the case of cotton piece goods, imports during the same period have steadily increased.

Still another noteworthy fact is, that, largely owing to the cheapness of native labor, the cotton mills of Japan paid large dividends in 1894, while the spinning companies of Lancashire were working at a loss.

Similar results may already be noted in connection with many other branches of industry. Ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, umbrellas, paper of every quality, beer, matches, are all represented by annually diminishing figures in the import column of Japanese trade returns, while the corresponding figures in the export column are rising every year. Silk manufactures exported from Japan have increased in value from \$54,547 in 1885 to \$8,400,000 in 1894. The annexation of Formosa may be expected to give an immense impetus to the sugar industry by securing to Japan a field of almost unlimited capacity for the production of raw sugar. Japanese coal, the exports of which have risen in value from under \$2,000,000 in 1885 to over \$6,500,000 in 1894, is rapidly driving English coal, except for special purposes, out of every market east of Singapore.

The prices at which the Japanese are able to produce many of the principal articles of general consumption, coupled with the well-known ambition of the island empire of the East to rank as the foremost manufacturing nation of the world, are making the new Japan a formidable rival for the control of the leading markets of the globe. And although there has been no foundation in fact for the recent rumors, which appear to have started in San Francisco, Cal., that Japanese agents had already begun to supplant American manufactures in the home markets of the United States, the rumor of such a movement and the apprehension aroused thereby have a significant lesson for the future.

A menace almost equally grave, comes from China. The Chinese standard of wages is even lower than the Japanese, and the material resources of the Celestial empire are exhaustless. True, Chinamen are radically deficient in the highest qualities of the manufacturer and merchant; but in natural ability, as laborers, servants, handicraftsmen, and artisans, as retail dealers and middlemen, they seem to be quite on a level with the Japanese. When a fair degree of stability has been restored to the internal condition of the Chinese empire, when machinery has been more widely introduced, and the intelligence and enterprise of foreign direction more extensively applied, there will be little further needed to bring the limitless supply of Chinese cheap labor into competition with the labor of the rest of the world. In this connection, the following table showing the wages paid in Japan in various lines of industry, will be found interesting:

WAGES PAID IN JAPAN.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Carpenters.....	\$0.50	\$0.20	\$0.30
Paperhangers.....	.60	.20	.31
Stonecutters.....	.69	.22	.36
Woodsawyers.....	.50	.13	.30
Bricklayers.....	.88	.20	.33
Cabinet-makers (furniture).....	.53	.17	.30
Tailors, Japanese clothing.....	.46	.15	.28
Tailors, foreign clothing.....	1.00	.25	.49
Blacksmiths.....	.60	.18	.30
Tobacco-makers.....	.50	.11	.26
Compositors.....	.83	.10	.29
Farm hands (men).....	.30	.16	.19
Farm hands (women).....	.28	.06	.19
Weavers.....	.40	.07	.15
Coolies or general laborers.....	.33	.14	.22

The wages of laborers in China are said to be still lower.

But there is also another side to the picture, which indicates that, while certain branches of the trade and indus-



try of America and Europe may be menaced by the awakening of the Orient from its long sleep, unknown possibilities for the extension of Western commerce with the Far East along other lines may also be opened up. It is noted that in the decade ending with 1894 the total annual foreign trade of Japan increased from \$62,500,000 to \$230,000,000, and that by far the greatest increase, in spite of the diminution noted in special lines such as those above mentioned, was in foreign imports, which rose from \$28,000,000 to \$117,000,000 within the decade.

On the other hand, compared with the foreign trade of Japan, that of China shows no such wonderful increase during the decade referred to: its increase was from \$230,000,000 to \$435,000,000. In 1885-1894 Chinese imports of foreign goods increased from \$132,000,000 to \$243,000,000, or only by about 80 per cent; whereas imports into Japan, as shown above, increased by about 300 per cent.

It may not, however, be amiss to note that while the total volume of the trade of foreign countries with China and Japan may still be undiminished, its character is changing and it is being carried on at a steadily diminishing rate of profit. Some of the most lucrative branches of trade have already passed from the former unquestioned control of Western powers, especially England; and others are passing.

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## THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

**Secretary Carlisle's Report.**—The reserve of gold in the United States treasury was steadily declining from the beginning to the end of the quarter; and at the close of the year amounted to about \$63,000,000, or \$30,000,000 less than on October 1. The secretary of the treasury submitted his annual report to congress December 16.

After narrating the facts of the three issues of bonds between February 1, 1894, and March 15, 1895, amounting in the aggregate to \$162,315,400, Mr. Carlisle points out the inefficiency of this method of sustaining the government's credit. The treasury was filled only to be emptied again for redemption of legal-tender notes of the United States. The secretary is required by the act of congress of May 31, 1878, to reissue legal-tender notes, no matter how received into the treasury; and thus the note redeemed in gold to-day goes out again to-morrow, to be presented again the day after for redemption in gold; and so on. Of this "endless chain" process of exhausting the gold reserve, the secretary declares that either "it must be abandoned, or such means must be at once provided as will have a tendency to facili-

tate the efforts of the secretary to accumulate and maintain a coin reserve sufficient in amount to keep the public constantly assured of the stability of our entire volume of currency and of our ability at all times to preserve equality in this exchangeable value of its various parts." He foresees, if the present system shall be persisted in, the inevitable incurrence of a public debt much larger than would be incurred by retirement and cancellation of the notes when redeemed. Besides, says he, "the annual interest charged will be much greater than it would be necessary to incur on a new class of bonds adapted to the present circumstances of the government and the well-known preferences of investors. If, however, an attempt is to be made to keep the United States notes and treasury notes permanently in circulation by reissues after redemption, and the government is to be permanently charged with the duty of sustaining the value of all our currency, paper and coin alike, the conclusion cannot be avoided that the policy of issuing bonds for the accomplishment of these purposes must also become permanent, and such additional powers must be conferred upon the secretary as will enable him to execute the laws relating to these subjects with the least possible disturbance of the business affairs of the people and the least possible charge upon the treasury. I am thoroughly convinced that this policy ought not to be continued, but that the United States notes and treasury notes should be retired from circulation at the earliest practicable day, and that the government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people."

Were the legal-tender notes permanently retired, a very large amount of gold would, in Secretary Carlisle's opinion, promptly return to take its place in our currency and constitute a permanent part of our medium of exchange. The secretary meets the objection against retirement, that it would injuriously contract the volume of circulating medium, thus: "The retirement and cancellation of the legal-tender notes would not necessarily produce any contraction of the circulation; and if such a result should follow and continue for any considerable period, it would be a demonstration of the fact that the volume of currency previously existing was not needed in the business of the people; for, whenever the volume is reduced below the actual requirements of trade, the deficiency will be supplied either from abroad in exchange for our products and securities, or by the banks at home, or by both."

The difficulties of the treasury are enormously intensified by the issues of silver certificates. No matter how large the revenue of the United States might be, unless it was in gold, and unless that gold was exempted by law from the obligation now incumbent on it of redeeming and re-issuing again in endless series the legal-tender notes, it would be insufficient to support the credit of the government on an absolutely stable basis. "Owing to the peculiar character of our currency, the ability of the treasury to hoard United States and treasury notes is limited to a certain amount, which cannot be definitely determined in advance; and if it should, after that amount has been reached, refuse to pay out these notes in making disbursements at the places where our customs are collected, the immediate result would be that nearly all payments to the government would be made in silver certificates, which it is bound to take, but can compel no one else to take. There would be a stream of these non-legal-tender certificates constantly flowing into the treasury, and it would receive scarcely any more United States notes or treasury notes as parts of the surplus

revenue, but would soon be compelled to pay out those already accumulated, or pay gold, or break down in its operations at the sub-treasuries."

Secretary Carlisle's suggestion of a remedy for these financial ills—"the one safe and effectual way to protect the treasury"—is: "To retire and cancel the notes which constitute the only means through which the withdrawals can be made. Many partial and temporary remedies may be suggested and urged, with more or less plausibility, but this is the only one that will certainly remove the real cause of our troubles. \* \* \*

"This can be most successfully and economically accomplished by authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes.

"In order to further facilitate the substitution of other currency for the retirement of legal-tender notes, the national banks should be authorized to issue notes equal in amount to the face value of bonds deposited to secure them,

and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per centum per annum. When the national banking system was established, the bonds of the United States were selling below par in the market; and there was, consequently, a sufficient reason for limiting the amount of the circulating notes authorized to be issued to 90 per centum of the face value of the securities deposited; but this reason has long since ceased to exist, and the limitation should be removed.

"As a part of the plan for the retirement and cancellation of the legal-tender notes, the treasury should be relieved from responsibility for the redemption of national bank notes, except worn, mutilated, and defaced notes, and the notes of failed banks; and each association should be required to redeem its circulation at its own office and at agencies to be designated by the controller of the currency, as was



HON. NELSON DINGLEY, JR., OF MAINE,  
CHAIRMAN WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES.

the case prior to the passage of the act of June 20, 1874; or, if this is not considered expedient, and the present system of current redemption by the treasury is continued, the secretary should have the power, after a future date to be fixed in the law, to require the banks to keep their 5 per cent redemption fund in gold coin and to deposit gold coin for the withdrawal of bonds whenever circulation is to be permanently surrendered or reduced."

Even should congress be disposed to put in execution the measures recommended by Secretary Carlisle, that will take considerable time; meanwhile the secretary advises against any further issues of treasury notes or national bank notes of denomination less than ten dollars. Such a policy, he says, "would make room in the circulation for silver coins and silver certificates of small denominations, thus increasing their use among the people in the transaction of their daily business and preventing their frequent return to and accumulation in the treasury. The larger silver certificates now outstanding could be retired and cancelled when received, and smaller ones substituted for them, so that there would be no diminution of the amount of small currency in circulation; and the ultimate result would be an increased use of our present stock of silver in the form of subsidiary coin, or standard dollars and certificates."

**The President's Message.**—The monetary situation having been aggravated by apprehensions of war between the United States and Great Britain and the consequent unwillingness of European capitalists to take United States bonds, President Cleveland on December 20, three days after submitting his famous special message on the Venezuelan question, sent to congress another special message urging the necessity of prompt legislation in aid of the treasury. Drafts on the gold reserve for shipment of gold abroad had brought the country face to face with the necessity of further action by congress.

Our "dangerous and fatuous operations"—namely, in redeeming and reissuing the treasury notes—had brought about another season of perplexity, and such seasons would perpetually recur until we should have amended our financial system. And if the perplexity comes just at this time of friction in our foreign relations, that fact only emphasizes the necessity of devising, without delay, a remedy for the ills that encompass us. Of the complete solvency of the nation there can be no doubt, nor does any reasonable man apprehend that the American people will be false to its obligation of paying its debts in "the recognized money of the world." Nevertheless, capital is timid, and even an unreasoning or unreasonable fear must be taken into account if we would avert public loss and sacrifice of the interests of the people. The message then continues:

"The real and sensible cure for our recurring troubles can only be effected by a complete change in our financial scheme. Pending that, the executive branch of the government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world American credit, nor will there be any hesitation in exhibiting its confidence in the resources of our country and the constant patriotism of our people.

"In view, however, of the peculiar situation now confronting us,

I have ventured to herein express the earnest hope that the congress, in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance, will not take a recess from its labors before it has, by legislative enactment or declaration, done something not only to remind those apprehensive among our people that the resources of this government and a scrupulous regard for honest dealing afford a sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness, but to reassure the world that with these factors and the patriotism of our citizens, the ability and determination of our nation to meet in any circumstances every obligation it incurs do not admit of question.

"I ask at the hands of congress such prompt aid as it alone has the power to give, to prevent, in a time of fear and apprehension, any sacrifice of the people's interests and the public funds or the impairment of our public credit in an effort by executive action to relieve the dangers of the present emergency."

**Congressional Action.**—Congress, acting on the earnest request of the president, voted to forego the customary Christmas recess, and to deliberate upon measures of financial relief. A tariff bill for increasing the revenue, and a bond bill to protect the gold reserve of the treasury were introduced in the house of representatives from the committee on ways and means, December 25. The revenue bill was passed by the house the next day, and the bond bill on December 28.

*Tariff Revision.*—The text of the revenue bill is as follows:

"A bill to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of government and provide against a deficiency.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That from and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported wools of classes 1 and 2, as defined in the act hereinafter cited, approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, and on all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, except as hereinafter provided, and on all noils, shoddy, garnetted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and on woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, a duty equivalent to sixty per centum of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said act, and on all wools and Russian camel's hair of class 3 as defined in said act approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the several duties provided by such act approved October 1, 1890. And paragraph 279 of Schedule K, and also paragraph 685 in the free list of an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894, are hereby suspended until August 1, 1898.

"SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported articles made in whole or in part of wool, worsted, or other

materials described in Section 1 of this act, except as hereinafter provided, sixty per centum of the specific pound or square-yard duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the *ad valorem* duty now imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894; and on carpets, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, made in whole or in part of wool, the specific square-yard duty imposed on each of such articles by said act approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof in addition to the *ad valorem* duty imposed on such articles by said act which became a law August 27, 1894.

"SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported lumber and other articles designated in paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, of an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to sixty per centum of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes,' approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said last-named act; but pulp wood shall be classed as round unmanufactured timber exempt from duty: *Provided*, That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm, or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, pulp wood, or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the lumber and other articles mentioned in said paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, when imported from such country, shall be the same as fixed by the law in force prior to October 1, 1890.

"SEC. 4. That from and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all the imported articles mentioned in Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, and N of an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to fifteen per centum of the duty imposed on each of said articles by existing law in addition to the duty provided by said act of August 27, 1894: *Provided*, That the additional duties imposed by this section shall not in any case increase the rate of duty on any article beyond the rate imposed thereon by the said act of October 1, 1890, but in such case the duty shall be the same as was imposed by said act: *And provided further*, That where the present rate of duty on any article is higher than was fixed by said last-named act, the rate of duty thereon shall not be further increased by this section, but shall remain as provided by existing law."

The purposes of this important measure are best explained in the report of the ways and means committee, written by Chairman Dingley, in the main as follows:

"Your committee regard the chronic deficiency of revenue for the past two years and a half as a most potent cause of the difficulties which the treasury has encountered, and an important factor in the

creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken confidence even in the financial operations of the government. \* \* \*

“The serious fact which we are called upon to confront is that in the two and a half years that have elapsed since July 1, 1893, this government has had an insufficiency of revenue to meet current expenditures amounting in the aggregate to about \$133,000,000. Even in the first half of the present fiscal year the deficiency will reach about \$20,000,000, and about \$3,000,000 in this present month (Dec.). And up to the present time there is no sufficient ground for concluding that this insufficiency of revenue will not continue during the remainder of the fiscal year, and how much longer no one can safely predict.

“If the consequences of such a chronic deficiency were only the necessity of borrowing money to meet current expenses in time of peace, even this would afford abundant reason for increasing the revenue. But the consequences are more wide-reaching than that. Insufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use the redeemed United States legal-tender notes to pay current expenditures, and thus supply additional means to draw gold from the greenback redemption fund—in short, to create the ‘endless chain’ of which the secretary of the treasury complains, and which has made it necessary to sell issue after issue of bonds to replenish the reserve.

“This will be clearly seen when it is remembered that the secretary of the treasury has issued and sold a little over \$162,000,000 of 5 per cent ten-years’ and 4 per cent thirty-years’ bonds, from which he has realized about \$182,000,000, and after redeeming \$182,000,000 of United States legal-tender notes with the proceeds, he has been obliged immediately to pay out \$133,000,000 of these demand notes to meet current expenditures, and thus has furnished \$133,000,000 of governmental demand notes to be again and again used to draw gold from the treasury. It is evident that so long as there is insufficient revenue this performance will go on, and bond sale after bond sale will be required.

“It is also evident that if there had been a sufficiency of revenue, these redeemed legal-tender notes would not have been paid out at once, and there would have been so much the less opportunity to draw gold from the treasury. \* \* \* Those who oppose raising more revenue, in effect favor borrowing in preference to paying as we go.

“Your committee believe that it is the duty of the house of representatives to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from \$40,000,000 (sufficient to put an end to the deficiency). \* \* \*

“Two facts have led your committee to look to an increase of customs duties as the most appropriate source of additional revenue. They are, first, the fact that we are already raising a disproportionate amount from internal revenue, which has always been regarded as a war resort. Indeed, Jefferson took the ground that excise taxes should not be resorted to by the federal government as sources of revenue in time of peace, and the democratic national convention maintained the same doctrine in 1884; and, secondly, the fact that by increasing customs duties on imported articles which we can and ought to produce or make at home, for revenue purposes, we can at the same time incidentally encourage stricken industries, and materially aid in turning in our favor the balance of trade which has been so heavily against us all through this calendar year, and which has caused

a demand for gold for export that our treasury has been called to supply. For so long as the balance of trade is against us on account of excessive imports of articles which we ought to produce or make for ourselves, we must export gold or (what is the same thing) promise to pay gold to pay for the excess of imports over the exports.

"Your committee have not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines. \* \* \* We believe that a simple measure increasing all duties of the dutiable list, and taking from the free list of the present tariff a few articles that were always on the dutiable list until August 27, 1894, and which have always been important revenue producers, and limiting the operation of such legislation to about two years and a half—until the present deficiency of revenue is overcome—ought to receive the approval even of those who do not favor protective duties on patriotic grounds. \* \* \*

"In framing the bill submitted for your consideration, it has been necessary, if action was to be taken promptly, to resort to a considerable extent to a horizontal raise of duties, for the reason that it would have required months to deal with each article separately.  
\* \* \*

"But while we have presented in the bill reported a horizontal increase of 15 per cent of existing duties on all the schedules but two, which is an addition of less than 8 per cent to the average *ad valorem* rate, giving about \$15,000,000 revenue from that source, yet more than \$25,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 which it is estimated this bill would add to our annual revenue will come mainly from wool, which is taken from the free list and given a moderate duty, and from manufactures of wool, which are given a compensatory duty equivalent to the duty on wool, which is always necessary when a duty is placed on wool, in order to give the wool-grower the benefit and make it possible to manufacture woolsens at home.

"The bill reported by your committee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing wool 60 per cent of the duty imposed by the act of 1890, which could give an equivalent of six and six-tenths of a cent per pound on unwashed wool, or about 40 per cent *ad valorem*. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1890 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in that act might seem to be too great a change from the present law to those whose co-operation it is necessary to secure in order to have any legislation, and not as a measure of what might be done when all branches of the government are in harmony with the majority of the house on protection lines. The duty on manufactures of wool is increased by a specific duty equivalent to the duty on wool.

"The duty on carpet wools is left at the 32 per cent *ad valorem*, where it was placed in 1890. This is a purely revenue duty, as we raise very few carpet wools.

"Such lumber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1890 is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only 60 per cent of the duties provided by the act of 1890—giving an equivalent of only about 15 per cent. Such a reduction from the low rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee has been to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds, in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in official place whose co-operation is essential to legislation, and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

"Believing that such an increase of revenue as is proposed is essential as a first step in the restoration of confidence and the restora-



tion of the treasury to a sound condition, and that other legislation to be proposed to this end cannot be effective without adequate revenue to meet the expenditures of the government, your committee recommend the passage of the accompanying bill."

*The Bond Bill.*—The bill for protecting the gold reserve and authorizing the issue of bonds to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue, enacts:

"That, in addition to the authority given to the secretary of the treasury by the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' he is authorized from time to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, coin coupons or registered bonds of the United States to an amount sufficient for the object stated in this section, bearing not to exceed three per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States in coin, after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized. And the secretary of the treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of the United States legal-tender notes and for no other purpose. Whenever the secretary of the treasury shall offer any of the bonds authorized for sale by this act or by the resumption act of 1875, he shall advertise the same, and authorize subscriptions therefor to be made at the treasury department, and at the sub-treasuries and designated depositories of the United States.

"Sec. 2. That to provide for any temporary deficiency now existing, or which may hereafter occur, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, payable in three years after their date to the bearer in lawful money of the United States, of the denomination of \$20, or multiples thereof, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at the treasury department and at the sub-treasury and designated depositories of the United States, and at such postoffices as he may select. And such certificates shall have the like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said resumption act for the bonds therein authorized. And the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose prescribed in this section, and for no other."

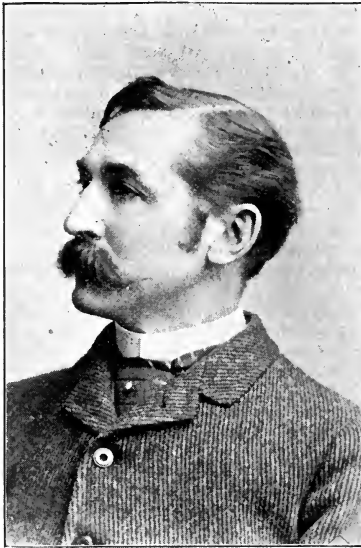
The affirmative votes were 170, all except one cast by republicans. The negative votes (total 136) consisted of forty-six republican, eighty-three democratic, six populist, and one silver. At the end of December the senate had not yet taken action on this bill.

The purposes of the measure were explained as follows in the report from the committee on ways and means accompanying the bill:

"The committee report: That the secretary of the treasury now has the authority under the resumption act of 1875 to issue and sell ten-year 5 per cent bonds and thirty-year 4 per cent bonds to maintain the fund for the redemption of United States notes, and that he has sold \$100,000,000 of the former description of bonds and about

\$62,000,000 of the latter description of bonds in the past two years. As the redemption fund has declined to almost sixty millions, the secretary requests authority to issue a lower rate and shorter time bond in lieu of the higher rate and longer time bonds, in expectation that at an early date he will be required to sell additional bonds, to procure coin for this fund.

"The question involved is not whether or not bonds shall be sold for this purpose. The secretary announces his intention to avail himself of the authority given by the resumption act and sell the high



HON. JOHN DALZELL OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
A REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE HOUSE COM-  
MITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

rate and long term bonds, and the only question is whether it is not clearly for the public interest that he should have authority to sell a lower rate and shorter term bond.

"Your committee think that it is clearly in the public interest that he should have this authority. In granting this authority, however, we have included in the bill a provision that the proceeds of bonds sold under the act of 1875, and under the bill which is proposed, shall be used exclusively for redemption purposes, our object being to secure such a separation of the redemption fund from the ordinary cash in the treasury as will maintain and protect the reserve. We also provide that such bonds shall be offered for sale in such a manner as to invite investment among the masses of the people.

"The second section of the act reported authorizes the issue of certificates of indebtedness of small denominations, payable in three years and bearing three per cent interest, not to exceed \$50,000,000 in the aggregate, to meet temporary deficiencies in the treasury, and to be used for no other purpose. In our judgment the secretary of the treasury should always have such authority as this to meet temporary deficiencies that are liable to arise. Unless this authority is given, the secretary will indirectly use the proceeds of bonds sold under the resumption act for redemption purposes to meet the deficiency in the revenue, as he has been doing the past two years and a half."

On December 30 the bond bill reached the senate and was referred to the committee on finance, which body reported it back to the senate with all the house provisions struck out, and the following silver substitute inserted:

"That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of  $412\frac{1}{2}$  grains troy, of standard silver nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of gold; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury, certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law.

"Sec. 2. That the secretary of the treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of Section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the government, to wit, the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in the payment of the current expenses of the government; and for the purpose of making the said seigniorage immediately available for use as money, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it was already coined and in the treasury.

"Sec. 3. That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued of a denomination less than ten dollars, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be as rapidly as practicable taken up, redeemed, and cancelled, and notes of ten dollars and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the comptroller of the currency.

"Sec. 4 That the secretary of the treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called 'greenbacks,' and also the treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the treasury department; and said notes commonly called 'greenbacks,' when so redeemed, shall be reissued as provided by the act of May 31, 1878."

Further details of proceedings in congress in connection with the tariff and bond bills, belong to the new year.

**Another Bond Issue.**—The secretary of the treasury was expected from day to day to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000, but had not done so when the year ended. It was generally expected that the marketing of the bonds would be undertaken by a syndicate of New York banks and bankers; and, several days before Secretary Carlisle published the official call for a public loan of \$100,000,000, J. P. Morgan & Co., New York bankers, sent out to certain of their correspondents and associates the following prospectus:

"J. P. Morgan & Co. propose to form a syndicate in order to make

a contract with the United States government for the sale of 11,500,000 ounces of gold, payable in United States four per cent bonds of 1925; of this amount at least 5,750,000 ounces to be firm, and the balance may be firm or in the form of an option in whole or in part; the price to be upon about the basis of the contract of February 8, 1895. No participation hereunder shall be binding unless the equivalent of \$100,000,000 of bonds are subscribed for. Subscriptions may be taken up to a larger total in the discretion of J. P. Morgan & Co., prior to execution of contract with the government; any option to apply ratably among all firm subscriptions.

"The syndicate is to be under the management of J. P. Morgan & Co., and they are to be allowed one per cent therefor.

"The undersigned agree to accept firm participations in any such syndicate to the extent set opposite their respective names, and ratably in any option, and to furnish gold accordingly, it being understood that such gold is not to be withdrawn from the United States treasury for the purpose of said subscription."

The syndicate was formed, and before the close of the year the subscriptions received much more than covered the proposed issue of \$200,000,000. But the intelligence that a combination of bankers had parcelled out the loan among themselves called forth loud protests, and when the secretary of the treasury, in the early days of January, 1896, announced an issue of bonds, he ignored the syndicate, and invited loans from individuals and from banks in their individual capacity. The chief figure in the syndicate and its organizer was J. Pierpont Morgan. Of the first \$100,000,000 of bonds, he undertook to dispose of \$75,000,000, *viz.*, in this country \$50,000,000, and in Europe \$25,000,000. The bonds to be placed in this country were to be allotted to New York banks and their correspondents, and to other financial institutions. Those to be placed in Europe would be taken in Berlin and a part in London. The remaining \$25,000,000 bonds were to be placed in this country by James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, who also undertook to dispose of \$25,000,000 of the second \$100,000,000.

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## THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

STATE elections were held November 5 in Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Of these states, seven—Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Ohio—elected governors. State officers of lower rank than governor were chosen in four—Kansas, Nebraska, New York,

and Pennsylvania. Seven—Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Ohio—elected new legislatures; while two—New York and Virginia—chose part of their legislatures. Utah elected a governor, state officers, and a legislature. The legislature elected in Iowa will choose a successor to Senator Allison (rep.); that of Maryland, a successor to Senator Gibson (dem.); that of Mississippi, a successor to Senator George (dem.); that of Ohio, a successor to Senator Brice (dem.); that of Kentucky a successor to Senator Blackburn (dem.); while the state senators elected in New York and Virginia will participate in the election of successors to Senators Hill and Daniel, respectively.

Of the municipal elections the most conspicuous were held in New York city and Brooklyn, Detroit, Mich., Baltimore, Md., and Boston, Mass. In New York city the most significant feature of the contest was the reaction manifested at the polls against the municipal reform associated with the names of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, and the consequent winning of a victory by the forces of Tammany. (See article on "Affairs in Various States," subhead "New York," where the local campaign is reviewed at greater length.) In Brooklyn, Detroit, and Baltimore, mayors were elected, and there was unusual interest. In Brooklyn the contest would show whether the reform spirit which had elected Mayor Schieren was still dominant. Mr. Wurster, the republican candidate, was elected by a close vote. In Detroit Mayor Pingree was for the fourth time candidate, and his election was contested more bitterly than it had previously been; yet he was returned by a larger majority than ever before. In Baltimore dissatisfaction with the prevailing forces in the politics of the city made the election of a republican to the office of mayor a possibility. For an account of the election in Boston, see subhead "Massachusetts" in article on "Affairs in Various States."

In an "off year" like 1895, with a presidential election about to occur, the various parties make strenuous efforts for success in order to secure the moral effects of victory, and consequent ability to enter upon the presidential contest with greater prestige. It is the wont of parties in a state campaign to treat at length in their platforms, their organs of the press, and their stump speeches, of both state and national affairs. The result of the attempted blending of dissimilar interests is often confusion to the voter. If the gubernatorial candidate of his party

is unsatisfactory to him, he is still urged to vote the regular ticket because of its effect upon the important contest which is soon to occur, and which is already casting its shadows before. But the politicians are not always consistent in their appeals. For instance, the democratic candidates for governor in Maryland and Kentucky were unsatisfactory to a large constituency in their own party. The ground of complaint against the former was purely local, while it was urged against the latter, not that he would make an unacceptable executive, but that his views on certain national questions were not in accord with the opinions of the majority of his party. It is interesting to observe that both candidates found the grounds on which the defection from their following had occurred, sufficient to defeat them.

Of the states which elected state tickets, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Iowa were known as surely republican. Massachusetts elects a governor every year, and during the last thirty years has elected but three democrats to that office. Pennsylvania's usual republican majority is not far from 100,000, and only twice in twenty-five years has a democrat succeeded in turning the scale. In Iowa the republican majority is ordinarily very large; but sometimes the large prohibition and populist elements cause complications which make the result doubtful. New York, although a "doubtful state," had for two succeeding years given the republican state tickets large majorities; while Ohio had, two years ago, elected Major McKinley governor by a large plurality. New Jersey had never elected a republican governor; and Kentucky and Maryland were still regarded as belonging to the "Solid South." Kansas, which has had a democratic governor but once in many years, had felt strongly the rising wave of populism, and in 1892 gave its electoral vote to the populist candidate for the presidency. Nebraska, too, has had experience of populism, and has now a populist governor. Mississippi has too few republican voters to make its elections specially interesting; while Virginia stands firmly by the principles of the democracy known as "Bourbon." It had long been the desire of republican leaders to break the "Solid South," but it had been so often tried without success that the attempt had come to be regarded as hopeless.

From this brief *resumé*, it will be seen that the outlook at the beginning of the campaign promised well for the republicans, though it was also considered certain that the democrats would make a better showing than they did in

November, 1894. The dawning revival of industry and trade had done much to lessen the intensity of feeling of the working classes on the tariff and some other questions, which contributed to the democratic defeat a year ago.

The Massachusetts republicans nominated for a third term Frederick T. Greenhalge. His democratic opponent was the Hon. George Fred Williams, lately an able congressman. The American Protective Association showed that it had a considerable influence in and about Boston. This influence was exerted against the renomination of Governor Greenhalge; but during the campaign it was understood to be turned to his support. Governor Greenhalge was re-elected with a very large majority.

In Iowa the contest was quite one-sided. The populists gained appreciably, but the democrats put forth little effort, and the republican candidate for governor received a very large majority. The legislature is republican by a large majority.

The result of the election in Ohio was at no time in doubt. The democratic candidate for governor was Ex-Governor Campbell; but in spite of strong efforts on his part, he was defeated. The new legislature is republican.

In Kentucky General P. Watt Hardin, the democratic candidate for governor, a "free-silver" man, was in the unusual position of being at variance with the "sound-money" principles laid down by his party in its platform. In this he had the support of Senator Blackburn. The not unexpected result was that the party refused to give its leaders its loyal support. The republicans found themselves for the first time victors in Kentucky. The governor is of that party; and the legislature is evenly divided between the two leading parties, with two populists holding the balance of power.

In Maryland the revolt against the faction led by Senator Gorman (p. 640) led to the complete defeat of the democratic ticket. The legislature will elect a republican to succeed Senator Gorman's colleague in the United States senate. For the first time since the war, a republican holds the office of governor in Maryland.

In 1872 New Jersey gave its electoral vote to General Grant, but since that time it had been consistently democratic. In 1895, however, as a result of the strenuous and persistent efforts of Mr. Griggs, their candidate for governor, the republicans gained a most decisive victory. The legislature contains three times as many republicans as democrats.

In Pennsylvania the majority which the republican candidates received was even larger than usual.

There does not seem to be any single cause to which this almost universal republican success can be attributed. The tariff question did not appear conspicuously in any of the campaign discussions except in Ohio. The currency question was generally discussed; but party lines were not strictly drawn on it; and the locality more than party principles determined the kind of declarations made by party conventions on this question. There seems to have been an undefined dissatisfaction with existing conditions. The average voter did not pause to inquire at length into the cause of present conditions, but voted for a change. It is seldom that one of the states known as "doubtful" casts large majorities for the candidate of the same party three years in succession. Yet New York, whose electoral vote has so often changed the result of presidential elections, has given during the last three years republican majorities averaging more than 100,000.

Municipal elections are becoming more interesting and important every year. Their chief interest and importance lies in the fact that the people of our larger cities are rapidly learning the lesson of city government. They are coming to the conclusion that in general the only qualifications that should recommend a candidate for municipal office should be intelligence, ability, and honesty. In 1894 the union of all the elements opposed to Tammany Hall in New York city, and the election of Mayor Strong, promised well for the future of that city's government. This fall, however, when the better elements of the city tried to unite in order to complete the demoralization of Tammany, it was found that the course of the reform administration in enforcing the excise law, and its failure to distribute offices as many of its supporters had expected it would do, had alienated some of the organizations which had given it hearty support the year before. The German-American Reform Union, the "O'Brienites," and the "Stecklerites," parted company with the "Fusionists," as the opponents of Tammany were called. This defection brought defeat to the reform party.

For a comparative study of the results of the state elections of 1895 and those of 1894, the reader is referred to the accompanying tabulated statement. If a governor was elected this year, his name appears in the column headed "Governor." If any other state officers were elected, the name of the office appears. The republicans appear in **Bold Face** type, democrats in Roman.



THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

STATE ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1895.

State.	Governor.	Plurality 1895.			Popular vote for State of- ficers, 1894.			Popular vote for State of- ficers, 1895.			State Leg'tures Joint Ballot, 1895.			State Leg'tures Joint Ballot, 1896.		
		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
		Iowa...	59,256	149,980	239,376	34,907	7,457	149,433	308,689	32,118	11,052	37	113	37	123	27
Kan...	81,411	20,709	148,697	118,329	5,496	—	—	42,888	—	3	106	37	123	37	123	—
Ky...	8,912	166,377	153,122	19,262	2,104	168,524	172,436	16,911	4,186	100	33	68	68	68	68	2
Md...	18,767	96,628	99,324	1,056	6,368	106,169	124,686	989	7,719	89	28	36	80	36	80	—
Mass...	64,681	123,930	189,307	9,073	9,965	121,569	186,280	7,786	9,170	49	230	66	213	66	213	—
Miss...	31,000	26,865	165	12,548	289	47,000	—	13,000	—	174	3	178	—	178	—	—
Neb...	8,988	6,983	94,623	97,815	4,489	18,638	79,516	70,578	4,844	4	97	4	97	90	61	31
N. Y...	26,900	113,343	163,825	5,384	7,306	136,000	162,900	4,147	6,661	11	70	37	123	33	147	—
N. J...	90,145	517,710	673,818	11,049	23,627	511,060	601,295	6,916	23,239	37	123	53	147	53	147	—
N. Y...	92,622	276,902	413,989	49,465	23,327	334,519	427,141	52,675	21,264	26	110	31	118	31	118	—
Penn...	174,264	333,404	574,801	23,443	19,484	282,481	456,745	7,862	20,779	34	220	87	167	87	167	—
Ohio...	2,314	19,505	21,326	10,366	1,730	18,519	20,833	—	—	13	15	21	42	21	42	—
Utah...	—	113,434	88,846	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	—	102	20	102	20	14
Va...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.	—	1,973,774	2,851,219	392,727	117,492	1,888,942	2,564,963	255,810	110,414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## THE CUBAN REVOLT.

FOR a clear understanding of the events which have taken place in Cuba since September 30, when our last previous record was closed (p. 573), a brief description of the island and of the forces, both loyal and rebel, will be helpful. Cuba is divided into six provinces, which might be classified according to their sympathies in the present struggle, as follows: Pinar del Rio, the westernmost province, and Havana, the capital province and the centre of operations for the Spanish army, were loyal and almost entirely undisturbed by the insurgents. Matanzas had a sprinkling of rebels; while Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, the three easternmost provinces, were almost entirely given over to the rebels and their sympathizers.

The revolt was begun February 24, 1895 (p. 59). On that day the Cubans declared their separation from the Spanish monarchy. The forces of the insurgents were at first unorganized and had no concerted plan. The revolt was largely due to unfavorable economic conditions. The rebels took up arms in the beginning principally for the reason that business was unsuccessful and the attractions of labor and trade but few. It was felt that the restrictions placed by the Spanish government upon Cuba's trade relations with other countries were chiefly responsible for this unprosperous condition. As time went on and the purposes of the insurgents became clearer, the rabble had been transformed into an army possessing discipline and definite aim. Their plan was to establish uninterrupted communication between the insurgents throughout the length of the island and to press as near to Havana, the capital and headquarters of the loyalists, as possible.

In the beginning of October the rebel army consisted of 30,000 men, and was in two divisions, the western occupying the province of Puerto Principe under the command of General Gomez, and the eastern commanded by General Maceo. The Spanish army, although numbering in all 76,000 men, consisted of not more than 30,000 who were immediately available.

General Campos's plan was to proceed eastward from Havana, routing the rebels and clearing the ground as far as the province of Santiago de Cuba. But this program could by no means be easily carried out. His opponents were inured to the peculiar climate; they knew their ground; they were practiced in guerrilla warfare; and they were

filled with enthusiasm. But he was fighting for the last colonial possession of an empire which at the beginning of the sixteenth century overshadowed all Europe. The Spanish government, limited in resources, and with diminished credit among nations, finds this, her last desperate attempt to keep a colony in her possession, an exceedingly hazardous and expensive undertaking. Spain had negotiated with France for a loan of 50,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000); but with a monthly expenditure of \$4,500,000, the French loan, if granted, would not long suffice. Toward the middle of October, however, a fresh wave of hope and enthusiasm arose at Madrid, and the government was able to secure a loan of 75,000,000 francs from the *Banque de Paris des Pays Bas*.

The Cubans early in October appointed a permanent government and adopted a constitution. The president was Salvador Cisneros; secretary of war, Carlos Roloff; general-in-chief, Maximo Gomez; and his lieutenant-general, Antonio Maceo. Five of the six provinces were represented in the new government, which rallied an immediate and widespread allegiance.

The constitution authorized the vesting of the executive and deliberative functions in a president and cabinet. The cabinet was to consist of four secretaries, who, together with the president and the vice-president, were to constitute the ministerial council. There was no provision made for a representative government. The judicial department was to be kept distinct from the other two divisions of the government.

The battles fought since the beginning of October have been numerous and fairly important. The insurgents have used dynamite to bombard railroad trains, and have been

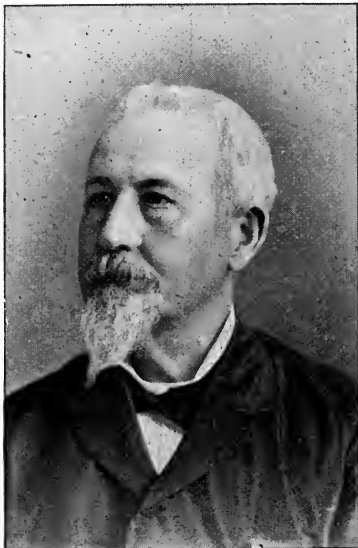


MARSHAL MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS,  
COMMANDING THE SPANISH TROOPS.

generally successful in guerrilla expeditions. The conflicting reports that have reached the United States after each engagement preclude the making of any definite statement concerning the outcome of many of the encounters; but as a rule the truth regarding most of them has sooner or later found its way to us. Baracoa, an important port on the northeastern extremity of the island, was blown up by the

Cubans on October 10. On the same day Colonels Cotrina and Diez, Spanish leaders, were defeated by a band of insurgents. The increase of yellow fever among the Spanish troops worked great havoc with them.

To Secretary Olney's request that Hon. Ramon O. Williams, our consul-general at Havana, should be granted diplomatic as well as consular powers, Spain replied that it could not be conceded under the terms of the treaty of 1789. The contention of the American government was that the "favored-nation"



HON. RAMON O. WILLIAMS,  
UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL AT HAVANA.

clause of the treaty permitted such a concession.

The most important battle of October was fought on the second of the month at Mount Mogote. Maceo, with 800 Cubans, attacked, and in five hours defeated, 2,000 Spaniards under Generals Garcia, Navarro, and Linares. In this battle five officers were killed and ten wounded.

Señor Carlos M. Cespedes, son of the first president of the first provisional government of Cuba, readily lent his sympathies to the insurgents, and on October 20 sailed from Canada with arms and ammunition for the Cubans.

A notable and bloody battle was fought at Taguasco in the province of Santa Clara November 18 and 19. The

Spanish forces were commanded by Generals Suarez Valdes, Luque, and Aldave; while the generals in command of the Cubans were Gomez and Maceo. The loss of the Spaniards was about 500. The result of this defeat was naturally a diminution of confidence on the part of the Spaniards. The inactivity of General Campos, together with the remarkable activity of the rebels, promised to result at no distant date in the complete victory of the latter; and accordingly General Pando was dispatched from Cadiz with 30,000 troops, and became lieutenant of General Campos. This officer was well known to the islanders, for he had been their governor, and had borne among them the reputation of being an exceedingly energetic official. The fact that he had been appointed to share the command of the Spanish army, seemed to the Cubans an indication that Spain was ready to use extremely vigorous means to crush the rebellion.



MAXIMO GOMEZ,  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE REBEL  
FORCES.

Rumors were thickly flying at this time to the effect that Spain had bought off Generals Gomez and Maceo, and that Marshal Campos had resigned his command. But these reports proved to be baseless. The persistence and activity of the insurgent generals was being daily shown to their great advantage and the confusion of their enemies, while the Spanish commander still continued to announce his plans and to display his usual confidence in his own military ability.

The operations in December began with the defeat of the Cubans at Las Villas and Camaguey; but on the 10th of the month the tables were turned, and Commander Garado of the Spanish army was defeated at La Virginia. Again at Minas in Puerto Principe, a Spanish force of eighty troops was attacked and utterly defeated by a rebel band of 500. On the 23d of the month the Cubans showed the advantage which their acquaintance with the country

afforded them, by entrapping and defeating a Spanish force of 3,000 in Palmarito.

In the latter part of December, General Campos returned to Havana, where he was received with great enthusiasm. The leaders of the three political parties—the autonomist, the constitutionalist, and the unionist—gave him assurance of their loyal and united support. Meanwhile the insurgents were marching rapidly, burning and destroying property as they went. This march of General Gomez, which began after a defeat of the Spaniards at Colon, and included an invasion of Matanzas, was one of the most remarkable and dramatic incidents of the war. On December 26 the insurgents invaded the loyal province of Havana. Here, however, their advance was checked, and they were turned back. They were met by Spaniards near Calimete, in Matanzas, and repulsed. Two other defeats were soon inflicted upon them. These successes caused General Campos to state that the backbone of the rebellion was broken; but, a few days later, it was announced that although the Cubans had suffered defeat and had been driven back from Havana through the province of Matanzas to Santa Clara, yet they had managed, at the opening of the new year, to fix their centre of operations at Guanajay, only forty-five miles distant from the city of Havana.

As the new year opens, the insurgents have resumed their march in force in the direction of the capital. Many of the inhabitants of the hitherto loyal province of Havana, stimulated by the presence and success of the enemies of the government, are said to have joined the invaders. General Campos has declared martial law throughout the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

More than half of the island—namely, the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, and half of Santa Clara, with the exception of a few garrison towns and seaports—is already in possession of the insurgents.

During the entire struggle the United States has maintained a position of strict neutrality; but there have been numerous expressions, both by individuals and societies, of sympathy with the Cubans. But neither our nation nor any other has officially dignified the insurgents with the name "belligerents."

The Cubans are certainly loyal to their cause. When it was learned that Spain was negotiating with France for a loan in order to carry on the war, and that the Cuban sugar crop was to be offered as security, the insurgents re-

solved to burn their cane and shut their refineries in order to thwart their enemies. An order to this effect was issued July 10; but the necessity for carrying it out was not generally seen until some months later, when it was almost universally obeyed.

The question as to what the result of the success of the insurgents would be, has been eagerly discussed in the United States. It is not probable that any large body of the Cubans would favor annexation, even though it should be offered by this country. The autonomists are the largest and most influential of the Cuban parties; and their policy would probably prevail in case the rebellion should finally be successful. This policy is thought to be outlined already in the constitution which the insurgents have drawn up, and to be a policy of complete independence for Cuba.



## OUTRAGES ON MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

**A**FTER the fanatical outrages on Christian missionaries in China, which were a subject of special review last quarter (p. 532), two methods were suggested by which England and the United States could provide for the safety of their citizens resident in the Celestial empire. The more peremptory was to take the Chinese government at its word, it having professed inability to protect the lives of foreigners in certain provinces, and themselves to assume armed protection of their citizens; the other was to appoint an investigating committee, which, in connection with native officials, should bring the suspected men to trial. The milder and more usual method was adopted, and a commission was appointed.

**The Ku-Cheng Investigation.**—The work of the commission has been slow and tedious. So great has been the delay and so marked has been the duplicity of the Chinese officials, that little has been accomplished.

The mode of obtaining evidence in a Chinese court has greatly hampered the commission. No one testifies freely and openly. The intertwining of family relationships makes such a course impossible. After a long examina-

tion, however, the following facts were established beyond contradiction:

On the night of the march to Hwa-Sang, 289 armed men passed through the village of Ang-Chiong on their way to Hwa-Sang.

After the massacre was over, 180 of the band came to the village of Twai-Kiang, about nine miles east of Hwa-Sang, and sat down leisurely to eat their dinner. The discrepancy is accounted for by the desertion which must have taken place through fear.

It is thus shown that at least 130 men took part in the outrage. According to Chinese law all of these deserve death. Only forty-five, however, have been convicted, and of these but eighteen have been offered for execution by the native officials. The yamen (board of foreign affairs) has been active in aiding the commission in its work of inquiry and in bringing the culprits to conviction. But the decrees of the viceroy take precedence of any orders of the yamen, and he is disposed to view the matter in the light of an ordinary street brawl. Consequently he has delayed giving concurrence to the sentences passed by the officials, agreed to by the yamen, and sanctioned by the commission.

On October 15, however, Mr. Mansfield, the British consul, had an interview with the viceroy of Fo-Kien, who agreed to the execution of the eighteen men on whom sentence of death had been passed.

But this sentence could not satisfy the commission. They have demanded and have reiterated the demand of the yamen and the taotai (the presiding magistrate), that all the offenders shall be tried and convicted, and that the extension of clemency shall be an after-consideration. There is but slight disposition on the part of the officials to meet this demand.

When the number of convicted prisoners had reached forty-five, the officers of the court announced that the investigation would cease as there were no more Hwa-Sang massacre cases to be tried. There still, however, remained nearly 100 untried cases. But it is highly improbable that the commission can secure the co-operation of native officials to an extent sufficient to enable them to proceed with any hope of success. The taotai, the yamen, the commission, and the viceroy seem to be working at cross purposes. Whatever promises the taotai may make, the viceroy may annul. Whatever steps the commission may take, may be blocked by the native officials if they choose.



## THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

A convention looking toward a settlement of the now long-standing damage claims of Canadian sealers, was reported on November 13 to have been negotiated by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, and Secretary of State Olney, after consultation with Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Minister of Justice Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, representing the Canadian government.

In substance it provided for a joint commission consisting of one representative each from Great Britain and the United States to meet at Victoria, B. C., to assess the damages suffered by the Canadians. Should the two commissioners fail to agree, a third was to be chosen.

The full text of the correspondence between the foreign office in London, Eng., and Sir Julian Pauncefote, relating to the claims, and covering the period from May 8, 1894, to August 31, 1895, was transmitted to the American department of state November 25, and made public.

It is reported that nearly 40,000 sealskins, of which about 80 per cent were from females, were taken in Bering sea in 1895 after July 31, when the close season came to an end; and that the officials on the Pribilof islands counted 27,000 dead pups which had starved at the rookeries.

## THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

**The French in Madagascar.**—The Hova capital, Antananarivo, was taken by the French troops on the last day of September (p. 597). After some sharp fighting during the preceding two days, General Duchesne seized the heights east of the city. Then he formed two columns, that on the right under command of General Metzinger, and that on the left under General Voyron. The action was hot, and the French were attacked simultaneously from the front, the right, and the rear. By two o'clock the heights of Andrainariva were gained, while General Voyron occupied the northern heights. The order was now given to bombard the capital; and General Duchesne was about to advance in six columns, when the Hovas hoisted a white flag and opened negotiations for a truce. But the French commander required the surrender of the city; and with this demand the Hovas complied perforce. General Metzinger then took possession; and the following morning, October 1, General Duchesne entered Antananarivo, fixing his headquarters at the royal residence. That even-

ing a treaty was signed by the queen and her ministers. The fall of the capital was followed everywhere by a surrender of the armed forces of the native government, General Metzinger was appointed governor of Antananarivo.

The treaty concluded with the queen of Madagascar comprises seven articles.

The queen accepts the protectorate of the French republic; and that republic accepts all the obligations of such protectorate: thus there will be no annexation of the island to France, at least for the present. A French resident-general is to control all relations between Madagascar and foreign countries. France reserves the right to maintain military forces in the island; and the French resident is to control the internal government. The Hova government is not allowed to contract loans without authorization from France. France assumes the financial responsibilities which Madagascar has heretofore contracted, but will assist in the conversion of the loan contracted in 1886, and will also define the limits of the Diego Suarez territories at the earliest possible time. The new treaty is essentially a renewal, with additions, of the protectorate treaty of 1885.

The terms of the treaty give some dissatisfaction in France. Mr. De Mahy, ex-minister for the colonies, who planned the expedition to Madagascar, declares that the island must be made a French colony.

"The protectorate," he says, "is useless; nothing but full possession can recompense France for her expenditure of lives and treasure, otherwise French commerce there will be exposed to the crushing competition of Manchester and Birmingham."

The press of Germany see in the outcome of the expedition new care and trouble for France. In Madagascar the martial energies of France will have a field for their exercise, and the peace of Europe will be less endangered. The British press sees both commercial advantage to England in the French protectorate, and a menace to British supremacy in East Africa. The acquisition of Madagascar, it is recalled, was eagerly desired by Napoleon the Great as a base against British aggression and aggrandizement.

"We are now bound," says the London *Morning Advertiser*, "to face both the strategic and the commercial results of French annexation—which will now be simply a question of time."

Whatever the treaty may say, it is evident that in fact Madagascar will henceforth be a colony of France. In the French chamber of deputies, on November 27, the minister of foreign affairs, M. Berthelot, read a statement prepared by the cabinet, in which Madagascar was declared "a French possession." The declaration was received with prolonged applause. The minister, however, added that

France would respect any engagement which Madagascar had contracted toward certain powers; and in cases where the Hova government had contracted obligations, France would respect the rules of international law applicable thereto. The government, he said, would preserve the native internal administration of the island, and would also modify the original treaty with Madagascar, which the queen had signed. The amended treaty would shortly be submitted to the chamber.

A proclamation by the queen of Madagascar was published in the middle of October, as follows:

"We, Ranavolomanjaka III., by the grace of God and the will of the people queen of Madagascar and guardian of the laws of this land. This is what we proclaim to you, O people. You all have known and have seen how Rainilaiarivony, prime minister, has devoted himself to the good government of this country, and has done all in his power to bring you happiness, my subjects. But now you have observed that he has become weakened by age and that his body is often ailing. We have, therefore, decided to appoint in his place, as prime minister and commander-in-chief, Rainitsimbazafy, fifteen honors, minister of the interior; and this is what we would have you know, O people. Moreover, we thank Rainilaiarivony for the services he has rendered to this kingdom and to our crown for all these many years. And this also we proclaim to you, O people. Our own object is that there should be peace and prosperity among you. Therefore observe well one and all of you these our commands; let each scrupulously obey the orders of Rainitsimbazafy, prime minister and commander-in-chief, else he will be followed up as a rebel and severely punished in accordance with the law of the land. Thus has spoken Ranavolomanjaka III., queen of Madagascar, etc. Signed in our palace at Tsarahafatra on the 28th day of Adimizana (October 15), 1895."

The queen had been obliged by Hova etiquette to marry Rainilaiarivony when she took him for prime minister. When, by orders of General Duchesne, she dismissed him, she ingenuously inquired of the French commander whether she must now marry the new incumbent of the office.

On November 21 a mob of 2,000 natives attacked the house of the Friends' mission in Arivonimano, and murdered and mutilated Mr. Johnson, the missionary, his wife, and their child.

**Anglo-French Boundaries.**—The delimitation of the boundary between Gambia and Senegal was to have been commenced in December. Under the agreement of 1889 between England and France, the former power was to have a strip 300 miles long stretching inward from the coast to Yarbatanda, and having a width of ten miles along the river. A commissioner on the part of England was to have met one on the part of France in December, and the two were to survey the strip. The French government had under consideration a similar proposal with regard to the *hinterland* of Sierra Leone.

## OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

**International Arbitration.**—Since 1816 there have been 112 international arbitrations between different European nations, the United States, and the states of Central and South America. Nearly all of them have taken place within the last half-century, in which period the United States has arbitrated its contentions thirty times, seven times with Great Britain, reaching in all cases a practically satisfactory result.

The noticeable spread of favor with which the principle of arbitration has been received, is due to some extent to the working of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, whose membership is drawn from all the principal countries, and represents the highest standards of ability, learning, and public spirit.

This association held its seventeenth conference during the first week in October in Brussels, where it was organized twenty-two years ago.

It aims to promote international arbitration, to conserve the peace of the world, and to discuss with a practical bearing questions such as the regulation of the traffic in alcoholic liquors, the slave trade, the laws of marriage, of boundary, and similar subjects.

Sir Richard Webster, attorney-general of Great Britain, presided. In the course of his inaugural address, he said:

“While in order to attain the greatest amount of success it was the dream and aim of many to establish a permanent court supported by civilized nations, to which court all should appeal in lieu of adopting the terrible arbitrament of war, yet there was an intermediate condition of things no less important and no less urgently demanded by events of everyday national life, and that was reference to the arbitration of tribunals appointed with special reference to questions which might from time to time arise.”

He instanced cases of boundary, cases of damage for an admitted wrongful act, and cases of dispute involving questions of legal right. The first of these, in Sir Richard's opinion, would appropriately be referred to a commission of military or naval men or travellers; the second, commercial men of standing could settle; while the third should be referred to those experienced in the law. The establishment of an academy of men, recruited from time to time from various quarters of the world, and supported by the joint contribution of the nations, would provide a permanent court for the adjudication of international differences, the decisions of which, in Sir Richard's opinion, would be recognized as impartial, and would in most cases carry the weight of final authority.

After careful deliberation a series of rules relating to a treaty of international arbitration were adopted, which will in due time be published and commended to the

statesmen of different nations. The adoption of such a set of rules as between nations, would not only lessen international quarrels, many of which spring from doubt as to the proper course of action to take, but would also lessen the work of courts of arbitration.

Before adjournment the association voted to change its name to "The International Law Association," using the present name as a substitute; and also voted to meet in the United States in 1897.

**International Copyright.**—The *Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale* met in Dresden September 21 to 28. It was the first time since its foundation in 1878, that it had met in Germany. M. Pouillet of Paris presided. The attendance, unusually large, included delegates from Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Norway, and Mexico; but neither Great Britain nor the United States was officially represented. It was this association that organized the movement which resulted in the Berne convention of 1886, creating the International Copyright Union.

The discussions resulted in the adoption of resolutions indicating amendments considered desirable in existing legislation relating to literary and artistic property. It was considered that the exclusive right to publish or reproduce a literary or artistic work belonged to the author, independent of its merits, use, or destination; and that this right should exist for fifty years after the author's death, to the profit of his heirs or assigns. All reproduction, entire or partial, made without the author's consent, should be repressed, and should be understood to include translation, representation, or public performance, as well as adaptation, dramatization, musical arrangement, or reproduction by another art. Textual citation should be permitted only in a criticism, a polemic, or for instruction, and on condition that the author's name and the source used should be indicated. All works should be equally secured. The right of reproduction should be considered as independent of the right of property in a manuscript or work of art; and the transference of the material object should not imply the right of reproduction. The author who has parted with his right of reproduction conserves the right to superintend the reproduction of his work, to prosecute piracy, and oppose changes made without his consent.

That the sale of a work of art should not carry with it the alienation of the right of reproduction by the artist, is a principle which was indorsed by the association: it is already embodied in the laws of Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland, and some of the non-union countries. In England, however, copyright in a painting ceases upon sale of the picture, unless the artist, by a written agreement, reserves the copyright to himself, or assigns it to the purchaser. In France no explicit statute governs the case; but decisions have for many years been generally adverse to the artist.

From various reports submitted, it was shown that the larger European countries are tending toward membership in the Berne

union; and it is only a matter of time and the adjustment of the international exchange of literature, so far as the minor states are concerned. The serious question remains with Canada and the United States.

The project for the creation of a universal bibliographical bureau was revived by M. Jules Lermina. The association voted that it was a matter of international interest to constitute a universal repertory of all the books which have appeared or are to appear in the entire world. The question of how it could be carried out was passed to a committee to report at the next congress.

In regard to anonymous, pseudonymous, and posthumous works, the congress resolved that legal protection for each class should be given for fifty years from first publication.

As regarded encyclopedic works, it was resolved that the person under whose direction the whole work was executed should be considered the legal author of it, but without prejudice to the right of each collaborator to reproduce his personal contributions in a manner not to injure the entire publication.

It was also resolved that the reproduction of art works belonging to a public museum should be permitted only with the consent of the artist or his legal heirs.

The next congress is to be held in Paris in 1896.

**The Alaska Boundary.**—At the end of the year, the time for the conclusion of their labors having expired, General W. W. Duffield, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Canadian department of the interior—the two commissioners appointed to survey the disputed portions of the frontier between Alaska and British Columbia—signed a joint report for presentation to their respective governments. Its details were not immediately published.

Much discussion followed the announcement, early in December, that the Canadian government had let a contract for the carrying of mail matter from Juneau, Alaska, to Forty-Mile Creek, which is in the disputed region. The Canadians, however, disclaim all intention of occupying permanently territory which shall be found to belong of right to the United States. At the request of settlers in the frontier mining regions, many of them Americans, they have patrolled a portion of the disputed territory for the preservation of law and order.

**War Vessels on the Lakes.**—The question of abrogating the treaty signed in 1817 by Richard Rush, United States secretary of state, and Sir Charles Bagot, representing Great Britain, limiting the number of war vessels which each power may maintain or build on the great lakes, has again been revived. It was widely discussed in 1892, at which time an outline of the provisions of the treaty and the discussion thereof was given in CURRENT HISTORY

(Vol. 2, p. 335). Its present revival is due to the action of the United States navy department in rejecting the tender of the Detroit (Mich.) Dry-Dock Company, which was the lowest submitted, for construction of two of the six warships soon to be added to the navy. The tender, it seems, was rejected on the ground that the building of the vessels at any lake port would be contrary to the terms of the Rush-Bagot treaty. This led Mayor Pingree of Detroit, in the interest of the ship-building industry located there, to submit to the council of the city a recommendation that the treaty be abrogated. The resolution was adopted.

**Franco-Brazilian Dispute.**—The king of Sweden has accepted the office of arbitrator in the Amapa territorial dispute between France and Brazil (pp. 343 and 599). France, however, refuses to submit to arbitration her claims arising out of injuries to French subjects in the contested region.

The rumors of the death of the Brazilian leader Cabral last May were subsequently contradicted; and he has given the authorities much trouble since by his cruelty to French prisoners and his avowed enmity to the present Brazilian government, which disclaims any responsibility for his acts. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt at Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana, at the delay of the French government in taking forcible steps to crush the band of brigands led by Cabral.

**Miscellaneous.**—Early in December the signing of a treaty was announced, whereby Italy and Brazil agreed to submit to the arbitration of the president of the United States the long-disputed claims of the former, arising out of alleged outrages to Italian subjects during the late rebellion in Brazil (p. 600).

The queen regent of Spain, according to a dispatch dated November 28, has been selected as arbitrator in the dispute over delimitation of the boundaries of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

The boundary dispute between Chile and the Argentine Republic (Vol. 3, p. 50) has been finally closed by both republics ratifying the award of the mixed boundary commission. Chile consented to the removal of the landmark, San Francisco de Limache, in accordance with Argentina's contention, and to allow the new boundary line to pass through the highest peaks of the Andes. Under the award and agreement, Argentina gains 600 leagues of territory in El Gran Chaco, formerly supposed to belong to Bolivia.

Various and conflicting reports have of late been frequent regarding the difference between Brazil and Great Britain over their respective rights in the island of Trinidad (p. 600). It appears, however, that the British government finally proposed arbitration of the case, and that the Brazilian cabinet is divided as to acceptance of the proposal, President de Moraes and the finance minister favoring arbitration, while the foreign minister and the other members of the cabinet are opposed to it.

A slavery convention between Egypt and Great Britain was signed at Cairo in November.

It is accompanied by a law which will be submitted to the native legislative council, and which inflicts increased penalties for the ill-treatment, sale, purchase, and transportation of slaves. Sentence of death may be inflicted for the mutilation of male slaves. The passing of the law will, it is thought, gradually, but certainly, result in the complete abolition of every form of slavery throughout Egypt. Article 5 declares that every slave in Egyptian territory is entitled to full and complete freedom, and may demand letters of enfranchisement whenever he desires. A court of ultimate appeal, consisting of three natives and two Europeans, will judge all slavery questions, and will take the place of the court-martial system everywhere, except on the frontier and on the Red sea.



## UNITED STATES POLITICS.

**A**SIDE from the November elections, which are elsewhere reviewed (p. 844), the chief topics of a political nature requiring record during the last three months of 1895 are the selection of places of meeting of the republican and prohibition national conventions of 1896, and the formation of an independent secret political league in the interests of free silver. The personality of presidential candidates is widely discussed, the leading names mentioned being Senator W. B. Allison (Iowa), ex-President Harrison (Ind.), Hon. Wm. McKinley (O.), Representative Thomas B. Reed (Me.), and Governor Levi P. Morton (N. Y.).

The republican national convention of 1896 will meet in St. Louis, Mo., June 16, that place and date being chosen by the national committee, which met in Washington, D. C., December 10. San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill., and Pittsburg, Penn., were the chief competitors with St. Louis, and the contest was a spirited one, the final bal-



lot standing St. Louis 28, San Francisco 16, Chicago 7, Pittsburg 0.

The national committee of the prohibition party, in session at Chicago, Ill., early in December, selected Pittsburg, Penn., as the location, and May 27 as the date, for the meeting of the prohibition national convention of 1896. Denver, Colo., and Baltimore, Md., made a strong fight in the contest before the committee.

As a result of the national reform conference held on Staten Island, N. Y., in July (p. 606), a petition was signed by about 100 prominent men and women early in November, requesting the national committees of the populist, prohibition, and socialist parties each to appoint a sub-committee to confer and to call a joint national conference of reform parties early in 1896. The prohibition national committee voted by 21 to 16 that the request did not come within its jurisdiction.

**The Patriots of America.**—A secret political league bearing this title is organizing in the West for the purpose of restoring the bimetallic money standard. Its prime mover and chief organizer is William H. Harvey, well known as the author of *Coin's Financial School*. The league does not intend to nominate candidates for office, but to take such steps as will compel recognition of the claims of bimetallism by the representatives of the democratic or the republican party in the national conventions in 1896. A thorough canvass of every county in the United States has been made, says the chief organizer, or "First National Patriot," as Mr. Harvey is styled as head of the league; and from every quarter, even from New England, come responses promising energetic support. In describing the plans and methods of the Patriots of America, Mr. Harvey says:

"It is a non-partisan organization, and will put no candidates in the field. Each four years its members, by ballot, will decide by a majority vote what political relief is demanded, and will then proceed to select by a majority vote the candidate of their choice for president and congress in each district, from the candidates nominated by the existing political parties. The lodge meetings will exclude all who are not members. Its policy as to secret sessions is modelled after the executive sessions of the United States senate."

But a contingency may arise in which the Patriots of America shall be in a manner compelled to name for themselves candidates for the presidency and congress; for if it shall be found impossible to bring either of the two leading parties into line for free silver, a national conference of silver men will likely be called early in 1896 to nominate

a separate presidential ticket. Chicago, Ill., is the seat of the organization. The work of enrolling members has been actively though secretly pushed since early in 1895, and already the league claims to have organized 1,000 lodges or subordinate bodies in thirty states. The Patriots of America have strong financial support from Western capitalists; and their propaganda does not lag for want of the "sinews of war." A weekly organ, the *National Bimetallist* (a title that will probably soon be changed for one expressive of its relation to the Patriots of America), is the official mouthpiece of the league.

William H. Harvey is named as temporary first national patriot; Charles H. McClure of Michigan, national recorder; and James F. Adams of Chicago, national treasurer. The constitution provides that there shall be no salary for the national officers, except the national recorder; and Mr. McClure, who will fill that office until the first regular election, declines to receive a salary. Mr. Harvey says he will, in addition to charging no salary, put his income behind the order. There is no membership fee to the order, except in the way of voluntary contributions. The monthly dues are classified from ten cents to \$1 a month. There is a co-ordinate branch to the order, known as "The Daughters of the Republic," a charitable organization, to look after the poor of the order.

The first national patriot, first state patriot, and first county patriot take an oath renouncing political office either by election or by appointment. They also renounce for life the ownership of property in excess of \$100,000. The renunciation of office and wealth does not apply to others in the order.

## THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The 54th congress assembled at Washington on Monday, December 2, amid the scenes of activity and excitement incident to the opening of a congress. There was added interest from the fact that the legislative branch of the government had undergone a political change, the former congress having been democratic in both branches, while the present one has a large republican majority in the house, and a republican plurality, but not a majority, in the senate. This change was accompanied by the appearance of many new members of the senate and house, who took the places of those who had become veterans in congressional service, such as Holman, Bland, Hatch, Wm. L. Wilson, and Springer.

**Organization of Committees.**—Vice-President Stevenson presided over the senate, and the existing executive staff was continued, as the peculiar political division of the body made it inexpedient to urge a reorganization. This division is: republicans 44, democrats 39, pop-

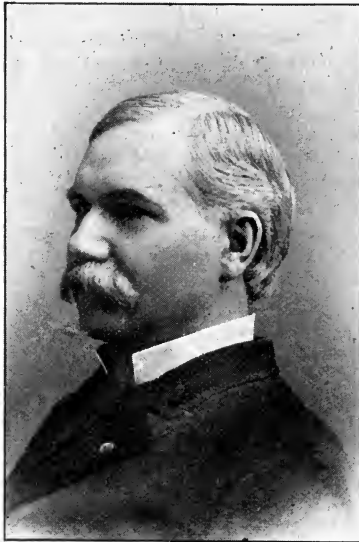
ulists 3, independent 1, vacancy 1; total 88. The vacancy is that in Delaware, where a contest exists over the irregularity of the election of Mr. Du Pont, republican (p. 366). Two of those included in the forty-four republicans, as enumerated in the congressional directory, are Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada, who affiliate with the populists. In these circumstances, the forty-five votes necessary for a majority in the senate are not held by any single one of the parties.

Shortly after the senate assembled, however, a motion prevailed for the reorganization of all committees, and these have been reorganized with republican chairmen and republican majorities.

The house of representatives was organized with Thomas B. Reed as speaker; Andrew McDowell, clerk; Benjamin Russell, sergeant-at-arms; W. J. Glenn, door-keeper; Joseph C. McElroy, postmaster; Rev. Henry M. Conden, chaplain. The choice of Mr. Reed for speaker was conceded from the outset, so that the usual excitement of a speakership contest was lacking. The republican majority in the house exceeds 100. Mr. Reed announced the committees, of which the chairmen of the principal ones are as follows:

Ways and means, Nelson Dingley, Jr. (Me.); appropriations, Joseph G. Cannon (Ill.); foreign affairs, Robert R. Hitt (Ill.); banking and currency, Joseph H. Walker (Mass.); coinage, weights, and measures, Charles W. Stone (Penn.); military affairs, John A. T. Hull (Iowa); naval affairs, Charles A. Boutelle (Me.); invalid pensions, John A. Pickler (S. D.); rivers and harbors, Warren B. Hooker (N. Y.); judiciary, D. B. Henderson (Iowa); agriculture, James W. Wadsworth (N. Y.); postoffices and post-roads, Eugene F. Loud (Cal.); public lands, John F. Lacey (Iowa); Indian affairs, James S. Sherman (N. Y.); territories, J. A. Scranton (Penn.); merchant marine and fisheries, S. E. Payne (N. Y.); elections, No. 1, C. Daniels (N. Y.); No. 2, H. U. Johnson (Ind.); No. 3, S. W. McCall (Mass.); public buildings and grounds, S. L. Milliken (Me.); Pacific railroads, H. H. Powers (Vt.); interstate and foreign commerce, W. P. Hepburn (Iowa); claims, C. N. Brumm (Penn.); mines and mining, D. D. Aitken (Mich.); enrolled bills, A. L. Hager (Iowa); railways and canals, C. A. Chickering (N. Y.); war claims, T. M. Mahon (Penn.); election of president, N. M. Curtis (N. Y.); alcoholic liquor traffic, E. A. Morse (Mass.); library, A. C. Harmer (Penn.); printing, G. D. Perkins (Iowa); District of Columbia, A. C. Harmer (Penn.); education, G. A. Grow (Penn.); pensions, H. C. Loudenslager (N. J.); immigration and naturalization, R. Bartholdt (Mo.); irrigation of arid lands, B. Hermann (Ore.); levees on the Mississippi river, G. W. Ray (N. Y.); labor, T. M. Phillips (Penn.); patents, W. F. Draper (Mass.); manufactures, L. D. Apsley (Mass.); militia, B. F. Marsh (Ill.); private land claims, G. W. Smith (Ill.); reform in the civil service, M. Brosius (Penn.); revision of laws, W. W. Bowers (Cal.); expenditures on public buildings, T. Settle (N. C.).

**Legislation Introduced.**—As a rule the month of December is given entirely to the organization of congress, the holiday recess closing the month, after which the actual work of legislation begins. But this year the urgency of the president's recommendations to congress, concerning Venezuela and the financial conditions of the treasury, led to the abandonment of the usual holiday recess, and



HON. D. B. HENDERSON OF IOWA,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
JUDICIARY.

the initiation of legislation at a very early day in the session. The action concerning Venezuela, and the creation of the Venezuela commission, are elsewhere stated (pp. 806 and 808).

*Tariff Revision.*—Legislation concerning the tariff and the issue of bonds was primarily brought about by the special message which President Cleveland sent to congress December 20, the substance of which the reader will find outlined elsewhere (p. 836).

As the house of representatives originates all revenue, legislative steps were at once taken in this branch to perfect bills to meet the emergencies set forth; and, by December 26, the ways and means committee had submitted a tariff revision bill and a bond bill, both of which passed the house before the end of the month. The details of the provisions of these bills and congressional action thereon, will be found in our review of "The Financial Problem" (p. 833).

Aside from the passage of the tariff revision and bond bills, the house did little during December except to receive bills and begin their consideration. A resolution introduced by Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts providing for the impeachment of Ambassador Bayard because of addresses

made in England criticising the American system of protection, was adopted after modification, so that the resolution called on the state department for information, without suggesting impeachment.

*Confederate Disabilities Removed.*—In the senate the only bill of importance to pass was that of Mr. Hill of New York, repealing the disabilities of those who served in the Confederate army or navy. It was urged on the day before Christmas, as a fitting expression of reconciliation and good will, and as a "Christmas present" to the South. The vote was unanimous in its favor. The bill repeals Section 1218 of the *Revised Statutes*, which was as follows:

"No person who held a commission in the army or navy of the United States at the beginning of the late rebellion, and afterward served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate states, or of either of the states in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the army or navy of the United States."

*Election Irregularities in Florida.*—The senate also instituted an investigation into election irregularities in Florida, by adopting the following resolution offered by Mr. Call of Florida:

"Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be charged with the duty of investigating the subject of the efforts of corporations in the state of Florida, or of the president and directors thereof, to control the election of members of congress from the state of Florida, or to influence the legislation of congress; also to investigate and report to the senate whether corrupt means, bribery, or free transportation have been or are being used to influence such elections in the state of Florida; also to inquire and report to the senate whether the use of such influences or means is consistent with the preservation of the republic of the United States and the rights and liberties of the people, and to report a bill for the prevention of such practices."

*Senate Bills.*—The titles of all important senate bills introduced are as follows:

To establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

To provide for a governmental telegraph system.

For the erection of a monument and statue of General Ulysses S. Grant on ground belonging to the United States government, in the city of Washington, D. C.

To abolish imprisonment of seamen in the common jails of the United States for desertion.

To encourage American shipping.

To amend the various acts relative to immigration, and to provide for the exclusion of alien anarchists.

To provide for the daily publication of a summary of the proceedings of congress.

To repeal all laws authorizing the issue and sale of bonds.

To protect interstate commerce; to prevent dealing in "options" and "futures;" to prohibit the formation of "trusts," "combines," "corners," and other combinations which affect prices; and to punish conspiracies against freedom of trade among the people of the several states.

To prevent desecration of the national flag.

Authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission to col- late information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.

To secure aërial navigation.

To carry into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference by the incorporation of the International Amer- ican bank.

Providing that no person shall be eligible as assignee or receiver of a bankrupt corporation engaged in interstate commerce who shall have been a director, officer, or employé of such corporation at any time during the three years next preceding such bankruptcy.

To provide for fixing a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye, and for other purposes.

For the erection of a monument to the late Edwin M. Stanton.

To provide for the register of copyrights.

To provide, in connection with other nations, for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 1 to 15½.

To provide for adequate compensation to the employés of railway corporations engaged in interstate commerce when disabled or killed in the line of duty.

To prevent and punish railroad corporations engaged in interstate commerce from controlling or attempting to control elections.

To prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory into another state or territory.

Providing for postal savings banks.

To provide a temporary government for that portion of the Indian Territory occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, and to be hereafter known as the territory of Indianola.

To prevent citizens of the United States from soliciting or receiv- ing and accepting titles, patents of nobility, or degrees of honor from foreign nations, and for other purposes.

To equalize the several states of the Union in the grant of lands for school purposes.

For the erection of a monument in the city of Washington to the memory of the late Commodore John Paul Jones.

To provide for the greater safety and efficiency of railway service by retiring employés after twenty-five years' continuous service, and requiring payment of annuity or pensions to be made to them.

To regulate the rates of transportation on railway corporations en- gaged in interstate commerce.

To provide for telegraphic communication between the United States of America, the Hawaiian islands, and Japan, and to promote commerce.

For the better protection of the public service by excluding aliens from government employment.

To protect public forest reservations.

Providing for the retirement of employés in the executive depart- ments of government of the classified service.

To establish and maintain agricultural experiment stations in Alaska.

To consolidate mail matter of the third and fourth classes.

To strengthen the military armament.

To establish a bureau of military education and to promote the adoption of uniform military drill in the public schools of the several states and territories.

Providing for the increase of the navy.

To establish a national university.

For the erection of an equestrian statue of General Zachary Taylor.

To provide for fortifications and other seacoast defenses.

*Senate Resolutions.*—Senate resolutions were introduced as follows:

Relative to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Introduced by Mr. Lodge.

Declaring that a state of public war exists in Cuba, and that belligerent rights be accorded to the Cuban government. Introduced by Mr. Call.

Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the states. Introduced by Mr. Mitchell.

To amend the constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of president and vice-president by a direct vote of the people, to extend the term to six years, to provide that no person shall hold the office of president more than once, and that a vice-president shall not be eligible to the office of president.

To enforce the Monroe doctrine. Introduced by Mr. Cullom.

*House Bills.*—The important house bills introduced are as follows:

To amend the naturalization laws of the United States.

To regulate immigration and to amend the naturalization laws of the United States.

To prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory into another state or territory.

To limit the redemption of United States notes, and for other purposes.

To empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to control sleeping cars, and for other purposes.

Authorizing the secretary of war to procure medals for those who responded to and enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops to aid in the preservation of the Union.

To repeal the interstate-commerce law, or "An act to regulate commerce," and all acts in addition thereto.

To secure to the people the advantages accruing from the issue of circulating promissory notes by banks, to increase the volume of such notes, and to supervise and control banks by officers of the United States.

Prohibiting the appointment of aliens to offices or places of honor, trust, or profit under the government of the United States within the states or in the District of Columbia.

To establish a postal savings bank department.

To create and establish a tariff statistical bureau.

To enable the people of Oklahoma to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Making appropriation for site and pedestal of a statue of the late Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside in the city of Washington, D. C.

To establish a national military park at the battlefield of Stone river.

Making an appropriation for the expenses of a commission to investigate and report on the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

To prevent adulteration in the manufacture of beer and ale by the use of substitutes for hops.

To provide for fortifications and other works of defense, and for other purposes.

To establish a military and national park upon the Palisades of the Hudson.

Appropriating \$15,000 for a statue to General Lafayette to be erected on the battlefield at Brandywine, where Lafayette was wounded.

To provide for the enrolment and organization of naval reserve forces.

Making appropriation for a statue of the late Major-General John Sedgwick, in the city of Washington, D. C.

Providing for the election of a delegate to represent the District of Columbia in the house of representatives.

To change the day for the first annual meeting of congress from the first Monday in December to the first Tuesday after the 4th day of March, and to the first Monday after the 1st day of January for the second annual session, and to provide for a meeting of congress to count the electoral vote for president and vice-president, and to transact no other business, and for other purposes.

To enable the people to name their postmasters.

To make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the state or territory into which they are transported.

For the relief of Union soldiers who were confined in Southern prisons.

Providing representation in congress for Alaska.

To increase the tax on fermented liquors to \$2 per barrel.

Making it unlawful to shoot at or into any railway train, or at any person thereon, or to throw any rock or other missile at or into any railway train, and providing punishment therefor.

To reduce the postage on books transmitted by mail.

Making appropriation for site and pedestal of a statue of the late Major-General George G. Meade, in the city of Washington, D. C.

Requiring that all duties on imported goods after March 1, 1896, shall be paid in gold coin, and repealing all acts inconsistent, etc.

To define "train wrecking with the intent to rob," and to provide the penalty of death therefor.

To provide for the coinage of all the silver bullion, the product of the mines of the United States and the territories thereof.

To enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

To enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and state



government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

To declare February 12 a national holiday.

To levy and collect duties on wool.

For the better control of and to promote the safety of national banks.

To prohibit immigration of all skilled and unskilled foreign manual labor.

To provide for refunding to the several states certain sums of money which were collected from persons residing in said states as a tax upon cotton.

To provide means for gathering and storing rain water in semiarid regions of the United States, and for other purposes.

Providing for the opening of the Indian Territory to settlement under the homestead laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

To establish and maintain a national school of forestry.

To repeal the laws providing for the retirement of officers of the army of the United States.

To purchase, inclose, and improve the sites, or portions thereof, of certain forts, battlefields, and graves of American soldiers, sailors, and marines in the Maumee valley, and to erect thereon appropriate monuments and commemorative tablets.

To establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

To protect the American laborer from unfair competition, and to prevent foreign-born laborers from coming to the United States.

To establish a bureau of public health in the treasury department of the United States, to establish and maintain a system of quarantine, and to provide measures of security against the introduction and spread of contagious and epidemic diseases.

Providing for the inspection of immigrants by United States consuls.

Withdrawing the right of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds, and for other purposes.

To restore the bimetallic system of the United States, and for other purposes.

To secure the separation and independence of the executive and legislative departments.

To require the secretary of the treasury to pay the bonds issued under the contract of the secretary of the treasury with August Belmont & Co. and others, bearing date February 8, 1895, interest and principal, not less than one-half in standard silver dollars.

Making it unlawful for any person to print, stamp, or impress any words, figures, or designs upon the flag of the United States, or any representation thereof.

To prevent trusts, monopolies, and combinations in trade.

To reduce the cases in which the penalty of death may be inflicted.

*House Resolutions.*—House resolutions were introduced as follows:

To provide for the appointment of a joint committee to examine into and report upon the questions involved in the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela.

Abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, concluded April 19, 1850,

For the erection of a statue of Francis E. Spinner at the treasury department building in Washington.

Proposing an amendment to the preamble of the constitution of the United States, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power and authority in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations, and his revealed will as authority in civil affairs.

Declaring that a state of public war exists in Cuba, and that beligerent rights be accorded to the Cuban government.

Proposing an amendment to the constitution giving congress jurisdiction over divorce.

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

**The Flurry in Stocks.**—The immediate effect of President Cleveland's special Venezuela message to congress, December 17, was to produce in the European bourses an uneasy feeling as to the security of American stocks of all kinds; and holders of such stocks threw them on the market to be sold at any price. The European panic was reflected and repeated in our own exchanges; and not only stocks that are held by foreign investors, but those of which none have ever gone abroad, were seriously affected, many of the latter more seriously than those others. Of six railroad stocks very largely sold abroad, the sales during the week following the publication of the message were 662,437 shares; but of six trust stocks, none of which are placed abroad, the sales were 942,132 shares. The decline in the speculative value of all the stocks affected is supposed to have amounted to a thousand million dollars; and pessimists reckoned that figure as so much loss to the United States as a nation. But really those stocks were all the time earning as much money as before the message, and were therefore of precisely the same real value. Besides, after the decline had reached its lowest point, the average price of sixty railroad stocks was slightly higher than it was nine months before. The December earnings of the railroads were 6.4 per cent greater than in December, 1894.

**Imports and Exports.**—The balance of trade inclined perceptibly in favor of the United States in November, when the imports were the lowest for any month since February. And in December the volume of importation was still smaller. In four weeks of December, 10 per cent less of foreign goods entered the port of New York than in four weeks of November. And our exports showed a substantial increase. Though the quantity of cotton exported was abnormally small, the total of exports from New York was nearly 18 per cent greater in December, 1895, than in December of the previous year.

**Tin-Plate Production.**—A special report on the tin-plate industry was published in October by the treasury department, containing returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

In that period the production of commercial tin and terne plates was 193,801,073 lbs. against 139,223,467 lbs. in the previous fiscal year. And about 83 per cent, or 160,576,934 lbs., was in 1895 made from sheets rolled in the United States, against about 62 per cent in 1894. Of black plates there was made in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, 185,571,479 lbs., against 98,970,880 lbs. in the previous year. The total imports during the year ended June 30, 1895, were 513,963,401 lbs.; the total exports, 126,777,800 lbs.; net imports, 387,185,601 lbs. The annual consumption is estimated to be 580,986,674 lbs.; and the capacity of the mills in operation at the close of the fiscal year was 450,000,000 lbs.; but at that date there were many mills in course of construction, which when in operation would raise the annual capacity to 570,000,000 lbs., or very nearly the present annual consumption.

**Fluctuations of Prices.**—In the prices of sundry materials and manufactured products, there were extraordinary fluctuations during the year, as seen in the following table, prepared for *Dun's Review*. Highest, lowest, and closing prices are compared with prices for January 1, 1895, which are regarded as 100.

PRICES DURING 1895.

	Jan. 1	Lowest.	Highest.	Clos- ing.
Iron, pig, Bessemer.....	100.0	100.0 Jan. 1	175.1 Sep. 3	169.1
Iron manufactures.....	100.0	90.0 Mch. 6	153.7 Sep. 17	123.5
Coal, anthracite.....	100.0	69.4 Sep. 1	115.3 Nov. 14	94.4
Wool.....	100.0	95.2 June 1	107.7 Aug. 1	106.9
Woolen manufactures.....	100.0	95.7 Apr. 1	100.8 Nov. 1	100.8
Silk.....	100.0	100.0 Jan. 1	114.3 Sep. 1	110.7
Cotton.....	100.0	97.7 Mch. 1	164.7 Oct. 15	147.1
Cotton manufactures.....	100.0	96.6 Mch. 1	116.8 Oct. 8	114.5
Hides.....	100.0	100.0 Jan. 1	173.5 July 3	113.0
Hides, leather.....	100.0	100.0 Jan. 1	148.2 Sep. 4	121.4
Boots and shoes.....	100.0	100.0 Jan. 1	127.9 Sep. 1	112.6

**THE COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.**

The exposition at Atlanta, Ga., after a continuance of nearly fifteen weeks, from September 18, was closed on December 31. It has passed into history as an achievement of singular sagacity and courage, directly aimed at practical results, skilfully planned, and developed through all its course with high administrative and executive ability. Its primary purpose was the industrial and commercial advancement of the South; but it is evident that this purpose was broadly conceived as including benefits to all public interests, and as tending to a general educational and social uplift. It is gratifyingly evident, further, that its aim at advancement of the group of states specially



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THE COTTON STATES EXPOSITION. VIEW LOOKING WEST FROM  
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

concerned was in no spirit of sectionalism or of local or racial prejudice, but in a generous sense of the fraternity of interests throughout the whole family of states, which left nothing to be desired. Its promoters had courage enough to have set their exposition on its course without co-operation from any state outside their local group, and without modifying in one iota any local theory or custom; but, instead, they chose to express at Atlanta that fraternal feeling which is the choicest fibre of patriotism, when they showed themselves expectant of co-operation by Northern and Western states. Their confidence that remote commonwealths would recognize all true interests of any group of states as interests equally of the whole country, indicated what would be their own response to a like appeal. Five Northern states were represented by well-appointed buildings with good exhibits. The exhibit of the United States government surpassed all the others in general interest. The exposition is a thing of the past; but the national kinship which it touched into action abides.

The industrial and commercial results are of a nature that develops gradually. The general financial depression which had to be reckoned with by the daring enterprise of those who started the exposition, continues, and doubtless it delays for awhile some of the proper results. But this is a minor feature of the case. Channels of business have been opened; producers, manufacturers, dealers have been made aware, as never before, of the facilities in their various lines which a newly awakened energy has created in a vast region richly endowed by nature, convenient to great markets, and hitherto but little developed.

Much as this enterprise has accomplished in making the cotton states known to the world outside, its largest and most important work has been in making the South known to itself. For various reasons those states have been peculiarly slow in discovering themselves. A great mass of the population—not only of the black but also of the white—have never come into consciousness of their own capacities for science, art, or varied industry, nor become aware of the immeasurable wealth in their natural heritage of soil and forest and mine. This unawakened public was one of the great obstacles that was feared at the start in Atlanta—an obstacle which, taking the form of indifference of the legislatures in several neighboring states, would have discouraged less courageous men, and which reduced in some degree the beneficial result.

Only two Southern states were represented on the grounds by buildings erected to represent them—Georgia and Alabama; and the Alabama building was erected by private contributions, as that state and Mississippi made no appropriation for the exposition. Most of the state appropriations were surprisingly small and inadequate, though some states made a fair showing through private liberality. The exhibits from Georgia and Louisiana were considered the most complete, and, indeed, in some of their departments have scarcely been surpassed: Georgia's showing was "wonderfully fine." North Carolina made an exceedingly creditable mineral display. Arkansas's showing was chiefly a very large and artistically arranged array of apples. The big state of Texas sent a very small exhibit. As a whole



CHARLES A. COLLIER, DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING, COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

the attendance from the Southern states, including even Georgia, fell much below expectation. This was in part counterbalanced by much larger delegations of Northern visitors than had been looked for. Chicago day, on which perhaps 200 visitors from that city were expected, brought more than 1,000. New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, also several states, had their respective days, with gratifyingly large attendance. The Southern newspapers gave surprisingly little attention to the Atlanta enterprise, far less than those of the North, which were too remote to feel any twinge of local jealousy. This unfortunate indifference, however, far from detracting from the success universally conceded to the exposition, makes that success more surprising and more admirable, while it strongly emphasizes the need which the enterprise aimed to meet.

The attendance, small for the first few weeks, partly because the farmers could not quit home till their crops were harvested, increased steadily after early November, and grew to a crowd in the last fortnight.

European countries were not officially represented in the exact sense of those terms; yet creditable displays were sent from several of them, and added to the attractions in the building for Manufactures and Liberal Arts—notably from Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Russia. Mexico, Costa Rica, Chile, and other countries in

Central and South America, were officially represented by commissioners, and sent exhibits general or special. The signs are that one of the chief purposes of the exposition—to cultivate closer acquaintance and increased trade relations with the American countries southward—was greatly forwarded. The immensity of the reciprocal trade that awaits development in those countries was revealed; as was also their desire for closer relations with the United States.

The exhibits most interesting to the general public appeared to be those in government buildings, the Minerals and Forestry building, the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, the Machinery Hall, and the Agricultural building. To lovers of the beautiful, the Fine Arts collection was the most attractive feature, with its more than a thousand admirably selected works in oil painting, sculpture, water color, black-and-white drawing, and etching. Special exhibits in this department were in mural painting, and in architectural drawing sent by the Architectural League in New York. The four buildings most admired for general effect, and the best for purity of design, were the Art building, the Woman's building, the Pennsylvania building, and the New York building. The last two buildings were erected on the grounds of the Piedmont Driving Club, and at the close of the exposition were formally turned over to the club. The Massachusetts building was presented by that state to the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON,  
PRESIDENT OF WOMAN'S BOARD, COTTON STATES  
EXPOSITION.

All visitors were impressed with the remarkable beauty of the whole scene of the exposition both by day and by



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WOMAN'S BUILDING, COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

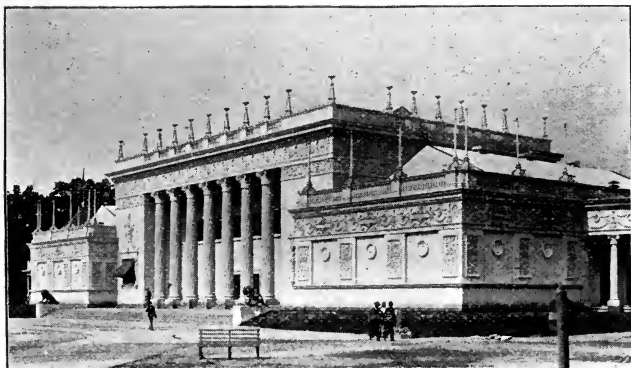
night. The natural features of the locality and the artistic grouping of the structures presented a picture to be remembered.

The Negro building, and its exhibit of handiwork industrial and artistic, was a remarkable and welcome indication of the growing purpose to open to the colored race the path of thrift and of elevation through training in various lines of useful work hitherto largely unattempted. These features, and the public exercises of Negro day, October 20—not properly to be interpreted as bearing on any social or political theories—evinced a growing spirit of magnanimous consideration for a race long repressed, and a readiness to give the colored man a chance for education in both its lower and its higher lines. The keynote of the principal address on Negro day, by Prof. J. W. E. Bowen, Ph. D., was the granting of equal privileges in education to all races.

The exposition may be judged fortunate in its jury of awards—a body whose work in such cases is always beset with difficulties in its progress and with sharp criticism at its end. The jury, at whose head was placed President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, comprised a number of the most widely known educators, experts, and critics in the country.

The financial results as a whole are understood to be satisfactory to the projectors. The small attendance at first caused a gradual accumulation of indebtedness amount-





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ART BUILDING, COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

ing on November 7 to \$100,000. The chairman of the finance committee subscribed half of this amount, and members of the board of directors the other half, putting the enterprise on firm financial footing. The admissions had risen to 25,000 on November 6. At the close, December 31, the chairman of the finance committee is said to have stated that the exposition, when all debts are paid, will have cost Atlanta about \$200,000, or less than 10 per cent of the money expended: this includes the original stock subscription and the appropriation by the city. Persons well informed have said that the money expended in Atlanta by visitors amounted to \$5,000,000; and that the ultimate benefits of the enterprise to the city and the cotton states will surpass all estimates now deemed reasonable.

Among beneficial results to be expected is a great increase in cotton manufacture in the South, now that the advantages of that region are more widely known. Capital and population will thus be brought in. It is not expected that existing manufactures will be transferred from New England, but that New England manufacturers will see the advantage of building branch concerns in the South when they desire to enlarge their production. Already the increase in Southern manufacture of cotton is marked: in 1894-5 there were more spindles in either North Carolina or South Carolina than in the whole South fifteen years before; while in the two states, there were more

spindles than in the whole South as late as 1887-8. The Southern increase in ten years, from 1869-70 to 1879-80, was nearly 140 per cent; in ten years, from 1879-80 to 1889-90, it was 187 per cent; in the succeeding five years, nearly 60 per cent. The increase in the last quarter-century was several times greater than in the Northern states.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**The Public Debt.**—At the close of 1895 the total debt of the United States, less \$178,027,200 cash balance in the treasury, was \$947,298,262, against \$910,903,696 at the close of 1894, an increase during the year of \$36,394,566. The official figures of the debt, treasury assets, and liabilities on December 31, 1895, are as follows:

### PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Interest-bearing debt.....	\$747,361,960.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,674,510.26
Debt bearing no interest.....	376,288,992.14
Aggregate of interest and non-interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,125,325,462.40
Certificates and notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.....	\$568,023,673.00
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and notes.....	\$1,693,349,135.40

### CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold—Coin.....	\$83,378,392.24
Bars.....	29,820,315.43—\$113,198,707.67
Silver—Dollars.....	364,083,702.00
Subsidiary coin.....	12,764,321.05
Bars.....	124,612,531.78— 501,460,554.83
Paper—United States notes.....	115,825,143.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	22,044,511.00
Gold certificates.....	163,450.00
Silver certificates.....	9,625,856.00
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872).....	2,845,000.00
National bank notes.....	7,063,136.78— 157,567,096.78
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement.....	32,079.36
Minor coin and fractional currency.....	1,048,728.75
Deposits in nat'l bank depositories—gen'l acc't....	10,475,132.20
Disbursing officers' balances.....	3,796,148.03— 15,352,088.34
Aggregate.....	\$787,578,447.62

### DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates.....	\$50,099,889.00
Silver certificates.....	345,702,504.00
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872).....	34,450,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	137,771,280.00—\$568,023,673.00
Fund for redemp. of uncurrent nat'l bank notes...	7,835,379.38
Outstanding checks and drafts.....	2,834,026.06
Disbursing officers' balances.....	25,259,795.04
Agency accounts, etc.....	5,598,373.22— 41,527,573.70
Gold reserve.....	\$63,262,268.00
Net cash balance.....	114,764,932.92..... 178,027,200.92
Aggregate.....	\$787,578,447.62

**Receipts and Expenditures.**—Government expenditures exceeded receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1895, the first half of the current fiscal year, by

about \$15,500,000. The following are the figures in detail:

## RECEIPTS JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Customs.....	\$82,341,273
Internal revenue .....	76,884,465
Miscellaneous.....	8,342,315
Total.....	\$167,568,053

## EXPENDITURES JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$44,933,437
War.....	30,497,021
Navy.....	13,541,491
Indians.....	5,690,184
Pensions.....	71,258,127
Interest.....	17,042,500
Total.....	\$182,962,760

**Circulation.**—The supply and distribution of the various kinds of money in the United States at the close of 1895, are indicated as follows:

## MONEY SUPPLY OF THE UNITED STATES, DECEMBER 31, 1895.

	In circulation.	In the treasury.
Gold coin.....	\$484,728,547	\$83,278,392
Silver dollars.....	59,205,927	364,083,702
Subsidiary silver.....	64,417,685	12,764,321
Gold certificates.....	49,936,439	163,450
Silver certificates.....	336,076,648	9,625,856
Treasury notes of 1890.....	115,726,769	22,044,511
United States notes (greenbacks).....	230,855,873	115,825,143
Currency certificates of 1872.....	31,605,000	2,845,000
National bank notes.....	206,653,836	7,063,137
Totals.....	\$1,579,206,724	\$617,793,512

**The Mints.**—An order was issued in the latter part of October, by Secretary Carlisle, for the suspension after November 16, 1895, of all coinage of silver in the United States, except coinage of subsidiary silver.

The report of Mr. Preston, director of the mint for the fiscal year 1895, contains the following interesting statistics regarding the production and use of gold and silver:

The value of gold and silver estimated to have been used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1894, was approximately \$21,541,652, of which \$10,658,604 was gold, and \$10,883,048 silver.

The estimated metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1895, was: Gold, \$636,229,825; silver, \$625,853,949; a total of \$1,262,083,774.

The estimated product of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1894, was: Gold, 1,910,813 fine ounces, of the value of \$39,500,000; silver, 49,500,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$31,422,000, and of the coining value of \$64,000,000.

The estimated production of the world for the calendar year was: Gold, 8,737,788 fine ounces, of the value of \$180,626,100; silver, 167,752,565 fine ounces, of the coining value of \$216,892,200; commercial value, \$106,522,900.

Mr. Preston gives an estimate of the approximate stock of money in the principal countries of the world. He places the stock of gold at \$4,086,800,000, the stock of full legal-tender silver at \$3,439,300,000, stock of limited tender silver at \$631,200,000, making a total silver stock in the world of \$4,070,500,000; the uncovered notes are placed at \$2,469,500,000.

## THE ARMY.

**Official Reports.**—The annual report of Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war, was submitted late in November.

The full strength of the enlistment in the army is given at 25,706. A consistent effort has been made to restore officers to their commands and reduce the number of those on detached duty. The policy of concentrating the army and abandoning unnecessary posts has won uniform approval. Special reference is made to the lack of defense for the ports, and the attention of congress is called to appropriations for putting them in satisfactory condition. The amount required for the eighteen ports is stated as \$82,000,000; and the entire work can be completed, it is said, within ten years. The general condition of the army is reported as excellent, and the policy of promoting the personal comfort of the officers and men has resulted in a much better *morale*. The health record is the best ever known, and there has been a significant decrease in the number of courts-martial.

The secretary urgently recommends the adoption of the three-battalion formation, as in his report of 1894.

The report of Inspector-General J. C. Breckinridge recommends the institution of yearly manœuvres somewhat similar to those of European armies, in which large bodies of troops shall be engaged, and the conditions of actual warfare be reproduced as accurately as possible. Says he:

“The number of officers in our service who have had experience in handling large masses of troops, is growing less and less each year; and there are many on its rolls who have never seen a brigade of troops. Can a satisfactory condition of instruction exist under such circumstances? Has not the time come when it is absolutely essential, in order to instruct the younger officers of the army how best to apply the theoretical knowledge which they have acquired at the military academy and at the service schools, occasionally to concentrate troops at some central points and engage in a series of manœuvres approximating as nearly as possible to the actual conditions of war, forbidding the exercise of any manœuvre which can be performed while in garrison? There was never a time in the history of our army when the officers and men were better prepared theoretically to meet an enemy than now; what they need is practice; and, next to war, a simulated condition of war, with a system of thorough and intelligent inspection, is the best school.”

During the year ten military posts were abandoned, and three established.

**Defects in the New Rifle.**—That the rifle of foreign design recently adopted for the regular army has failed to meet the requirements of an efficient and durable weapon, is abundantly corroborated by the reports of officers who

have had experience of the arm during the past year. The main points in which defect is alleged, are indicated in the following passage from the report of the inspector of small-arms practice for 1895 in the Department of the Colorado:

“The principal defects reported are that beyond the 300-yard range it (the rifle) shoots too high and to the left; the bullet is easily deflected by the wind; the hits vary after the fifth or sixth shot, when the barrel becomes heated; the metal of the bolt and chamber is too soft, causing the bolt to jam where it cannot be opened without cocking the piece and oiling the bolt. The magazine spring becomes weak and will scarcely keep the gate shut; the magazine cut-off is easily pulled out and lost; the front sight is easily bent; spindle on safety-lock and hinge-bar to magazine are constantly breaking; the head of the ramrod is too large for cleaning purposes; and the necessity of keeping the bolt well lubricated in order to insure its working, causes much injury to the clothing of the men. Objection is also found to the straight butt plate, and a curved one is recommended in its stead; it is also reported that the metal in the butt plate is very soft and wears rapidly. The greatest fault found with the new arm, however, is the absence of the wind-gauge and automatic drift correction on the rear sight.”

## THE INDIANS.

**The Lake Mohonk Conference.**—The thirteenth annual Indian conference at Lake Mohonk, New York, was held October 9 to 11, being very largely attended. The following is the platform unanimously adopted:

“1. The reservation system is an insuperable obstacle to civilization, and should be abolished, the tribal organization destroyed, the lands allotted in severalty, the Indians intermingled with the whites, and the Indians treated as other men.

“2. Until the Indian comes into complete possession of his allotment, he should have the special protection of the federal government; special federal officials should be endowed with magisterial authority for the administration of local justice; the bureau should have power and means to employ and assign counsel for the legal protection of his rights; he should be guarded by adequate legislation from the land robber, the gambler, and the liquor dealer; he should not be allowed to sell or lease his lands except upon permission first obtained from a federal judge; and provision should be made for the secular and industrial education of all Indian children of school age in schools supported by and under exclusive control of the government, state or federal.

“3. It is un-republican and un-American to permit the existence of any landed class in the community exempt from taxation; such exemption is equally unjust to the taxed and to the untaxed. The taxes otherwise due on the allotment of the Indian citizen, so long as by a protected title his land is exempt, should be provided for out of Indian funds in the hands of the national government; or, if there are no such funds, out of the general treasury.

“4. No Indian tribe should be transferred from one reservation to another without its consent, and rarely, if ever, with its consent.

Rations should be given only where required by existing treaty stipulations, or to avert imminent starvation, and should be done away with entirely as soon as practicable. Distribution of money *per capita* is often disastrous, and should be made with increased caution.

"5. The nation possesses a supreme authority over every foot of soil within its boundaries; its legislative authority over its people it has neither right nor power to alienate; the attempt to do so by Indian treaties in the past does not relieve it from the responsibility for the condition of government in the reservations and in the Indian Territory; and despite those treaties it is under a sacred obligation to exercise its sovereignty by extending over the 300,000 whites and 50,000 so-called Indians in the Indian Territory the same restraints and protection of government which other parts of the country enjoy.

"6. The best of laws are useless unless they are faithfully and equitably enforced. Such enforcement through the Indian department is impossible unless appointments are made only for merit, removals only for cause, and the tenure of administrative officials is to this extent made permanent. We congratulate the country upon the evidence which the history of the past year has afforded that it is the purpose of the department to administer the Indian bureau upon this principle; and we call upon congress to co-operate with the executive in such measures as may be necessary to secure permanently the Indian bureau from the fatal effects of the spoils system.

"7. The government alone cannot solve the Indian problem. Our American civilization is founded upon Christianity. A pagan people cannot be fitted for citizenship without learning the principles and acquiring something of the spirit of a Christian people. The duty of the church is increased, and the hopefulness of accomplishing it is made more reasonable by every advance the government makes in providing protection and secular education for the Indian race. The progress already made toward the dissolution of organic barbarism, the opening already afforded for free Christian work, eloquently summon Christian philanthropists to furnish that contribution which nothing but unofficial, voluntary, and Christian service can furnish toward the emancipation and elevation of the Indian."

The following resolutions were also adopted unanimously, though not made a part of the platform:

"1. *Resolved*, That we specially commend the work of the Field Matrons as productive of the best good of the Indian communities through the instruction and elevation of the Indian women, and in that respect peculiarly necessary. We urge substantial additions to the appropriation for their support, that their number may be largely increased.

"2. *Resolved*, We note with satisfaction that the experiment of introducing reindeer into Alaska has proved a marked success. But the supply of reindeer is as yet totally inadequate for the needs of the natives. The sum hitherto appropriated has been but \$7,500 a year, sufficient only to purchase 150 reindeer and pay the expenses of the herders. We, therefore, earnestly second the request of Commissioner Harris that the appropriation be increased, and that congress set aside for this coming year, for the purchase and maintenance of reindeer, the sum of \$20,000."

A recent ruling of Judge Baker of the United States court in a case in which a prisoner was charged with sell-

ing liquor to a Pilla Indian, recognizes Pilla Indians in Arizona as United States citizens. The ruling will be passed upon by the United States supreme court.

Another United States court decision, given at Cheyenne, Wyo., November 21, sustains the Bannock Indians in their claim to a right under treaty to hunt in the Jackson's Hole region of the state (p. 621). Judge Riner ordered the release of a Bannock Indian, named Race Horse, who had been held by the state authorities for killing game in the district mentioned. This case is also to be passed upon by the supreme court.

The Choctaw Indian council is said to have adopted in November two resolutions which, it is thought, are likely to be a source of trouble. The first practically confiscates the property of the wealthy class of "squaw men," or whites who have married Indian wives: they are not to be permitted to hold lands, share yearly grants, or fill offices. The second resolution is a rejection of the proposition of the Dawes Commission to do away with the tribal title and allot lands in severalty (Vol. 4, p. 821).

The Nez Percés reservation in Idaho was quietly thrown open to settlement November 18.

## THE NAVY.

**Additions to the Navy.**—The armored cruiser *Brooklyn* (Cruiser No. 3) was launched at the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, Penn., October 2, being christened by Miss Ida May Schieren, daughter of the mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Although called a sister ship of the *New York*, the *Brooklyn* is larger and will have a coal endurance of 6,088 miles at a speed of 10 knots, or about 16 per cent greater than that of the *New York*. Her leading features are: Length, 400½ feet; beam, 64.68 feet; mean normal draught, 24 feet; displacement, 9,271 tons; estimated speed, 20 knots. The *Brooklyn* is fourteen feet longer and of 1,000 tons' greater displacement than the *New York*. Her construction was authorized by an act of congress passed July 19, 1892; the contract price for the ship, minus her armament, was \$2,986,000; and her keel was laid early in 1893. She has twin screws, each driven by a pair of vertical inverted triple-expansion engines, inclosed in separate compartments, and with shafts so arranged that the forward engines can be uncoupled and the after ones alone used for cruising at low speed. The armament of the vessel will consist of eight 8-inch and twelve 5-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid-firing guns, and four machine guns. There will also be five torpedo-launching tubes, one in the bow and two on each side.

On October 19 two new gunboats were launched at Newport News, Va. The *Nashville*, christened by Miss

Emma Thompson of Nashville, Tenn.; and the *Wilmington*, christened by Miss Anne Gray, daughter of Senator Gray of Delaware. Both vessels were built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

It is significant of the awakened spirit of enterprise in the South, that when the bids for construction of the new battle-ship *Kearsarge* and a sister ship (*No. 6*) not yet named, which were authorized by the 53d congress, were opened on November 30, it was found that the Newport News Shipbuilding Company had underbid the Cramps by about \$1,000,000.

These two ships will be unique in point of armor protection and disposition of batteries. Their general dimensions and principal features are: Length on load water line, 368 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2.5 inches; freeboard forward, 14 feet 30 inches; freeboard aft, 12 feet 3.0 inches; normal displacement, 11,500 tons; corresponding draught, 23 feet 6 0 inches; indicated horse-power, estimated, 10,000; corresponding speed, 16 knots; coal supply on normal displacement, 410 tons; coal supply at 25-foot draught, 1,210 tons. Batteries: Main, four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, four 8-inch breech-loading rifles; secondary, fourteen 5-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles; auxiliary, twenty 6-pounder rapid-firers, six 1-pounder rapid-firers, four machine guns. The torpedo tubes, of which there are five, will be disposed one in the stem and two on each broadside amidships.

The character of our coast made a comparatively light draught indispensable. The largest of European ships of this sort usually draw about 28 feet when fully laden; and our own *Iowa* and *Indiana* class draw something over 24 feet under normal conditions. The *Kearsarge* and *No. 6*, however, with all weights on board ready for sea, and with 410 tons of coal in their bunkers, will draw but 23½ feet of water; and with 1,200 tons of coal dumped loosely into their bunkers, without packing or further handling, will have an even keel draught of 25 feet.

The double-decked turret is essentially novel. Resting upon the protective deck, 3 feet 6 inches above the water line, the barbettes of 15-inch steel rise up to a height of three feet above the main deck; and within the protection of these heavy walls, the turning, loading, and other vital mechanisms of the guns and turrets are worked in comparative security. The turrets for the 13-inch guns will be as thick as their supporting barbettes, except where augmented two inches about the ports through which the guns peer out. The turrets for the 8-inch guns rigidly fixed to the more ponderous ones below, and incapable of independent lateral movement, are nine inches thick generally, except for a similar thickening of two inches about the face. The primary features of advantage possessed by this uncommon type of turret are the concentration of motive mechanisms and the unusual protection given the ammunition hoists for the 8 inch guns above.

There will be no speed premiums. A penalty, however, of \$100,000 a knot is imposed for failure to reach the contract speed of sixteen knots. The cost of these vessels, exclusive of armor and armament, is limited to \$4,000,000 each.

On her official trial trip, October 18, the *Indiana*



averaged 15.61 knots an hour for four hours, earning a premium of \$50,000 for her builders, the Messrs. Cramp, in excess of the contract price. A premium of \$25,000 had been offered for every quarter-knot developed in excess of the 15 knots required. During six miles of the run, the vessel maintained a 16.30-knot speed. She also developed 9,700 horse-power, or 700 above the requirements. This trial was the first occasion on which one of the new ships was tested in a practically finished state.

On October 31 occurred the first failure of a vessel of the new navy to reach contract requirements. The harbor-defense ram *Katahdin*, built by the Bath (Me.) Iron Works, on her trial trip developed a speed of only 16.13 knots, and stood therefore rejected under her contract, which called for 17 knots. The chiefs of the bureaus of construction and engineering recommended the acceptance of the vessel at a reduction below contract price proportionate to the falling-off in speed, pointing out that the rejection-on-failure clause had not been inserted in contracts for other vessels. Secretary Herbert, however, could not see that he had any discretion in the matter; and in this position he was finally sustained by President Cleveland, to whom appeal had been allowed. Toward the end of December a special bill for the purchase of the *Katahdin* by the government was introduced in congress by Senator Hale of Maine.

**Ordnance and Armor Tests.**—A novel American invention—the Browning automatic rapid-fire gun—was recently tested at the Indian Head (Md.) proving ground.

Unlike other automatic arms, in which the recoil of the barrel is depended upon for actuation of the repeating mechanism, the automatic action of the Browning gun is due directly to the pressure of the gases liberated by the successive discharges. On pulling the trigger a shot is fired; and, after the bullet has passed a certain point in the barrel at which there is a vent, and before its exit from the muzzle, the powder gases act through the vent upon the mechanism of the piece, open the breech, eject the shell, and feed to the carrier another cartridge. The gun consists of a single barrel of .236 calibre attached to a breech casing in which is the mechanism. It is mounted on a support. The gun weighs 40 lbs.; the mount 70 lbs. The cartridges are fed to the gun by means of belts coiled in boxes readily attached to the breech casing. As many as 400 rounds were fired in 1 minute 49 seconds, the gun working satisfactorily, with no serious interruptions.

An improvement on the Gatling gun was recently tested with apparently satisfactory results. It consists of an electric motor attachment, which is said to render possible the firing of 1,800 shots a minute.

In the trials completed December 9, of the three dynamite guns at the mouth of the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., each gun threw five 15-inch dummy projectiles averaging  $8\frac{1}{2}$  minutes for the five. In the range test three sub-calibre 8-inch shells were thrown 1,500, 2,000, and 2,500 yards, respectively; and one, carrying 100 pounds of dynamite, was thrown two miles. Great accuracy was attained, and the tests were said to be satisfactory in every respect.

Tests were made at Indian Head, to determine the efficiency of the belt armor and structural support protecting the water-line region of the *Iowa*, now building, and also to determine the acceptability of a group of armor plates of which the test plate was a type.

The plate was 16 feet long,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, backed by 5 inches of oak, and rested upon a structural counterpart of the *Iowa's* inboard water-line region. Four attacks were made, two by the 10-inch gun, one by the 12-inch gun, and one by the 13-inch gun, at 388, 383, and 378 feet distance, respectively. Primarily the results showed the superior destructive power of the 13-inch rifle; but also showed the toughness and resistibility of Harveyized nickel steel, as was the armor plate, the structural efficiency of the supporting framework, and the vast amount of punishment that can be borne without irreparable injury; and further emphasized the improbability of placing, at fighting range, so many large shots within so small an area and with a normal impact.

**Other Naval Matters.**—In the latter part of October Rear-Admiral Wm. A. Kirkland, commanding the European station, was formally detached from his command and placed on waiting orders. Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., of the Board of Inspection and Survey, was assigned to the post vacated by Rear-Admiral Kirkland, becoming thus an acting rear-admiral. His father, Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, Sr., is still alive and on the retired list.

On November 4 the *Texas* was docked at the Brooklyn navy yard. A few days later, injuries similar to those which happened to the *Columbia* in dry dock at Southampton, Eng. (p. 624), were found to have developed. Repairs were immediately begun.

## LABOR INTERESTS.

**The American Federation.**—The fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened in the Madison Square Garden, New York city, December 9. There were present about 100 delegates representing thirty-two national unions, fifteen central bodies, four state branches, and twenty-three local unions.

President McBride in his annual report considered the question of the intervention of the Federation in political affairs.

He favored political action, but refrained from defining the course that ought to be followed by the Federation. "Regardless of our differences of opinion as to either scope or methods, we all recognize the necessity of doing something, and doing it in a manner that will insure the hearty co-operation of all our forces." The emission of United States bonds for the purchase of gold was denounced as "the greatest crime of the nineteenth century." Of the Federation itself, President McBride declared that both numerically and financially it was stronger than at the end of 1894.

One of the most important questions discussed in the convention was that of the eight-hour workday. It was voted not to make a general strike in all the trades for the eight-hour day; but that the executive council should designate one trade to make the demand, with the support of the entire organization. Resolutions were adopted, favoring postal savings banks, and condemning capital punishment.

Samuel Gompers, eight times president of the Federation, who was defeated in 1894 by John McBride (Vol. 4, p.828), was again elected president by a small majority over McBride. His opponent was supported by the socialist wing of the organization and by nearly all the delegates from the Western states.

The motion to adopt and approve as a whole the twelve planks of the Denver convention of 1894 was defeated by a decisive negative vote; but the Denver platform was nevertheless approved as "an abstract declaration of principles." Briefly stated, the twelve clauses of the Denver program were:

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation.
3. The eight-hour workday.
4. Sanitary inspection of all workshops.
5. Liability of employers for injury to life, body, or health.
6. Abolition of the contract system in public work.
7. Abolition of the sweating system.
8. Municipal ownership of city railroads, telephones, etc.
9. Nationalization of mines, railroads, telegraphs, etc.
10. Abolition of the monopoly system of landholding, and substitution of the title of occupancy and use only.
11. Repeal of conspiracy laws and all similar legislation.
12. Abolition of the monopoly of issuing money from banks, and reservation of that power to the United States government.

The newly elected president is very strongly opposed to what is called socialism. He holds that workmen organized in trades unions can right all their wrongs without any revolution of the present system of government.

**Philadelphia Trolley Strike.**—On December 17 was commenced a strike of the employés of the Union Traction

Company of Philadelphia, in consequence of which the working of nearly all the trolley lines in the city was stopped for nearly two weeks. Of the 6,100 employés of the company, 4,500 were members of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employés. The strike was ordered by the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association, to enforce on the company compliance with these demands:

1. A ten-hour (consecutive) workday at \$2 per day.
2. Provision for the comfort of motormen.
3. Extra compensation for "trippers," sweepers, and operators of snowplows.
4. No man to be discharged for belonging to a labor organization; and restoration of men previously discharged on that ground.

On the first day the company made a valiant effort to operate the roads, but, after 300 cars had been wrecked, decided to await sufficient police protection before making another attempt. On the second day a few cars, guarded by policemen, were moved; but at dusk these cars were withdrawn. The cars ran at long intervals—an hour or more—and they met with frequent obstructions on the tracks. When the policemen left the cars to remove the obstructions, the mob would attack the motormen and conductors, and break the car-windows. On the 19th, traffic was partially resumed on many of the lines, and passengers were less afraid of the risk of riding in the cars. The company declared that they had engaged a sufficient number of new men to run their cars regularly. But still the lines were not operated during the night.

On the assurance of the mayor of the city that the Union Traction Company had agreed to submit the matter to arbitration and to reinstate the striking employés, the committee of the Amalgamated Association, on the night of December 20, declared the strike at an end, and ordered the men to return to work. But the president of the Traction Company refused to take the men back, and repudiated the concession made by one of the directors to the mayor. The strike therefore was still "on;" but on the 23d the strikers, as employés or ex-employés of the company; not as members of the Amalgamated Association, had a conference with the officers of the company, and a settlement was reached. The men won no point of their contention. The men newly employed, 1,900 in number, would be retained in their situations, and the old employés would be engaged only so far as there were places for them. When the old employés came to realize the full measure of their defeat, there was a renewal of the strike and a

new outbreak of savage violence; but as numbers deserted from their ranks and went back into the company's service, the leaders saw the hopelessness of their cause, and the trolley service of Philadelphia soon resumed its normal state.

**Garment Workers' Strike.**—For the third time (p. 628) the United Brotherhood of Tailors commenced a strike against the Contractors' Association in New York city and neighboring towns, December 17. Again the brotherhood chose for its leader Meyer Schoenfeldt, whose prudence, enterprise, and judgment had before won a complete victory for the organization. The Contractors' Mutual Protective Association decided on December 15 to repudiate the agreement they had made with their men in July; and notice was served on their employés that they must agree to work under a new code of regulations, or be locked out. In particular, the weekly work system was to be done away, and the "task" system restored. These facts are undisputed. It was estimated, that the day after the notices were posted, 4,000 tailors in New York city and 2,000 in Brooklyn quit work for the contractors. By breaking the agreement with their men, the contractors forfeited their bonds, amounting to \$250,000 for the 550 contractors in New York city who had given such bonds. Many of the contractors refused to post the notice, and so retained their workmen. Some of the contractors were reported cynically to have invited the tailors to sue for the amount of the bonds, saying that not over 15 per cent of the \$250,000 could be collected: they had given "straw bondsmen." Toward the end of December there were numerous secessions from the Contractors' Association; the men also were opening shops for co-operative manufacture of garments; and negotiations were nearly completed for starting a great co-operative establishment in New Jersey. It was confidently expected that when the busy season commenced the contractors would be under the necessity of acceding to the demands of the men. The strike was unattended by any acts of violence.

**Housesmiths' Strike.**—A strike of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemakers' Union in New York commenced November 18 and lasted into December. The principal demands of the men were: A general advance of wages, an eight-hour workday, and employment only of members of the union. The employers' association, the Iron League, refused to treat with the union. For a week or more, work was practically at a standstill on twelve or more great

buildings at the time in process of erection; and thousands of workmen besides the striking housesmiths were thrown out of employment. But the Iron League brought workmen from other cities, and before long work was proceeding satisfactorily. Early in December the striking workmen showed a disposition to recede from their demands if the employers would afford them opportunity of doing so without too great humiliation. At last, on December 13, a settlement was reached, but neither the employers nor the men would make public the terms of it. During the strike not a single act of violence was committed, and no striker was arrested.

**Commissioner Wright's Report.**—Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, has issued a bulletin of statistics of strikes for the years 1881 to 1894—13½ years.

In that time there were in the United States 14,380 strikes, in which 69,167 establishments were involved, and the persons thrown out of employment numbered 3,714,406. The loss in wages is estimated to be \$163,807,866 from strikes, and \$26,685,516 from lockouts; the loss to employers \$82,590,386 in strikes, and \$12,235,451 in lockouts. To the losses of wages must be added \$5,262,000 paid to strikers by labor organizations. The strikes were successful in 45 per cent of the cases, and partly successful in 12 per cent. The effort to raise wages led to 25 per cent of the strikes, to reduce the hours of daily labor to 13 per cent, to resist reduction of wages to 8 per cent, both to raise wages and reduce hours to 6 per cent; 7 per cent were sympathetic, 4 per cent to prevent employment of non-union men, and 3 per cent for recognition of trades unions.

## SPORTING.

**The Yacht Race Investigation.**—Two notable complications in the sporting world have of late occupied the attention not only of sportsmen, but of all who take even a casual interest in the outcome of games and races. One arose from Lord Dunraven's withdrawal of his yacht, *Valkyrie III.*, from the third race with the *Defender* (p. 633), and his subsequent charge against the owners and crew of the American yacht. This charge was contained in a pamphlet published soon after his return to England. After reviewing the conduct of the races, the foul that occurred in the second, and the interference of the excursion steamers with the third, he charged that the *Defender's* load water line was changed by the transfer of ballast between the time of measurement and the first race. The New York Yacht Club immediately appointed a committee to investigate the charges. Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, and George L. Rives

composed the committee. They had authority to increase their membership, and added the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, and Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N. The committee began their sittings at the end of December. Mr. Joseph H. Choate acted as counsel. Lord Dunraven returned from England to be present at the investigation.

Upon Lord Dunraven's withdrawal from the races for the *America's* cup, Mr. Charles D. Rose, a member of the Victoria Royal Yacht Club, issued a challenge to the New York Yacht Club for a race to be sailed in 1896. The challenge was accepted, but Mr. Rose felt constrained later to withdraw it as it was understood by many in England to reflect upon the conduct of the English competitor in the race of 1895.

**Intercollegiate Athletics.**—The other complication which has been referred to is of longer standing, but of a less serious nature. Mention has been made in CURRENT HISTORY (p. 363) of the charge of rough playing on the part of Yale in the Harvard-Yale football game of 1894, and of the request of the Yale captain to the Harvard captain that these charges be officially denied by the Harvard athletic management, and of Harvard's refusal to comply. The negotiations which have since taken place between the football authorities of the two universities have been published. It now appears that although the players and large numbers of the alumni of both universities would be glad to see the annual games resumed, yet that the Harvard advisory committee on athletics has stood in the way of Harvard's resuming her former relations with Yale on the terms laid down by the latter.

The football playing of 1895 was in many respects much more satisfactory than that of the previous year. The game was more "open," there was less roughness, and on the whole the sport resumed the tone which will permit students of our universities again to participate in it in a becoming manner. This is due in part to a change in rules which now forbid the use of the "flying wedge," which has been the cause of many disasters since its introduction in 1892. It is, however, due in a large degree to the healthy reaction which the excessive roughness of the game as played in 1894 could not fail to produce in the minds of college students in general. Yale virtually gained the football championship of 1895. Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Harvard followed in the order named.

It will be remembered that in June, 1895, the athletic associations of Oxford and Cambridge universities issued a joint challenge to Harvard and Yale to meet them in a contest in track athletics. Harvard declined the challenge, and on that account Oxford withdrew in favor of Cambridge. The contest took place on Manhattan Field, New York, October 6. Yale won eight of the eleven "events." Cambridge won first place in only the 440-yard, the half-mile, and the mile runs.

**Other Sporting Matters.**—The last prize fight of note that took place in the United States was fought in Florida. In these days one is evidently enough for any state; and when Corbett and Fitzsimmons in October wanted to decide the pugilistic championship of the world, they turned their attention to Texas as a good stamping ground. But Governor Culberson of that state called a special session of the legislature, and addressed to it a message urging it to prohibit prize fighting within the state. The members promptly complied, and passed a bill making prize fighting a felony in Texas. The fighters then intended to go to Arkansas; but they received a letter from Governor Clarke telling them that fighting in Arkansas would be regarded as an intolerable insult to the people. Later Chancellor Martin issued an *omnibus* injunction forbidding the fight. There was talk of holding the encounter on some Indian reservation, but Attorney-General Harmon stated that the fight would not be allowed to take place in any territory over which the government of the United States has control. Thus the hope of having the pugilistic championship of the world settled by these two fighters is indefinitely deferred.

An international sculling contest took place at Austin, Texas, November 6. The championship in single sculling was won by Gaudaur of Canada. The double-sculling contest was won by Messrs. Bubear and Barry, Englishmen. They made a world's record. In the four-oared race the Englishmen were again successful. The course was three miles with a turn. The time was 17 minutes 20½ seconds.

The golf championship was won at Newport, R. I., October 3, by Charles B. MacDonald of Chicago, Ill. The prize was a thousand-dollar gold cup given by President Theodore A. Havemeyer of the National Golf Association. This cup is to be for one year in the keeping of the Chicago Club.



**NOTABLE CRIMES.**

On October 8 the judgment of the lower court in the case of Bartholomew Shea, convicted of the murder of Robert Ross at the election in Troy, N. Y., March 6, 1894 (Vol. 4, pp. 157 and 593), was sustained by the court of appeals at Albany. Shea was resentenced to die during the week beginning December 23; but on December 17, Governor Morton granted a postponement of sentence to January 7, 1896.

On November 1 Theodore Durant was convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont in April, in San Francisco, Cal. (p. 365). He was sentenced to death, February 21, 1896, being fixed as the date for the execution.

On November 2 the notorious Herman W. Mudgett, *alias* H. H. Holmes, was convicted, on the first ballot by the jury, of murder in the first degree, for killing Benjamin F. Pitezel in Philadelphia, Penn., on September, 2, 1894 (p. 638). On November 30 he was sentenced to be hanged.

On December 11 Harry Hayward was hanged in Minneapolis, Minn., for the murder of Miss Catharine Ging on December 3, 1894 (p. 131). Before his execution he confessed his guilt, and made the startling statement that he had previously committed three other murders.

Lynchings of negroes continue with apparently little abatement. On October 16 an armed squad of men took from the constables a negro prisoner named Jefferson Ellis, who had criminally assaulted a little white girl near Mount Pleasant, Miss., and who confessed to other crimes of assault and murder. After mutilating Ellis in a horrible manner, the mob hanged him to a telegraph pole.

On October 30 Henry Hilliard, a negro, who had outraged and murdered the wife of a farmer living near Tyler, Tex., was burned with horrible torture lasting fifty minutes, in the public square of that place. This incident recalls the similar one at Paris, Tex., in February, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 86).

On November 17 a negro named James Goings was forcibly taken by a mob from the jail at Frederick, Md., and hanged for assaulting a white girl.

On November 21 a negro who had killed a white boy was taken from the jail at Wartburg, Tenn., and hanged.

At Tiffin, O., on October 27, an unsuccessful attempt was made by a mob to lynch L. J. Martin, in jail for shooting August Schultz, the city marshal of Tiffin. Sheriff Van Ness, being forewarned of the attempt, armed the

guards at the jail; and when the mob made the attack, they were met by a volley from Winchester rifles, which killed two of their number. Several companies of militia were promptly ordered to the scene, and further trouble was prevented.

A most remarkable case of juvenile crime was the wrecking, on November 19, of the eastbound fast mail train on the New York Central railroad about three miles west of Rome, N. Y. The company's tool-house had been broken open, and the fastenings of the two opposite rails on the track removed by means of the tools thus obtained. The engineer of the train was instantly killed, and a tramp fatally injured; ten others were injured more or less seriously. The inquest resulted in a verdict charging the crime to four young men, of 18 to 19 years of age—of respectable families—the motive being “to commit murder and robbery.” All four are under arrest. They seem to have been influenced by reading sensational stories of the dime-novel class.

One of the most daring and mysterious robberies ever committed in New York city, occurred on the night of December 27, when jewels valued at nearly \$60,000 were stolen from the residence of I. T. Burden, the wealthy proprietor of the Burden Iron Works. The crime remained a complete mystery up to the end of the year.

## AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

**Massachusetts.**—At the democratic state convention on October 2, ex-Congressman G. F. Williams, “the original mugwump” of 1884, was unanimously nominated for governor.

The platform approved President Cleveland's foreign policy, his efforts to improve the civil service and protect the public credit; demanded stringent regulation of corporations, and restriction of their power; approved the present tariff law as much more beneficial than the McKinley law, though not ideally perfect; declared for the gold standard and against free silver; denounced the A. P. A. and all secret political bodies, as well as the introduction of religious differences into politics; and, with regard to the monetary policy of the government, declared:

“We reaffirm the demands of our platform of last year, that the government shall not carry on a banking business; that the untaxed notes of state or national banks shall be the only credit currency; and that the government shall, with the development of a banking system adequate to the demands of trade, retire as rapidly as possible all United States paper money. \* \* \* Pending a return to these sound principles of finance, from which the country has departed under republican rule, we favor the grant to the secretary of the treasury of power to negotiate short-term loans for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and insuring the parity of all our different forms of currency and an increase in the gold reserve.”

The republican state convention on October 5 renominated Governor F. T. Greenhalge, subsequently elected (p. 847).

The platform urged restriction of immigration and more stringent laws against prize fighting; declared for protection and "sound money," and against free silver; deplored the admixture of religion and race partisanship in politics; opposed appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes; denounced the saloon; and called for rigid legislative and municipal regulation of the liquor traffic.

Among the interesting municipal contests on December 10, was that for the mayoralty of Boston, the candidates being Josiah Quincy (dem.) and Edwin U. Curtis (rep., renominated). Mr. Quincy was elected by a plurality of about 4,500, against 2,557 for Curtis in 1894. He is the first incumbent of the office under the new city charter, which makes the post tenable for two years instead of one. The third ticket in the field was known as the "Municipal Reform" ticket—a fusion of prohibitionists, labor men, populists, and socialists.



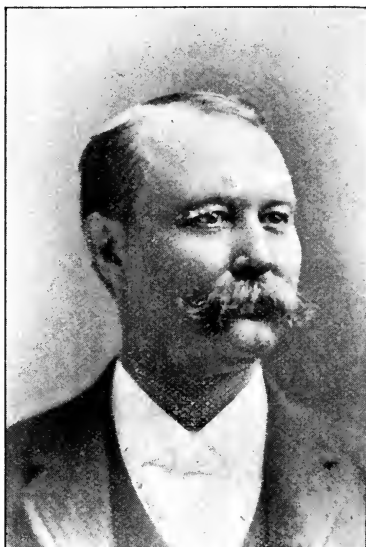
HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF  
POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

**New York.**—*The State Election.*—The election on November 5 closed a campaign whose chief animation was connected with discussions of the Sunday excise laws in New York city. Returns from the state showed continuance of the republican ascendancy of last year by a plurality of 90,145 for the office of secretary of state, which headed the ticket—the total number of ballots cast for this office by all parties being 1,189,021, of which republicans cast 601,205, democrats 511,060. The republican majority was increased in both houses of the legislature, and now stands 38 to 12 in the senate, 109 to 41 in the assembly. The

\$9,000,000 appropriation for canal enlargement and improvement was favored by a majority of nearly 187,000.

The election was in an "off year," when only minor offices are voted for and the number of voters is reduced. A proper comparison (with 1893) shows the republicans to have gained generally in the interior counties, but to have lost about 5,000 in Kings county (Brooklyn). The democratic

gain in New York city is noticed below. It is observable that the populist vote (6,916) failed to amount to one per cent of the whole. The socialist-labor vote was somewhat above 21,000; the prohibition vote somewhat above 25,000. The great republican majority (ninety-four) on joint ballot in the legislature makes it highly probable that Senator Hill will be succeeded in 1897 by a republican in the United States senate.



HON. AMOS J. CUMMINGS OF NEW YORK CITY,  
DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

*New York City Election.*—The election in New York city brought victory to Tammany for the minor *city and county* offices, against the "fusion" ticket, which was headed by republicans and supported by various organizations of anti-Tammany democrats. The Tammany vote in the city was cast solidly for the regular democratic ticket for *state* offices, Tammany being the regularly recognized democratic organization for the city. This accounts for the difference between democratic pluralities for county offices and those for state offices: democrats in the city were divided in their city vote, united in their state vote.

The result in the city showed a plurality for the head of the democratic state ticket of 43,660; while pluralities for the offices on the democratic county ticket varied from 17,844 to 23,976. The average excess of the vote for the

democratic state ticket over the Tammany county ticket was about 14,000. The average excess in the vote of the republicans was in the reverse direction—their fusion county ticket surpassing their state ticket by an average of about 10,000. The strength of the state democracy or Grace-Fairchild faction, which supported the republican fusion county ticket, is conjectured at probably 10,000 to possibly 15,000 votes. The total of votes cast in the city by all parties for the office at the head of the state ticket was 261,540, of which were democratic 141,136, republican 97,476, socialist-labor 10,903, prohibition 971, populist 699. Defective ballots numbered 3,966; blank ballots 6,290. On the state ticket Tammany's majority in the city was about 23,000 less than its majority two years before.—Turning to the county ticket, we observe that though the Tammany pluralities range from about 18,000 to about 24,000, the total of Tammany votes was only about 13,000 more than a year ago, when Tammany was defeated by a majority of 45,000. This indicates an extensive neglect of voting. The registration lists show that nearly 40,000 persons went so far as to register with a view to voting, and then failed to go to the polls. The average socialist-labor vote in the city was about 11,000; prohibition about 950; populist 660. The Good Government strength, as far as shown by their vote given to a few candidates, was between 1,400 and 1,650. Alfred Steckler, candidate of the independent county organization for one of the supreme court judgeships, received 10,170 votes.

The representation of New York city in the legislature shows a gain for Tammany: the senate stands 3 republicans to 9 democrats; the assembly, 8 republicans to 27 democrats.

*Issues of the Campaign.*—It was seen early in the campaign that the political situation in New York city was peculiarly mixed. Besides five county tickets, there were the tickets of several factions which had, or were supposed to have, various elements of antagonism to Tammany Hall. Leading advocates of municipal reform saw the necessity of renewing the anti-Tammany combination which in the previous year wrought the overthrow of the organized corruption that had long held the city in its iron grasp. Combination was necessary because Tammany was still the strongest single organization in the city. The republican body, being the next largest, was naturally taken for the nucleus of the coalition which was to secure an honest government pledged to avoidance of political partisanship as far as the city was concerned.

Partisan predilections seemed at first to be silenced; but soon personal leadership began to urge its claims in one or another direction, and partisan jealousy showed itself still alive. Moreover, the present reform government had necessarily aroused some serious differences of opinion; it had not reformed enough, or it had reformed too much. Yet the movement might have proceeded successfully except for the anger and resentment caused among the great body of German Americans, helpers in the previous year's fight against Tammany, by the thorough and honest enforcement of the law closing the liquor saloons on Sunday. It was nothing to them that the observance of law by officials sworn and paid to enforce it until its repeal by the law-making power, is absolutely indispensable to honesty of administration, and that the idea of reform without it is an absurdity. It seems to have been quite forgotten by them that one of the chief agencies of the corruption which had aroused them to reform one year before had been the non-enforcement of the Sunday excise law on condition of payment of blackmail to the police. It is not necessary to accuse them of loving their Sunday beer more than they loved pure and decent government. Perhaps their resentment may be sufficiently accounted for by their national customs and inherited prejudices, by their unthinking revolt against what they deemed religious intolerance and invasion of their personal liberty. Roused to sudden anger, their powerful organization, the German-American Reform Union, which had been one of the great factors in the defeat of Tammany, passed over to the enemy, and adopted and vigorously supported the Tammany ticket, though losing thereby a considerable number of their most eminent leaders, who denounced the affiliation with Tammany, while urging that after the election the Sunday excise laws should be modified.

This new peril brought together the remaining friends of reform, and a fusion ticket was agreed on and put into nomination by joint action of the republicans, the state (Grace-Fairchild) democracy, and the Committee of Fifty—the last an organization for harmony hastily formed under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

The excise plank in the fusion platform was a modification of that in the state republican platform: it demanded the enforcement of all laws, but looked toward the consideration of a repeal of laws found unacceptable to a majority of the people.

Meanwhile, the Good Government clubs, rigid young reformers, found fault with the fusion leadership and with

a few of the names on the fusion ticket as being unfit, or as being suspected of sympathy with Tammany, and nominated a ticket of their own. Dr. Parkhurst supported the fusion, but with some exceptions to its method and to its ticket, and with no overwhelming enthusiasm.

Thus, this battle was lost before it was fought. However, the reform administration of New York remains in power two years more. All the most important executive and administrative and many of the judicial offices are in the hands of stanch opponents of Tammany and its ways. The principal damage of the defeat, and it is undeniably great, is the moral effect, discouraging the rising hope of municipal purification, and tending to discredit the reliance on the public discernment if not on the popular sense of righteousness.

The question of Sunday excise laws and of the liquor traffic in general is expected to be one of the important themes of discussion in the legislature of 1896. It is generally considered that the present system needs revision and may be greatly improved. There are earnest and eminent advocates of reform government who favor some carefully guarded concessions as to sale of liquor on Sundays; but there is every reason to believe that outside the large cities all attempts to frame such concessions into law will meet an overwhelming public disapproval.

*Miscellaneous.*—Scandals affecting the public works department in Buffalo have been under investigation during the quarter.

The state statutory revision committee have completed their report concerning revision of the code of civil procedure. The report is a valuable document of thorough historical research, tracing the development of civil procedure from the earliest times and in different lands. It gives also a statement of the methods in the various states in the Union, and a brief synopsis of the practice in thirty-four foreign countries. It is preparatory to the draft of a revised code which the committee expect to submit to the legislature in 1897.

**South Carolina.**—*The New Constitution.*—On December 4 the constitutional convention which had been in session in Columbia since September 10 (p.652) adjourned *sine die*. The new constitution was ratified directly by the convention itself; it was not submitted to the voters of the state. The final vote stood 115 for to 7 against its adoption. It went into force January 1, 1896.

*Suffrage and Registration.*—The most significant clauses relate to  
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the suffrage, it having been the express aim of the convention to guarantee perpetual white supremacy. In South Carolina the blacks outnumber the whites. In 1890, of a total population in the state of 1,151,149, the blacks numbered 689,141, or about 50 per cent more than the white population of 462,000. At the end of 1895 the total population (estimated) is, in round numbers, 1,250,000—500,000 whites, 750,000 blacks. In 1890 the white males of voting age were 102,657; the colored, 132,949. It is estimated that fully 75 per cent of the grown-up colored men of the state are illiterate.

In these circumstances, negro domination was felt to be a danger which ought to be put out of the way forever. Many plans of suffrage restriction were discussed. Finally the Mississippi plan was adopted for two years. In a word, it excludes illiterates, but permits enrolment of men unable to read if they can explain any section read to them by the registering officer, who thus has an enormous discretionary power. And it was also decided to retain on the voters' lists for life all enrolled prior to January 1, 1898. On and after that date no new voter can be registered unless (1) he can read and write any part of the constitution, or (2) can show that he owns and has paid taxes on property assessed at not less than \$300.

The immediate effect of these regulations is to disfranchise between two-thirds and three-fourths of the colored voters. About twenty-five per cent of the white voters are illiterate; but it is impossible to estimate how many of these will be denied enrolment.

By its express terms the new constitution definitely discriminates against nobody. Its demands for learning and intelligence in voters are moderate; and its property qualifications put a premium upon industry, frugality, and temperance. But in practice the registering officers will have vast discretionary powers which they can use arbitrarily if they choose.

Owing to their importance, we quote the main portions of the suffrage and registration clauses. The requirements for registration are:

"(a) Residence in the state for two years, in the county one year, and in the polling precinct four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due, provided, however, that ministers in charge of an organized church, and teachers of public schools, shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the state, if otherwise qualified.

"(b) Registration which shall provide for the enrolment of every elector once in ten years, and also an enrolment during each and every year of every elector not previously registered under the provisions of this article.

"(c) Up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age applying for registration who can read any section in this constitution submitted to them by the registration officer, or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer, shall be entitled to register. \* \* \* All persons registered before January 1, 1898, shall remain during life qualified electors unless disqualified by other provisions of this article.

"(d) Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered, provided that he can both read and write any section of this constitution submitted to him by the registration officer, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this state assessed at \$300 or more."

Section 6 disqualifies all persons convicted of an enumerated list of crimes, and also idiots, insane persons, and paupers supported at the public expense.

It is also provided that until the first of January, 1898:

"The registration shall be conducted by a board of three discreet persons in each county, to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. \* \* \* The registration books shall be public records open to the inspection of any citizen at all times.

"Section 9. The general assembly shall provide for the establishment of



polling precincts in the several counties of this state, and those now existing shall continue until abolished or changed. \* \* \*

"Section 11. The registration books shall close at least thirty days before an election, during which time transfers and registration shall not be legal; provided, persons who will become of age during that period shall be entitled to registration before the books are closed."

Section 13 declares that in municipal elections in any city or town for the purpose of the issue of bonds, there must be as a condition precedent a petition to the general assembly, signed by a majority of the freeholders of said city or town, as shown by its tax books. \* \* \* A majority vote is necessary to authorize the issue of such bonds.

Sections 14 and 15 make the usual provisions protecting electors from arrest on election day while at the polls or going to them or from them, and providing that no civil or military power shall at any time exercise the power to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

*The Legislature.*—The sessions of the legislature will be yearly, as in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and will be held in Columbia, beginning on the second Tuesday in January, 1897, and each year thereafter on the same date. After the first four sessions under the general constitution, the payment of members of the general assembly shall be limited to forty days for each session.

The house of representatives consists of 124 members, each county constituting one election district. Election of members of the house are to be held every other year, and the members are to be apportioned to the counties in ratio to population. The senate is composed of one member from each county elected for four years. Elections are to be on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1896, and every second year thereafter.

*Exemptions and Assessments.*—The general assembly is required to enact laws exempting from attachment, levy, and sale under any process issued from any court to the head of any family residing in the state, a homestead in land, whether held in fee or in lesser estate, to the value of \$1,000, and to every head of a family in the state, whether entitled to a homestead exemption in land or not, personal property to the value of \$500. Any person not a head of a family shall be entitled to a like exemption in all necessary wearing apparel, tools, and instruments of trade, not to exceed in value the sum of \$300.

All taxes upon property, real and personal, shall be laid upon the actual value of the property taxed, as the same shall be ascertained by an assessment made for the purpose of laying such taxes.

*Legislative Prohibitions.*—It is forbidden to donate any lands belonging to or under control of the state to private corporations or individuals, or to railroad companies. Nor shall any such land be sold to corporations or associations for a less price than that for which it can be sold to individuals. This is not to be construed as preventing the general assembly from granting a right of way not exceeding 150 feet in width as a mere easement to railroads across state lands.

The general assembly is forbidden to enact local or special laws in a series of enumerated matters, and it is provided that in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to enact laws limiting the number of acres of land which any alien or any corporation controlled by aliens may own within the state.

*The Executive, etc.*—The governor is to be elected for two years. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who denies the

existence of the Supreme Being, or who at the time of such election has not attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the state for five years next preceding the day of election.

Other state officers provided for by the constitution are the lieutenant-governor, who is to preside in the senate without a vote unless the senate be equally divided, a secretary of state, a controller-general, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an adjutant and inspector general, and a superintendent of education. These officers are all elected by the voters of the state for terms of two years.

It is provided that the general assembly shall pass laws allowing differences to be decided by arbitrators to be appointed by the parties who may choose that mode of adjustment.

*Municipal Monopolies.*—Cities may directly own and operate their various supply services if they wish to do so.

"No law shall be passed by the general assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street or other railway, telegraph, telephone, or electrical plant, or to erect water or gas works for public use, or to lay mains for any purpose, without first obtaining the consent of the local authorities in control of the streets or public places proposed to be occupied for like purposes. Cities may acquire by construction or purchase and may operate waterworks systems and plants for furnishing light, and may furnish water and lights to individuals and firms, or private corporations, for reasonable compensation; provided that no construction or purchase shall be made except upon a majority vote of the electors in said cities or towns who are qualified to vote on the bonded indebtedness of said cities or towns."

It is provided that no city or town shall hereafter inaugurate any bonded debt which, including existing bonded indebtedness, shall exceed eight per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property therein. Cities and towns may exempt from taxation by general or special ordinances, except for school purposes, manufactories established within their limits, for five consecutive years from the time of the establishment of such manufactories.

"No armed police force or representatives of a detective agency shall ever be brought into this state for the suppression of domestic violence, nor shall any other armed or unarmed body of men be brought in for that purpose except upon the application of the general assembly or of the executive of this state when the general assembly is not in session, as provided in the constitution of the United States."

*The Liquor Traffic.*—The dispensary system is not absolutely required, but it is permitted. The whole subject of the regulation of the liquor traffic is dealt with in the following section:

"In the exercise of the police power the general assembly shall have the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale at retail of alcoholic liquors or beverages within the state. The general assembly may license persons or corporations to manufacture and sell at retail alcoholic liquors or beverages within the state, under such rules and restrictions as it deems proper; or the general assembly may forbid the manufacture and sale at retail of alcoholic liquors and beverages within the state, but may authorize and empower state, county, and municipal officers, all or either, under the authority and in the name of the state, to buy in any market, and retail within the state, liquors and beverages in such packages and quantities, under such rules and regulations, as it deems expedient; provided that no license shall be granted to sell alcoholic beverages in less quantities than one-half pint, or to sell them between sundown and sunrise, or to sell them to be drunk on the premises; and provided, further, that the general assembly shall not delegate to any municipal corporation the power to issue licenses to sell the same."

*Corporations.*—Article 9 deals with corporations. This article undertakes to hold corporations strictly accountable, provides against discrimination in charges by transportation companies, forbids the consolidation of corporations, provides that stock or bonds shall not

be used by any corporation except for labor done or money or property actually received or subscribed, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The general assembly is required to enact laws to prevent all trusts, combinations, contracts, and agreements against the public welfare, and to prevent abuse, unjust discriminations, and extortion of all charges of transporting and transmitting companies.

*Education, etc.*—Article 11 deals with education. The general assembly is required to provide for “a liberal system of free public schools for all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years,” and for the division of the counties into suitable school districts. An annual tax of one dollar must be assessed on all taxable polls in the state between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, excepting Confederate soldiers above the age of fifty years, the proceeds of which tax shall be expended for school purposes in the several school districts in which it is collected.

Provision is further made for the levy of a property tax for school purposes.

“Separate schools shall be provided for children of the white and colored races, and no child of either race shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for the children of the other race.

“All convicts sentenced to hard labor by any of the courts of this state must be employed upon the public works of this state, or of the counties, or upon the public highways.”

*Confederate Pensions.*—Regarding the pensioning of Confederate soldiers, it is declared:

“The general assembly is hereby empowered and required to provide such legislation as will guarantee and secure an annual pension to every indigent or disabled Confederate soldier and sailor of this state and of the late Confederate states who are citizens of this state, and also to the indigent widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors.”

*Amendments.*—The adoption of a proposed amendment can be only by a two-thirds’ vote of each house of the legislature, and submission to the voters of the state.

*Divorces, Status of Women, Gambling, etc.*—The following remarkable clauses were inserted:

“Divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed in this state.

“The marriage of a white person with a negro, or mulatto, or person who shall have one-eighth or more negro blood, shall be unlawful and void.

“No unmarried woman shall legally consent to sexual intercourse who shall not have attained the age of fourteen years.

“The real and personal property of a woman held at the time of her marriage, or that which she may thereafter acquire, either by gift, grant, inheritance, devise, or otherwise, shall be her separate property, and she shall have all the rights incident to the same to which an unmarried woman or a man is entitled. She shall have the power to contract and be contracted with in the same manner as if she were unmarried.

“All prize fighting is prohibited.

“No lottery shall ever be allowed or be advertised, by newspapers or otherwise, or its tickets be sold in this state, and the general assembly shall provide by law at its next session for the enforcement of this provision.

“It shall be unlawful for any person holding an office of honor, trust, or profit, to engage in gambling or betting or games of chance; and any such officer upon conviction thereof shall become thereby disqualified from the further exercise of the functions of his office, and the office of said person shall become vacant as in the case of resignation or death.

“No person who denies the existence of a Supreme Being shall hold any office under this constitution.”

**Utah.**—Much excitement was aroused among politicians in Utah early in October, by the action of Joseph F. Smith and George Q. Cannon of the Mormon Church in

censuring, at a meeting of the priesthood, two prominent members of the church—B. H. Roberts and Moses Thatcher—for accepting nominations for congress and the United States senate on the democratic ticket without asking permission of the church authorities. It was at once inferred by many that the church had thrown its influence in favor of the republican party. The Utah democratic convention was accordingly ordered by special call to reassemble at Salt Lake City October 22, when an address to the people was adopted, containing the following emphatic protest against the interference of the church in politics:

“We declare the truth to be, that man may worship his Maker as his conscience dictates; that no state or political party has the right to interfere with this great privilege; that man’s first allegiance politically is to his country; that no church, ecclesiastical body, or spiritual adviser should encroach on the political rights of a citizen; that in a free country no man or body of men can, with safety to the state, use the name or the power of any religious sect or society to influence or control the elective franchise; that a trust is imposed on each citizen of a free country to act politically upon his own judgment and absolutely free from control or dictation, ecclesiastical or otherwise. No party can be required to obtain the consent of any church or the leader thereof before selecting its candidate for public office; no citizen, by reason of his association with any church, can be absolved from his duty to the state, either in times of war or times of peace, without the consent of the state; all men should be, and of right are, free to think, free to act, free to speak, and free to vote without fear of molestation, intimidation, or undue influence. Thus believing, wherever designing men have seized upon the cloak of religion to hide from view their nefarious designs, and, while appealing to man’s spiritual faith, have sought to control his political action for selfish ends, the democratic party, since its organization, has denounced such a course. It has declared in the past, and it declares now, for every man’s political freedom, whatever may be the governmental views of those who guide his spiritual welfare. We, therefore, in the most solemn manner, say that we will not be dictated to, interfered with, or hindered in political duties by those selected to minister to us the consolations of the gospel.”

In November great activity in gold mining operations and in mining stock speculation, developed as a result of recent discoveries of vast gold fields in the vicinity of Mercur, about sixty-five miles south of Salt Lake City.

## PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**New Supreme Court Justice.**—On December 9 the United States senate confirmed without opposition the nomination (made on the 3d of the month) of Judge Rufus W. Peckham of New York, as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in the room of the late Howell E. Jackson, who died August 8.

PECKHAM, RUFUS W., was born in Albany, N. Y., in Nov., 1838, his father, of the same name, being judge of the New York court of appeals. He studied law in his father's office, and was called to the bar in 1859. He took a course of study at the Albany Academy, but he is not a college graduate. He became a member of the firm of Peckham & Tremain. He was elected in 1869 to the office of district attorney, and also served by appointment as corporation counsel. He was active in democratic political affairs. In November, 1883, he was elected justice of the supreme court. In November, 1886, Judge Peckham received a small majority vote over Charles Daniels as a candidate for associate judge of the court of appeals. Next to Chief Judge Andrews, he was the oldest in term of service among the judges of the state court of appeals; and he had served longer than any other democratic member of the court. His decisions have been characterized by vigor and independence of thought, and terseness and force of language. He is a younger brother of Wheeler H. Peckham, whose nomination to the place on the supreme bench now occupied by Associate-Justice E. D. White was rejected in February, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 116).

**The Department of Agriculture.**—Some significant facts are revealed in the report of Hon. J. S. Morton, secretary of agriculture, for the fiscal year 1895.

“During the fiscal year 1895 the United States exported to foreign countries commodities aggregating in value \$793,000,000. The value of the agricultural products included in that sum was \$553,215,317. Of the total exports Europe received a valuation of \$628,000,000, or 79 per cent of the whole. Thus American agriculture, after feeding itself and all the towns, villages, and cities of the United States, also sold in the outside world's markets more than \$500,000,000 worth of products. So the farmers of the United States furnished 69.68 per cent of the value of all the exports from the country during the year 1895.”

Speaking of the export trade in dairy products, the report points out that in cheese the United States, while a larger shipper to British markets, holds a conspicuously unflattering place in the extreme rear as to quality and price, and as the only one of the competitors for this trade whose business shows a serious falling off. This is attributed to the deterioration in the quality of American cheeses by adulteration with oleo and other ingredients. In butter the United States is out of the race, supplying less than 1 per cent of the British demand for foreign butters, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain imported, in eight months, \$46,000,000 worth of butter.

Improved road construction is progressing in many of the states, notably in Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Kentucky. More than half the states passed new road laws within the last year.

**The Denver “Healer.”**—Wide interest was sustained throughout October and early November by accounts of the alleged miraculous cures effected by one Francis Schlatter, who had appeared in Denver, Colo., and suddenly begun to minister to the physical ailments of all comers. Thousands from all parts of the country flocked to him, reminding us of the pilgrimages to Lourdes. Daily, from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., he stood bareheaded in the

street, receiving one by one, with a simple laying on of hands and the silent sending up of a short prayer, the crowds who hoped to be cured through his touch. Roughly dressed, with hair and beard trained so as to give him a resemblance to the representations of the Savior, with manner simple, unassuming, sincere, and respectful, he was a striking figure. He claimed to be under the immediate direction of God, whom he spoke of as "Father;" and had evidently a sincere faith in his calling and power. He would take no money, nor reward of any sort.

It appears that Schlatter is an Alsatian peasant, a shoemaker by trade, who came to America a few years ago, and settled in Jamesport, Long Island. About a year ago he went to New Mexico, and first attracted general attention by his astonishing "cures" at Albuquerque. He claims to have received a request or command "to arise and go forth and heal all the world who will believe."

During the night of November 13 he disappeared, leaving in his room at the house of Alderman Fox, where he had stayed, only a note saying:

"My mission is finished. Father takes me away. Good-by."

He is supposed to have gone back to New Mexico. There is much doubt expressed as to the genuineness of many of his supposed cures, and much speculation as to the really operative cause in cases where beneficial effects were undoubtedly observed.

**Miscellaneous.**—Over 300 delegates, representing Canada and various sections of the United States, attended the Deep Waterways Convention at Cleveland, O., about November 1. The object of the yearly gathering is to promote the establishment of a deep-water route from the head of Lake Superior to the ocean. Various schemes are proposed: To deepen to twenty-two feet or more the lake connections, and to dig a ship canal from Lake Erie to the ocean; a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, favored by Pittsburg, Penn.; a canal around Niagara Falls on the American side; a canal and river route from Chicago, *via* the Mississippi, to New Orleans, La., etc.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the steps taken in New York to improve the Erie canal, but making no mention of a ship canal, except by implication, between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Up to the present, however, the commercial necessity of a ship canal from the lakes to the sea is as much a matter of vague speculation as is its engineering possibility within any limit of cost at all commensurate with its possible value.

The trans-Mississippi congress met this year at

Omaha, Neb., November 25, attended by delegates representing twenty-four states and territories.

Resolutions were presented in favor of government control of the Nicaragua canal, appointment of a United States irrigation commission, admission of New Mexico to statehood, free coinage of silver, the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, enactment of a national bankruptcy law, the annexation of Hawaii and Cuba, construction of a railway from southern California to Salt Lake, the speedy completion of the Hennepin canal, and the deepening of the Duluth (Minn.) harbor.

On the morning of October 24, the world's speed record for a long-distance railway run was broken by a train of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, between 100th street, Chicago, Ill., and Buffalo Creek, an outskirt of Buffalo, N. Y. The distance, 510 miles, was covered in 8 hours 1 minute 7 seconds, an average, including stops, of 63.6 miles an hour, or, excluding stops, of 64.98 miles an hour. The train consisted of an engine, tender, and three drawing-room cars: total weight, 488,500 lbs.



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The summary of the run is: Left Chicago, 3:29:27; arrived at Buffalo Creek, 11:30:34. Time—510.1 miles in 481 minutes 7 seconds. Average speed—63.60 miles an hour. Time lost by five stops—10 minutes 57 seconds. Time, excluding stops—510.1 miles in 470 minutes 10 seconds. Average speed—64.98 miles an hour. Number of slow-downs for railroad crossings, 24; number of other slow-downs, 14.

Some of the passengers, taking the New York Central's Empire State express, reached the Grand Central station, New York city, the same evening at 10:15.

On November 5 the new Carnegie Library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the city of Pittsburg, Penn., was

formally dedicated. The magnificent structure, built in the style of the Italian renaissance, and having a capacity of 250,000 volumes, stands at the entrance to Schenley park.

A society event which excited much interest was the marriage, on November 6, of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, only daughter of William K. Vanderbilt. The ceremony, which was made an occasion of magnificent display, was performed in St. Thomas's church, New York city, by Bishop Littlejohn, assisted by Bishop Potter and Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, rector of the parish.

Much interest also attached to the marriage on November 12, also in St. Thomas's church, of Mr. Almeric Paget of England and Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of Hon. W. C. Whitney of New York, secretary of the navy in President Cleveland's first administration.

In November Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave to the University of Chicago \$1,000,000 unconditionally for endowment, to be paid in the year 1896; and \$2,000,000 additional, to be paid only in amounts equal to contributions which other friends of the university might make prior to January 1, 1900. These gifts would bring the total of Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions to the university up to nearly \$7,500,000. Of the \$2,000,000 requisite to insure the full gift of Mr. Rockefeller, Miss Helen Culver of Chicago in December gave \$1,000,000 to the university, to be applied in the interests of biological science.

On October 12 the United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco, Cal., sustained the decision given in June by Judge Ross of the United States district court, in the noted case of the federal government against the Stanford estate (p. 387). An appeal has been ordered to the United States supreme court.

The colored national convention met at Washington, D. C., in October.

It adopted a long platform reaffirming allegiance to republican principles, denouncing the crime of lynching, favoring freedom for Cuba, and declaring in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money.

In a contest held at Chicago, Ill., November 24, for the championship on the Mergenthaler linotype machine, a printer named Green eclipsed all previous records by setting 70,000 ems connected solid nonpareil in seven hours.

On December 19 another legal decision favorable to Erastus Wiman (p. 145) was delivered. The court of ap-



peals at Albany, N. Y., affirmed the certificate of doubt issued by Judge Barrett as to the justice of the conviction for forgery on the trial in June, 1894 (Vol. 4, pp. 361 and 619).

On December 31, at midnight, the great Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad system passed out of the hands of receivers into the control of the new corporation.

On December 16 Chief Justice David S. Snodgrass of the supreme court of Tennessee, shot at and wounded Colonel John R. Beasley, who had criticised in a newspaper some of the chief justice's official acts. Mr. Snodgrass is awaiting trial.

It turns out that the alleged mammoth potato dug up in Colorado (p. 660) was a fraud. An ingenious photograph of the marvellous production had succeeded in deceiving several reputable journals, among them the *Scientific American* of New York city, which made the announcement of the find in good faith. The paper mentioned comments upon the incident thus:

"An artist who lends himself to such methods of deception may be ranked as a thoroughbred knave, to be shunned by everybody."

## CANADA.

It is hard to define exactly the political situation in the Dominion at the close of 1895. With parliament about to reassemble to grapple with the school question in Manitoba, with a campaign in progress in that province to learn again the verdict of its people on this issue, and with mutterings of dissatisfaction in the cabinet with the avowed policy of the premier, the outlook at the close of the year was one of great complexity and uncertainty. It was known that the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell was passing through a crisis seldom if ever paralleled in the history of Canada, and men felt that the culmination of the crisis could not much longer be delayed. All efforts at compromise on the school question had apparently been exhausted. Expectancy and apprehension were the order of the hour.

**Manitoba School Question.**—A second definite break in the ranks of the ministry on this issue, occurred December 11, when Hon. N. Clarke Wallace handed in his resignation as comptroller of customs. The formal reply of the Manitoba government to the request from Ottawa, made in July, that the province by appropriate legislation should remove the issue from the federal arena, had not yet been uttered; but positive declarations had been made

by Premier Greenway and others, which left no doubt that, as the Roman Catholics of Manitoba would regard no minor concession as a solution of the difficulty, the provincial government would persist in its determination not to re-establish any sort of denominational schools. Mr. Wallace accordingly refused, by retaining office longer, to continue in a position which might be interpreted as

one of sympathy with the avowed intention of the ministry to proceed with remedial legislation at the approaching session.

Hon. John F. Wood, comptroller of inland revenue, was at once appointed to succeed Mr. Wallace as comptroller of customs; and the post vacated by Mr. Wood was filled by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Prior, M. P. for Victoria, B. C.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. PRIOR, M. P. FOR VICTORIA, B. C., NEW COMPTROLLER OF INLAND REVENUE.

PRIOR, HON. E. G., Canadian comptroller of inland revenue, was born May 21, 1853, second son of Rev. Henry Prior, late of Dallowgill, Yorkshire, Eng. He studied at the Leeds Grammar School, and took a course in mining engineering at Wake-

field. He went to British Columbia as mining engineer and surveyor for the Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., which position he held until 1878, when he engaged in the iron business in Victoria. In 1886 he was elected to the legislative assembly of British Columbia. He served until January, 1888, when he was elected by acclamation to represent Victoria in the commons in place of Mr. Shakespeare, resigned. He is lieutenant-colonel of the British Columbia brigade of garrison artillery.

On December 24 Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague was transferred from the post of secretary of state to that of minister of agriculture, rendered vacant by the resignation of M. Angers in July (p. 393).

On December 20 the Manitoba government completed

its reply to the communication addressed to it on July 27 by the Dominion government (p. 661), relative to concessions in the matter of remedial legislation; and on December 23 the dissolution of the provincial parliament was announced, and an appeal taken to the people on the burning issue, in order that the Greenway ministry might have the emphatic indorsement of the electorate in its resistance to the claims and contentions of the federal government. January 15, 1896, was fixed as the date for the election. On December 26 the full text of Manitoba's reply was published. It reaffirmed the position taken by Mr. Greenway, rejected all proposals of compromise, and reiterated the request for a commission of inquiry—a request favored by the liberal leader in the commons, M. Laurier.\*

After referring to the order-in-council addressed to the Manitoba government on July 27 as leaving "no room for doubt that the remedy or relief sought for is the re-establishment in some form of state-aided separate schools," the reply of Manitoba goes on to say: "The order-in-council in question may in effect be stated to be a declaration that the advisers of His Excellency the governor-general have, as a matter of educational policy, decided upon the re-establishment of state-aided separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority, that it is desired by His Excellency's advisers that such policy shall be adopted and carried into effect by the government and legislature of Manitoba, and that should such policy not be so adopted and carried into effect the parliament of Canada will be forthwith asked to override the wishes of the people of the province, its legislature, and government, and re-establish such separate schools by Dominion legislation. \* \* \*

"It has been held by the judicial committee of the privy council that the present educational statutes of Manitoba are constitutionally valid. The more recent decision of the same court in no way weakens or impairs the force of the former decision, which stands as an authoritative declaration that the said statutes, which abolished separate schools, are constitutional, and therefore that such separate schools are not guaranteed to the minority by the constitution. The legislative assembly of the province has repeatedly declared itself to be resolute in its determination to maintain the principle of the present educational law. \* \* \*

"The decision of the judicial committee of the privy council has in many quarters been misapprehended. Its entire scope and effect is to declare and define the powers of the governor-general-in-council and the parliament of Canada as in the exercise of appellate functions. It is respectfully affirmed that the judicial committee of the privy council did not declare how the powers of the government or of par-

\*NOTE.—Most important developments occurred in January, 1896, in connection with the Manitoba school question; but space forbids even an outline of them here. It will suffice to say that the Greenway government was triumphantly returned to power; that a reconstruction of the Dominion cabinet took place, involving the retirement of Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, minister of justice, and the re-entry into the ministry, as secretary of state, of his father, Sir Charles Tupper, now Canadian high commissioner in England, who was a colleague of the late Sir John A. Macdonald; and that the outlook for remedial legislation as we go to press is altogether uncertain.—ED.

liament ought to be exercised, nor did the said court possess any authority to make such a declaration. The function of the court was to declare the constitutional powers of the government and parliament, and not their policy. The action to be taken in the exercise of such powers is purely a matter of statesmanship, to be decided in the last resort by the people of Canada, and not by a court of law. The question of relief to the minority, therefore, came before the governor-general-in-council, and will now come before parliament, as a question of policy to be decided upon its educational merits, subject always to the well-recognized principle that the central authority ought not to interfere with a province except in a case of the most urgent necessity.

“The remedy sought to be applied is fraught with great danger to the principle of provincial autonomy. \* \* \* So drastic a proceeding as the coercion of a province in order to impose upon it a policy repugnant to the declared wish of its people, can only be justified by clear and unmistakable proof of flagrant wrongdoing on the part of the provincial authorities. In the present case there has been no wrong committed by the provincial authorities. It is justly maintained by the legislature that the law complained of is founded upon the principle of equal justice to every section of the community; and so confident was that body of the fairness and justice of its position, that in its reply to the remedial order it challenged an impartial inquiry into the facts of the case. The judgment of the court that the minority have a grievance, does not in any way indicate that a moral or political wrong has been done. The legal grievance referred to in the judgment consists in the abolition of a privilege theretofore enjoyed, irrespective of whether the privilege was founded on reason and justice. There is no inference to be derived therefrom that the privilege ought to be restored. Whether such privilege shall be restored or not is a question of public policy. The reasons which have impelled the advisers of His Excellency to decide without investigation upon the establishment of separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, have not been made known to the government or legislature of the province, and it is respectfully affirmed that a full and careful consideration of the whole subject fails to disclose any sufficient reason for the adoption of such policy.

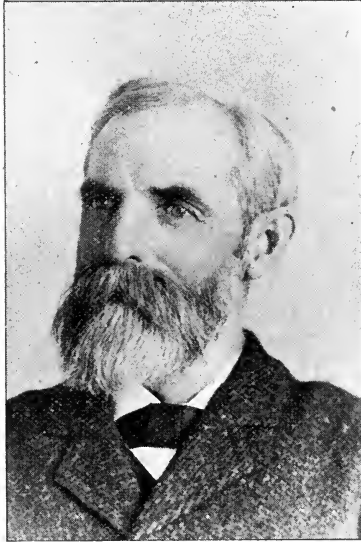
“It is therefore recommended that, so far as the government of Manitoba is concerned, the proposal to establish a system of separate schools in any form be positively and definitely rejected, and that the principle of a uniform non-sectarian public school system be adhered to.

“The legal position in regard to the proposed remedial legislation is far from clear. It has repeatedly been declared, according to reported utterances, that remedial legislation does not necessarily mean that the remedial order will be literally followed, or that the system of separate schools which existed prior to 1890 will be restored. It would appear reasonable to conclude that no one could seriously contemplate the restoration of that system. Yet, if remedial legislation in any other form than a literal confirmation of the remedial order be introduced, a grave doubt arises as to the competency of parliament to pass such legislation without the same being first submitted to the legislature of the province. On the other hand, any proposed measure would require to be in accord with the order of the governor-general-in-council, so that the first step required might be to amend the remedial order. Whether any power exists to

amend or rescind the remedial order is also a subject of some doubt. It is a matter of regret that the invitation extended by the legislative assembly, to make a proper inquiry into the facts of the case, has not been accepted, but that, as above stated, the advisers of His Excellency have declared their policy without investigation. It is equally a matter of regret that parliament is apparently about to be asked to legislate without investigation. It is with all deference submitted that such a course seems to be quite incapable of reasonable justification, and must create the conviction that the educational interests of the province of Manitoba are being dealt with in a hostile and peremptory way by a tribunal whose members have not approached the subject in a judicial spirit, or taken the proceedings necessary to enable them to form a proper opinion upon the merits of the question.

"The desire of the legislature and government of the province throughout the whole course of the proceedings, beginning with the enactment of the statutes of 1890, has been to provide the best possible means of education for the children of our citizens. To that end every possible effort has been put forth, and every possible pecuniary sacrifice made, in order that there might be established a school system based upon sound principles, and equipped and administered in accordance with approved modern educational methods. Though very much remains to be accomplished, it may be fairly asserted that a reasonable measure of success has attended the efforts which have thus far been put forth. In amending the law from time to time, and in administering the system, it is the earnest desire to remedy every well-founded grievance, and to remove every appearance of inequality or injustice that may be brought to notice. With a view to so doing, the government and the legislature will always be ready to consider any complaint that may be made, in a spirit of fairness and conciliation. It seems therefore most reasonable to conclude, that by leaving the question to be so dealt with, the truest interests of the minority will be better served than by an attempt to establish a system of separate schools by coercive legislation.

"Such a system, discredited as it is, will be from the outset crippled by reason of insufficient pecuniary support and ineffective ed-



· JOSEPH HAYCOCK, M. P. P.,  
LEADER OF THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

ucational equipment, and will be an injury rather than a benefit to those whom it is intended to serve."

**By-Elections.**—Several important by-elections have been held. On October 22 a vacancy was caused in Cardwell by the resignation of Mr. R. S. White, who felt unwilling to enter the approaching session with his hands tied by the pledge given to his constituency in 1891, that



HALL CAINE, BRITISH NOVELIST.

he would withdraw his confidence from the government in the event of the Manitoba school law of 1890 being made the subject of disallowance by the Dominion authorities. He was also anxious to relieve the government of embarrassment in the naming of a collector for the port of Montreal, Que., a position to which he has since been appointed.

The election to fill the vacancy in Cardwell resulted on December 24 in the return of Mr. William Stubbs, an adherent of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, by a plurality of over 200 votes. The polls stood: Stubbs 1,503; W. B. Willoughby (conservative) 1,296; R. B. Henry (liberal) 544. The liberal poll was surprisingly small (in 1891 it was 1,380), showing that large defections from the ranks of that party had taken place, probably on account of its uncertain attitude on the school question and in the matter of trade policy.

At an election held in North Ontario December 12, Mr. J. A. McGillivray, Q. C., conservative, was returned by a majority of 764 over Mr. Brandon, patron of industry, and 1,044 over Mr. Gillespie, liberal. To the lesson deducible from the result of this contest—namely, that a party composed exclusively of farmers is not likely to succeed in Canada—may be traced in part the action

of the grand board of the patrons of industry in approving a motion which will be introduced by Mr. Joseph Haycock, the patron leader, at the next meeting of the grand association, recommending that membership in the organization be opened to all classes and professions accepting its platform, and that all secret signs, passwords, and pledges be abolished. The effect of the latter had been to create some degree of prejudice against the patrons in the minds of independent voters.

On December 27 and 30 important liberal victories were won at the by-elections in Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier, respectively. In the former, Sir William Hingston, M. D., conservative, was defeated by Mr. James McShane, liberal, a conservative majority of 1,214 in 1891 being turned into a liberal majority of 336 in 1895. The vacancy in Montreal Centre was caused by the elevation of Hon. J. J. Curran, solicitor-general, to the superior court bench.

**The Copyright Question.**—As a result of the tactful efforts of Mr. Hall Caine, representing the Society of British Authors, and his colleague, Mr. F. R. Daldy, representing the British Copyright Association, who were sent to Canada to undo if possible the deadlock which had occurred over the matter of copyright (p. 666), a new copyright law for Canada has been drafted, which bids fair to become formally enacted in the near future. It is of the nature of a compromise; secures a measure of control for the author over reproduction of his work; and does not seem likely to necessitate withdrawal of Canada from the Berne convention, which would seriously affect the copyright agreement between Great Britain and the United States. The Canadian publishers, Copyright Association, and Press Association have approved of the draft.

As throwing light on this little understood question, we quote the following significant utterances of Mr. Caine at a banquet tendered him on October 25 in Toronto, Ont., by the publishers and booksellers of that city.

After referring to the limited copyright law in force in the United States as a "half-loaf" which was "better than no bread," Mr. Caine went on to say: "The attitude of authors toward your act of 1889 is very easily stated—we object to your claim to manufacture our books whether we will or not, because the right of the author, which ought to be shared with the reader only, would be divided with the printer also, who ought to be no party to the copyright contract. On grounds of natural law there is only one party to copyright, the author. The laws of nations have agreed to allow a second party to come in, the reader, who is granted limited right on stringent terms. You are now claiming, as the United States claimed, the ad-

mission of a third party, and if the first party does not like three to the contract, you are asking that there shall be only two, with the discontented party, the first party, the party of the author, left out.

"That is our objection to your act of 1889 on abstract principles. On grounds of material fact we object to it because (1) it multiplies the places of manufacture, and so prevents the production of all but very popular books, and that will be a grievous injury to works of scholarship and research; (2) it puts a book into the position of merchandise coming to your shores, whereas no book will ever come here and ask you to manufacture it unless you first go deliberately over the water and fetch it across; (3) it allows of a period when a book is no longer under its author's control, and that strikes a blow at the absolute spirit of copyright, and demands a freer name; and, finally, (4) it requires that you should withdraw from the Berne convention, which is the sheet-anchor of the hope of all who have fought for the security and dignity of literature."

The act of 1889, Mr. Caine said, was of no benefit to author, reader, printer, publisher, or bookseller. He proceeded to say: "I recognize the fact that your geographical position in relation to the United States, the absence there of an agreement with the Berne convention, and the presence there of a manufacturing clause in favor of American printers, gives you a certain justification which no other English colony (such as Australia) could possibly have, for a measure of self-control and for a limited right to make the books intended for your own market. \* \* \* As long as the United States keeps out of the Berne convention, and as long as they insist on manufacturing their own books, just so long, but not one hour longer, I would (speaking for myself alone) be willing to grant to Canada (divided as it is from the States only by an imaginary border which is easily passed) the right to make her own books under some measure of author's control. Given this author's control, I do not think your Canadian copyright should be any cause of offense to America, or disturb the understanding on which the president made his proclamation. And I do not think it ought to be in opposition to the spirit of the Berne convention, whose second article seems to provide for just such cases as your own.

"But everything depends on the measure of control which you leave to the author; and I must tell you at once that unlimited licensing under the direction of your government would be entirely inconsistent with the idea of author's rights entertained by the signatories to the Berne convention. Some form of licensing I should personally advocate for Canada under the peculiar difficulties of her present relation to the United States, with its right to manufacture; but it must be single licensing, and it must take cognizance of author's control."

On November 25 Mr. Caine and Mr. Daldy, with representatives of the Canadian publishers, the Canadian Copyright Association, and the Canadian Press Association, had a conference with Sir C. Hibbert Tupper and Hon. J. A. Ouimet, representing the Dominion government, and submitted the draft bill above referred to.

The bill extends the time within which a copyright holder can publish in Canada, and so secure an absolute and untrammelled copyright, from 30 to 60 days, with a possible extension of 30 days more



at the discretion of the authorities. Only one license is to be granted for the production of a book that has not fulfilled the conditions of Canadian copyright law, and it is to be issued with the copyright holder's knowledge or sanction. A copyright holder who has an independent chance of securing copyright for himself within a period of 60 days is to be allowed a second chance after it has been challenged and before it can be disposed of by license; and the royalties of the author are to be secured to him by a revenue regulation providing for the stamping of an edition of a book on the issue of a license.

This draft act was, in December, subjected to a revision by the imperial authorities, removing the prohibition on books lawfully printed and published for general circulation in countries of the Berne copyright union—a change which, it is thought, will meet the only objection urged against the bill on behalf of Canadian readers and retail booksellers.

**Atlantic and Pacific Service.**—In November it was announced that the imperial government had decided to support a fast steamer service between Great Britain and Canada to the probable extent of £75,000 *per annum*, and that tenders were to be invited for the service. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner in London, visited Canada to confer with the authorities at Ottawa on the matter; but has been detained indefinitely as a result of the crisis in the Dominion cabinet over the Manitoba school question.

The Pacific cable scheme is progressing. On November 19, at a conference in London between Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, and representatives of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, it was announced that the home government had accepted the proposal laid before it a few days previously for the appointment of a mixed commission of six members—two from Great Britain, two from Canada, and two from the Australasian colonies—to meet in London as soon as possible and arrange details of a scheme for the construction and maintenance of the Pacific cable. The proposal was suggested by Hon. W. B. Ives, Canadian minister of trade and commerce, shortly after the tenders, opened late last year, had facilitated an estimation of the probable cost of the scheme (Vol. 4, p. 858).

**The Year's Business.**—Business failures in Canada during 1895 are indicated in the following table, which also gives the aggregate figures for 1894. In 1895 the average of the last nine years was barely exceeded. Distinguishing between manufacturers' and traders' failures,

the liabilities of the latter were smaller in 1895 than in 1894 by \$1,647,826, or 14.4 per cent.

BUSINESS FAILURES, CANADIAN, 1895.

Provinces.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Ontario.....	907	\$4,362,208	\$5,967,161
Quebec.....	678	5,886,714	7,580,706
British Columbia.....	66	701,373	708,148
Nova Scotia.....	108	334,942	690,138
Manitoba.....	53	473,350	505,439
New Brunswick.....	70	201,155	325,697
Prince Edward Island.....	9	40,500	75,700
Total.....	1,891	\$11,500,242	\$15,802,989
1894.....	907	13,510,056	17,616,215

Foreign commerce during the fiscal year 1894-5 showed a total decline of about \$16,579,000 as compared with the year just preceding. The following are the figures:

FOREIGN COMMERCE, CANADIAN.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Fiscal year 1893-4.....	\$123,474,940	\$117,524,949	\$240,999,889
" " 1894-5.....	110,781,682	113,638,803	224,420,485
Decline, 1894-5.....	\$12,693,258	\$3,886,146	\$16,579,404

For the second time in the history of the Dominion, exports exceeded imports, the ordinary rule being the reverse. In 1879-80—a year of depression—the same thing occurred, exports being \$87,911,458 against imports of \$86,489,747.

The United States and the West Indies are the only countries whose trade with Canada increased as compared with 1894. The following table shows the proportion of exports and imports in trade with the principal countries during the year, the figures for imports being based upon the amount entered for consumption—a total considerably less than that of the imports actually purchased:

CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR 1895.

	Exports to.	Imports from.
Great Britain.....	\$61,856,990	\$31,131,737
United States.....	41,297,676	54,634,521
Germany.....	626,976	4,794,159
France.....	335,282	2,585,174
West Indies.....	3,725,426	4,956,196
Newfoundland.....	2,325,196	739,850
China and Japan.....	378,160	2,528,414
Spain.....	34,101	402,479
Belgium.....	251,402	441,617
South America.....	1,303,474	306,996
Italy.....	34,325	381,594
Holland.....	140,264	243,900
Portugal.....	58,781	57,140
Australia.....	417,124	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	250,400
Other countries.....	853,626	1,789,334
Totals.....	\$113,638,803	\$105,252,511

**Political Independence of Canada.**—For a good many years the question of the ultimate political future of Canada—whether it shall be union with the republic to the south, or independence, or continued maintenance of British connection—has now and then been discussed in various localities, chiefly along the border of the United States, but without arousing sufficient interest or being accompanied with a movement of sufficient proportions to be considered a question of practical politics. We have now, however, to record the formal organization of a political party distinctly committed to the policy of independence for Canada. This new political birth is an outgrowth of the “Independence of Canada” Club organized toward the end of October by residents of Essex county, Ontario, and the town of Windsor. On November 1 a platform was adopted as follows:

“We are of the opinion that the Dominion of Canada has arrived at such a stage of growth and development as to be able to maintain herself an independent nation, and that such a change would be willingly granted to us by the imperial parliament in case our parliament requested it, and that under such a change the best interests of Canada and the Canadian people would be subserved; therefore we indorse and adopt the following platform:

“The political freedom and independence of Canada, to be obtained in an amicable and constitutional manner.

“The establishment of a republican form of government, with such a constitution as would be suitable to our requirements.

“Reduction in the cost of government, and strict economy in the public expenditures.

“Constitutional guarantees of full religious liberty to all denominations.

“The adoption of such legislative measures as would be necessary effectually to put down monopolies and combines.

“A more just and equitable distribution of the burden of taxation.

“Public lands to be disposed of to adult settlers.

“Appointment of public officers and civil servants by reason of merit and not to satisfy political influence.

“The cultivation of friendly relations with other countries.

“All international disputes to be settled by arbitration.

“The extension of trade and commerce by reciprocity treaties with such countries as may be desirable.”

**Miscellaneous.**—In the course of an expedition due north from Ottawa, Ont., across the height of land to Rupert’s House on James bay, by the most direct water route, Dr. Robert Bell of the Geological Survey reports the exploration of a great river whose existence had not previously been generally known.

The new river is said to be 500 miles long, much larger than the Ottawa, and is classed among the great rivers of the world; has three

large branches, one having its source north of Three Rivers, Que., another in the Lake St. John region, and the third near Lake Mistassini; its average width is over a mile, and it has expansions many miles wide; it is very deep, and flows through a low, level, clay country well adapted for agriculture. Toward its mouth, however, there are successions of great rapids which render it useless as an inland route. The primeval forest extends along the whole length of the river. It appears that the Indian name for the stream is Nottaway, the two principal branches being the Waswanapi and the McKiskan.

Early in the quarter a vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of Canada, caused by the resignation of Justice Fournier, was filled by the appointment of M. Desire Girouard.

The vast unorganized territory of the Dominion in the north and northwest has recently been set apart into provisional districts. The territory east of Hudson bay, having the province of Quebec on the south and the Atlantic on the east, is to be hereafter known as Ungava. The territory embraced in the islands of the Arctic sea is to be known as Franklin; the Mackenzie river region is to be known as Mackenzie; and the Pacific Coast territory lying north of British Columbia and west of Mackenzie, is to be known as Yukon. The extent of Ungava and Franklin is undefined. Mackenzie covers 538,600 square miles; and Yukon covers 225,000 square miles, in addition to 143,500 square miles added to Athabasca, and 470,000 to Keewatin. The total area of the Dominion is estimated at 3,456,383 square miles.

On November 25 the judgment of the superior court rendered October 30, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 860), in the celebrated case of the *Canada Revue* against Archbishop Fabre of Montreal, Que., was confirmed by the court of review, the action of the plaintiff being dismissed with costs of both courts. Judge Archibald dissented from the judgment of his colleagues, Chief Justice Tait and Judge Taschereau.

About December 1 a proclamation was issued by the government, declaring Section 14 of the Washington Treaty act of 1888 no longer in force. This section gave United States fishermen certain privileges in Canadian waters pending the adoption of the treaty negotiated in Washington in 1888. On paying a license of \$1.50 a ton, the fishermen were allowed to purchase bait and supplies in Canadian ports, and also transship their catch and crews. The treaty was rejected at Washington, but the *modus vivendi* had, nevertheless, been retained in force as an act of courtesy.

Another monument to the late Sir John A. Macdonald was unveiled at Kingston, Ont., October 23, by the present premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Speeches were delivered by the premier, by Hon. Dr. Montague, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. G. W. Ross, and others.

The monument, which stands at the main entrance to the city park, consists of a bronze statue eleven feet high, by Mr. G. Wade of London, Eng., representing Sir John in the robe of a privy councillor. It is a replica of the statue unveiled in Montreal in June (p. 400). The pedestal, built of New Brunswick granite, is 12 feet square at the base, and 15½ feet high.

On November 4 the *Banque du Peuple* of Montreal (p. 671) resumed operations, depositors at once getting twenty-five per cent of their deposits. A report submitted by a committee of the shareholders attributes the present condition of the bank wholly to inadequate supervision of its affairs on the part of the directors, several of



HON. DESIRE GIROUARD,  
PUISNE JUDGE, SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

whom had been allowed to make large overdrafts without giving security, and to the fact that no inspection of the head office and the agencies had been made for years.

A remarkable case of refusal to pay taxes was reported in November, from the township of Lowe, in Ottawa county, Que. Troops had to be sent to the locality, to aid the county officials. The cost of the expedition is to be defrayed by the municipality.

On December 21 Wm. F. McMillan, convicted of setting fire to the Osgoodby building in Toronto in January, 1895 (p. 158), was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Valuable new coal deposits have been discovered in the island, which give promise of revenue that will be of great assistance to the colony in the financial straits to which it has been reduced. They are said to cover an area of twelve by six miles, and consist of three distinct seams, one of which is ten miles long and a mile wide. The deposits are within forty miles of the water, and convenient to shipping passing through the St. Lawrence river. One of the seams is estimated to contain 12,000,000 tons, and the others are said to be equally rich.

A great number of smuggling scandals occupied the attention of the authorities in October. Many prominent people were implicated, and there were numerous arrests and convictions.

## THE WEST INDIES.

Hayti is again reported in a state of unrest, in view of the approaching election for president. Martial law was declared in Port au Prince, the capital, in the latter part of October. On Christmas eve an uprising occurred at Aux Cayes, in the southern part of the republic, which, however, was promptly suppressed. There has always been tension between the northern and southern sections of Hayti. President Hyppolite is considered as the representative of the former.

It is not only in Cuba that the Spanish government in the New World is beset with difficulties. A revolutionary conspiracy in Porto Rico was checked in December through the treachery of one of those implicated and the arrest of its leaders after a feeble show of resistance. The trouble grew out of an attempt made about a year ago by the Spanish governor-general, General Gamir, to demonetize Mexican money, the principal currency of Porto Rico. A secret order was then formed, whose members swore to fight for the independence of the colony.

Several small uprisings have been reported from San Domingo, all of which have been suppressed in the summary manner characteristic of the *régime* of President Heureaux in dealing with such attempts. Late in October a disturbance occurred near Barnica on the frontier of Hayti; but all the rebels were killed by the government troops, who gave no quarter. Again, about the middle of November, a revolutionary attempt was made in Lopez, near Santiago. Several of the malcontents were captured and summarily shot.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**

It is stated that a secret compact was ratified at the capital of Guatemala about the first week in October, to oppose any action calculated to force Guatemala into the projected union of the Central American republics (p. 676).

**THE NICARAGUA CANAL.**

The annual report of Hiram Hitchcock, president of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, was submitted to Secretary Hoke Smith in November.

The Nicaragua Canal Construction Company has been reorganized under the name of the Nicaragua Company, and is making active preparations to resume work under the contract of the old construction company with the Maritime Company.

The report of the government commission appointed early in the year to examine the route of the canal (p. 165), was published about December 1. Its findings are unfavorable to the enterprise.

The surveys hitherto made are declared to be incomplete and untrustworthy, and the estimate of the cost is said to be far too low. The commission believes that the "keystone of the whole project," the Ochoa "rock-fill" dam, has not yet been demonstrated to be practicable. Many important changes in the plans of the company are recommended, and the conclusion is reached that a more thorough survey is necessary. The commissioners suggest that congress should appropriate \$350,000 for a commission of competent engineers to make an exhaustive study of the whole scheme. Eighteen months are said to be required for such a study.

**THE PANAMA CANAL.**

The French company formed last year (Vol. 4, p. 871) has 1,800 men at work on construction, and is preparing to add to that number. In the opinion of Sir Henry Tyler, late president of the Grand Trunk railway, who recently visited Panama, there is no insuperable difficulty in the completion of the canal in six years, at a cost of \$100,000,000, by utilizing the work already done for a distance of sixteen miles from Colon and four miles from Panama. On the other hand, Mr. Colquhoun, correspondent of the *London Times*, who has recently inspected the route, estimates that, even supposing one-third of the work to have been concluded, it will cost more than \$200,000,000 to complete the entire undertaking. He declares that the Chagres river and the Culebra cut of the present Panama canal plans are insurmountable obstacles.

### COLOMBIA.

Early in November the government raised the state of siege declared in the republic at the time of the recent rebellion (p. 165). Amnesty was granted to all implicated in the rebellion except those who are charged with common crimes or who acted as leaders in organizing invading expeditions against Colombia. The cost of the rebellion is officially estimated to have been \$15,000,000.

### VENEZUELA.

The crisis between the United States and Great Britain growing out of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, is fully reviewed elsewhere (p. 786).

The only other item of interest concerns a futile attempt at revolution, which caused a few days' excitement in November. Reports as to the origin of the uprising conflict: perhaps the majority point to ex-President Rojas Paul, in exile at Curaçoa; but the truth in this respect is not known. It is, however, certain, that existing complications were taken advantage of, and facilitated the enlistment of discontented ex-officeholders and other malcontents in the attempt. A recent cabinet crisis had left four vacancies in the cabinet still unfilled; President Crespo was away at his country seat in Maracay, leaving the reins of government in the hands of Vice-President Acevedo; relations with Great Britain were strained, and similar tension was culminating in relations with Germany. The time seemed ripe. But the government discovered the plot, November 17. The great blow was to have been struck at Caracas, where policemen had been bribed to blow up with dynamite the barracks and the houses of the ministers; but the arrest of the policemen frustrated this. The rebels then declared themselves in various parts of the republic—chiefly the three coast states of Bermudez, Miranda, and Lara—but the energetic movement of the government troops caused them to surrender almost immediately, a few of their leaders escaping to the mountains. In three days after its discovery, the rebellion was practically dead.

### BRAZIL.

Toward the end of October, a plot to restore the monarchy in Brazil was discovered by the government. The headquarters of the conspiracy were in Sao Paulo, with branches in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and other cities.



**ECUADOR.**

About November 1 General Alfaro, the new executive of Ecuador (p. 679), formed a cabinet. The program of the ministry comprises the maintenance of peace with all nations, the execution of all national reforms and internal improvements compatible with modern progress, and the promotion of commerce and harmony among the republics of the New World.

**CHILE.**

A cabinet crisis, threatened for some time, occurred in the middle of October, owing to dissensions of the ministers among themselves. It lasted over a month. On November 26 the choice of a new cabinet was announced, including Oswaldo Renjifo as minister of the interior, Adolfo Guerrero as minister of foreign affairs, and Pereze Arce as minister of finance.

It is decreed that the standing army of the republic shall consist of 9,000 men; the navy will include 14 war vessels and 12 torpedo boats. The naval contingent will consist of 4,000 men.

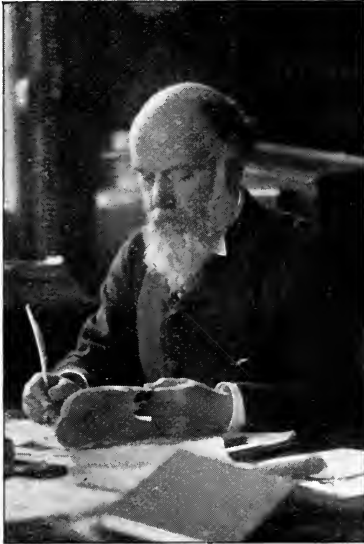
**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

**The School Question.**—All England is in heated debate over the question of support for denominational schools from public funds. This debate of religious education, which has now become the chief controversy of the time, threatens to issue with unknown results on the political arena. Its cause is the demand, led by adherents of the Church of England, for a change of the educational system and principle established by the compromise of 1870; and this demand, long in contemplation, is set forth at this time because the recent overwhelming conservative victory gives hope of its success.

In England there are now about 2,400 board schools under the authority of school boards and supported by public money, and about 14,000 voluntary schools supported by private subscription. Of these voluntary schools, whose purpose is to include denominational instruction, about 12,000 are supported by the Church of England, the others being supported chiefly by Roman Catholics or by Wesleyans.

Yet of the 4,750,000 pupils in England, only 1,750,000 are in the church schools. It is to be noted, however, that all except about sixty of the 2,400 board schools, supported by public money and therefore excluding denominational tenets, give unsectarian Bible teaching to the amount of a hymn, a short Bible reading, and the Lord's Prayer. No Bible teaching, not even the least, is required by law in any board school; it is merely permitted where the local tax-

payers appoint it. In an immense majority of localities it is desired and so appointed.



SIR JOHN E. GORST,  
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL FOR  
EDUCATION.

The board schools appear to have raised the standard of education during the twenty-five years of the present system, inasmuch as, drawing on government funds, they have better buildings and equipment, pay higher salaries, and get better teachers. Thus the voluntary or denominational schools have been compelled to increase their expenses largely in competition. This is one reason for the growing complaint from the Church of England people, and for their

demand that government support shall be extended to the denominational schools as well: in this demand the Roman Catholics join, and in a modified degree the Wesleyans. The non-conformists stoutly uphold the present system, which allows unsectarian Bible teaching in districts where the rate-payers elect it, but prohibits the use of public funds for inculcating the tenets of any church or sect.

The present government has not yet put forth any proposals on the question, but is supposed to favor the demands of the English church. Should these be embodied in a motion in parliament, it is thought that the liberals may find in the educational question some needed material for their opposition platform.

**Action on Trade Interests.**—Mr. Chamberlain as colonial secretary is bringing his well-known sagacity and energy to bear on the commercial relations of Britain and its colonies. After consultation with chief officials of Canada and the other self-governing colonies, he issued a dispatch to the colonial governors calling for an investigation, at once comprehensive and minute in details, as to

“the extent to which in each of the colonies, foreign goods have displaced or are displacing British goods, and the causes of the displacement.” Minute returns are to be made to the colonial office, with specimens of the foreign articles for inspection—these articles then to be sent to manufacturers throughout Britain for their guidance in competition. Mr. Chamberlain also seeks to open a market in England for raw products from the colonies, and thus by systematic governmental action to build up a vast intra-imperial trade. He receives universal



HON. WALTER LONG,  
PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

praise for his plan for turning the imperial power into channels so novel, far-reaching, and practically helpful.

The movement in England toward a return to protection, though not yet extensive, is decided, and is plainly increasing. Prime Minister Salisbury has even found it advisable to declare against a protective tariff. But the unsatisfactory conditions of trade in recent years, and the fearful depression of agriculture, dispose the public mind toward some change of policy; and a large conference in London, in December, passed resolutions to the effect that national industries should be protected, and that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme should be made practical by speedy

establishment of preferential trade relations between all parts of the British empire. This last is one of the planks in the platform of the National Agricultural Union, which claims 232 members in parliament pledged to support its demands whether or not the conservative party be disrupted thereby.

While the government's promises to introduce early



SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY,  
BRITISH HOME SECRETARY.

measures for relief can, of course, contemplate no directly protective methods, yet forecasts of indirect protective action are freely heard, based on some official utterances favoring a bounty on the wheat products of the United Kingdom.

**The Manchester Ship Canal.**—This great water-way, about 35 miles long, 172 feet wide, 26 feet deep, recently constructed with the intent to make inland Manchester a seaport rivalling or surpassing Liverpool, is thus far a grievous disappointment to its projectors and investors.

It was begun by a private company on an engineering estimate of \$25,000,000 as its total cost. The estimate was a blunder. The company had spent \$52,000,000, and reached the end of its borrowing power, when the city of Manchester adopted the canal as a municipal work, borrowed \$22,500,000, and finished it—making its total cost about \$75,000,000. Rich and poor alike were enthusiastic investors in it, believing in its sure profitableness to themselves and to their city. Thus far the receipts have failed to meet interest charges and operating expenses. Every inducement has been offered to merchants and shippers; tolls and dues are made very low, and many usual charges dispensed with; still the canal and its immense terminal

docks are empty of the expected crowd of great sea-going ships. Few vessels enter it other than the small steamers employed in the Manchester coasting trade.

It is not easy to see how the success of any enterprise could have a surer basis both in theory and in undeniable statistics than this canal had. Within thirty miles of Manchester townhall are three-fourths of the cotton manufacture of England, and 7,000,000 people to be fed. To the Manchester wharves this canal could bring cotton and provisions, and from those wharves it could take the manufactured goods—thus saving railway tolls and all transshipment. Foreign trade may hereafter be tempted to take this route, but as yet it utterly declines and keeps to Liverpool and transshipment. The only beneficial result hitherto for Manchester, is that the new possibility of competition has brought large reduction in railway rates from Liverpool to Manchester. On the whole, it seems that trade has its occult as well as its arithmetical laws.

**War Office Reform.**—An order-in-council, of date November 21, established a new system of army administration, aiming to embody a new principle. The official heads of the great departments, heretofore satellites of the commander-in-chief, are now made directly responsible to the secretary of state: this is at least the theory; though it is pointed out that it is so modified by certain exceptions deemed necessary, that there remains possible in practice a centralization of power in the commander-in-chief.

The system of 1888 contemplated only two great officers—the commander-in-chief with a great variety of important functions, and the financial secretary. The new system assigns six great officers—commander-in-chief, adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, inspector-general of fortifications, inspector-general of ordnance, and financial secretary. The control of all purely military movements and operations, with all functions naturally involved therein, remains with the commander-in-chief.

**The New Poet Laureate.**—Among the honors conferred by the queen at the New Year was the appointment of Alfred Austin as poet laureate, who thus succeeds to the office rendered vacant by the death of Lord Tennyson on October 6, 1892.

AUSTIN, ALFRED, poet, dramatist, critic, essayist, novelist, and journalist, was born at Headingley, near Leeds, May 30, 1835. His father was a merchant and magistrate. His parents were Roman Catholics, and his early studies were at Stonyhurst College, and at St. Mary's College, Oscott. In 1853 he took his degree at the University of London, and was called to the bar in 1857. To the profes-

sion of law, however, he has given small attention, having applied himself continuously to literature. He has long held a respectable place among prose writers as a vigorous critic and a racy polemic essayist, and has gained actual distinction in journalistic work. His stanch and able tory advocacy would naturally gain the regard of the present premier.

As a writer of poetry Mr. Austin is not considered original, creative, or thrilling: his tone is pleasant, well-modulated, occasionally charming. He can doubtless make a good poem to order on occasion, as a poet laureate should; and he may be considered as fully reaching the average rank of his predecessors since Dryden in that office, if Wordsworth and Tennyson be excepted. His competitors for the place could really scarcely be considered but by their personal friends. Several of them have indeed done work of surprising promise, but unaccountably their work of commanding power lingers. Two others have earned world-wide fame by their high mastery in poesy—Algeron Swinburne and William Morris; but William Morris is a socialist—if any one knows what that is; and Swinburne, he of the magical meters, early went wading, alas! in a pool of mud—and any one may know what that amounts to.

**Balfour Sentenced.**—The trial of Jabez Spencer Balfour, formerly member of parliament for Burnley (Vol. 4, pp. 198 and 647), ended with a second conviction on November 20. He was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment—seven years for each conviction. Justice has thus at last overtaken one of the greatest defrauders of modern times.

**Ireland.**—*Mr. Healy Expelled from the Parliamentary Committee.*—This expulsion, which took effect November 14, is attributed to Mr. Sexton, with Messrs. McCarthy and Dillon, as the natural result of Mr. Healy's bitter attack on their leadership, which had endangered the unity of the party. Mr. Healy will remain in the Irish party, but as an independent member. It is not expected that this action will materially affect the Irish political situation.

**Free-Love and Marriage.**—In October the case of Edith Lanchester brought into discussion in England the new socialist theories of the relation between the sexes. The young woman, now 24 years old, of a respectable and prosperous family, and well educated at institutions of high grade by her father, imbibed socialist principles, and some years ago left her home for a residence in the working-class district of Battersea, having a small income of her own, to which she added by work. She became a strong and eloquent public advocate of socialism, and was made a socialist candidate for the London school board.

For two years she had evidently been much interested in John Sullivan, a workingman inferior to her in breeding and education. Her father, however, made no objec-

tion to their marriage; but when she declared that she intended to act on extreme socialist principles, dispensing with the formality of marriage in forming their new relation, her parents took steps to prevent this. They consulted a specialist in mental disorders, on whose advice she was taken to an insane asylum as a monomaniac. Sullivan appealed to the commissioners in lunacy, who, after examining her according to law, reported that they discovered no signs of lunacy, and ordered her set at liberty.

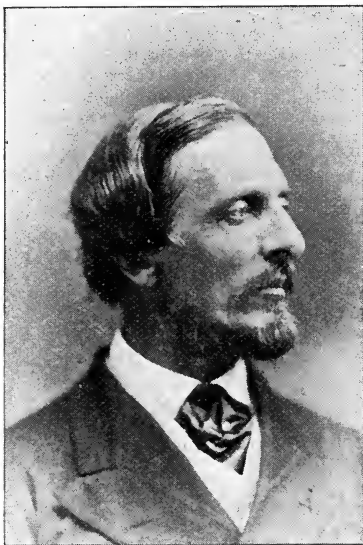
As to the right, also as to the judiciousness of the parents' action, opinions differ: their legal right, however, to take a course which would bring a decision by the commissioners is generally conceded. Equally general is the opinion that the young woman's act is foolish, and the man's acceptance of her sacrifice abominably selfish. Even the official organ of socialism, *Justice*, though fully accepting her theories

of marriage, declares her course useless and harmful in applying her theories by her own individual action "regardless of the harm which [her] behavior may do to others," inasmuch as "we are living in the world as it is."

**Lord Sackville's Case Recalled.**—Lord Sackville, British minister to the United States, 1881–89, issued during the quarter a pamphlet which is a curiosity in diplomatic annals.

It comprises fifty-two pages, and is entitled "My Mission to the United States, '81-'89," "printed for private distribution." About 100 copies are said to have been printed. It is a complaint of ill treatment, a sweeping accusation against American statesmen, and a disparagement of American politics in general as selfish and mercenary—all set forth by way of statements of occurrences connected with

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THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN,  
BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

several episodes in the writer's diplomatic career in this country. The doleful testimony of this sufferer is that he found the leaders of both political parties to be, not statesmen who were trustworthy through their adhesion to their professed principles, but mere politicians of a low type, always truckling to the Irish vote; ready to stoop to any trick; either actually hating England by reason of their ignorant sympathy with "oppressed Ireland," or deeming it their best policy to curry favor with the vulgar crowd by appearing to hate the mother country. He found it impossible to procure from the United States government the application of restraints, called for under international law, to men who were actively and almost publicly fomenting and organizing in this country conspiracy and rebellion in Ireland; no administration dared let itself be known as thus interfering with the enemies of England. Lord Sackville deliberately declares that at this time his life was in danger from Fenian assassins. He found that neither England nor Canada could get justice done from the United States in the early Bering sea negotiations, because the Alaska fur corporation "was rich and influential in both houses of congress."

The famed Murchison letter, with Lord Sackville's summary dismissal from the country—on account of his answer to it, advocating President Cleveland's re-election as the candidate most likely to be friendly to England—naturally is his most grievous memory, and calls forth his bitterest denunciations against President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard who first requested his recall, and, when that was not granted, sent him home as an unendurable meddler. He alludes to Mr. Bayard as "the perpetrator of these degrading acts of political trickery."

This pamphlet is of little consequence, inasmuch as the issues which it treats are dead: it is an unpleasant ghost story. We may well be sorry that this particular diplomat—doubtless an estimable gentleman in his private character—should have had such a disagreeable experience with us. Also, the style in which he expresses himself suggests certain qualities in his natural disposition which might easily have occasioned his departure out of diplomatic life in this or any other country. Yet it may be wise for the United States as a nation to take some heed on the points urged against it by even such an ungenial critic.

**Miscellaneous.**—The queen-in-council at Windsor, on December 12, formally prorogued parliament to February 11, 1896.

Announcement was made near the end of October that Princess Maud of Wales, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, is betrothed to Prince Karl, second son of Prince Frederick, who is heir-apparent to the throne of Denmark. The announcement follows the return of the Princess of Wales with her two daughters from Copenhagen after a long visit to her parents, the king and queen of Denmark. Princess Maud was born November 26, 1869; Prince Karl, August 3, 1872.



A second son was born to the Duke of York, at Sandringham Hall on December 14.

Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, explains his recent resignation of the post of lord warden of the *Cinque Ports* as occasioned by his intention to make his residence at his place in Ireland at the close of his diplomatic career next summer, and by his consequent inability to fulfil the duties of lord warden.

The battle-ship *Victorious* was launched at the Chatham dockyard on October 19.

The ship is 390 feet long, 75 feet beam, 27½ feet draught. The armament is to be four breech-loading 46-ton guns, twelve 6-inch quick-fire guns, sixteen 12-pounders, and several 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns and Maxims; also five torpedo tubes, of which four are to be submerged.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

**The Carmaux Strike.**—Carmaux, in the department of Tarn, southwestern France, has recently witnessed scenes which recall those of the great strike of 1892 (Vol. 2, pp. 245 and 365). The glassworkers' strike, which began during the summer, of which some mention was made last quarter (p. 697), continued over three months. As in the case of the struggle of three years ago, the chief importance of the strike of 1895 lay in its relation to the socialist movement in France. In both cases, politics were involved; but in 1895 there was little of the violence that marked the earlier struggle.

The cause of the strike of 1895 was the refusal of the employers to reinstate two employes dismissed for absenting themselves in order to attend a meeting in another city. About 1,300 men went out. The men afterward offered to end the strike, even without exacting reinstatement of their two comrades, for whose support they voted to provide through assessments; but M. Ressayguier, manager of the works, then imposed additional conditions which the men would not accept. On October 15 M. Ressayguier was fired at in the street, and slightly wounded. Socialist papers throughout the country kept up a constant agitation; and the cause of the strikers was championed in the chamber, notably by M. Jaurès, deputy for Tarn, a distinguished scholar, who spoke with moderation and counselled arbitration. Early in November the prime minister, M. Bourgeois, requested M. Ressayguier and the strikers to submit their differences to arbitration; but, while the men agreed to do so, the director of the glass works refused. A government commissioner was sent to investigate; and, on his advice, it is said, the men finally, toward the middle of November, intimated their intention of presenting themselves at the works for employment, and of laying the foundation of glass works for the blowers themselves. M. Bourgeois sanctioned a grant of 20,000 francs by the Paris municipality to the men who were unable to secure re-employment.

**British Shipbuilding Strike.**—A great strike, involving altogether over 60,000 men, seriously hampering the coal and iron trade, and jeopardizing the important national industry of shipbuilding by giving exceptional facilities to foreign competitors at a time when rivalry is becoming acute, began in the shipyards at Belfast, Ireland, October 11, but soon spread to the great yards on the Clyde in Scotland.



GERALD BALFOUR,  
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

The origin of the conflict was the dispute over the wages of a few engineers in Harland & Wolff's yard in Belfast. When times were bad two years ago, their wages were cut down two shillings a week, with the understanding that the reduction should be made good when business improved. Times being better, the engineers asked to have their wages restored to the former level. The employers refused, on the ground that they had taken contracts at so low rates that they could not raise wages.

During the first week in November the Clyde builders became involved in the struggle, not as the result of any local grievance—for it seems that the relation between masters and men was there friendly, and that a future advance in wages had been

practically arranged for—but as the result of an agreement whereby the Clyde masters were bound to stand by the Belfast masters in all labor disputes. At the request of the latter, a partial lockout was declared on the Clyde, the result being a general strike.

Earnest efforts were made toward settlement. The chief secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, was asked by the government to use his good offices to that end; but the masters were opposed to government interference. However, about December 15, a conference between employers and employés was arranged. Lord James of Hereford presided; and terms of settlement were agreed upon, to be submitted to the ballot of the men at Belfast and Glasgow. The terms were that the Clyde engineers should get an advance of a shilling a week, to go into effect immediately, and receive another shilling increase, beginning in February, 1896. The Belfast men were to receive a shilling a week advance, beginning in February, with the understanding that there should be no change in the rate of compensation for six months thereafter.

These terms were rejected by the men, and all hopes of a compromise for the time being crushed. Public opinion throughout Great Britain against the action of the Clyde masters is marked.

**Arbitration.**—Dr. von Bötticher, the German imperial minister of the interior, introduced in the Reichstag, December 16, a bill providing for creation of a chamber composed of artisans and employers, the duty of which shall be to decide trade disputes.

## GERMANY.

An important congress of social democrats was held in Breslau, beginning on October 6. The agrarian program published in August (p. 699), in which the right to landed property was recognized to some extent, failed altogether to gain a majority.

The government is steadily continuing its campaign of repression against the socialists (p. 698). One of the most striking incidents of the proceedings at Breslau was the rejoinder of Herr Liebknecht to the anti-socialist utterances of the emperor on September 2, the anniversary of the battle of Sedan. Herr Liebknecht said:

“The highest authority in the land insults us; let us take up the challenge. No matter what he may be who throws dirt at us, he can not touch us, for we are above his insults. The socialists now number more millions than there were thousands in Lassalle’s time, and it is idle to curtail suffrage as a weapon against them. The violation of universal suffrage would be equivalent to the death-warrant of the imperial government.”

For these words, Herr Liebknecht was sentenced to four months’ imprisonment by the criminal court at Breslau. A raid made by the police upon the offices of socialist papers and the residences of socialists in Berlin toward the end of November, revealed documents of such a character that the public prosecutor decided at once to close the headquarters of the election unions of the socialists. Formal actions were instituted against several of the socialist leaders. However, the Reichstag, on December 9, without debate, resolved to suspend during the present session all legal actions against socialist members charged with *lèse-majesté*. During the preceding four months the prosecutions for *lèse-majesté* ending in convictions had numbered fifty-six.

Simultaneously with the gathering at Breslau, a congress of the people’s party (*Volkspartei*), composed mainly of southern German democrats belonging to the liberal bourgeois class, was held in Munich, Bavaria.

The *Volkspartei* is an evolutionist rather than a revolutionist party. It expects the reorganization of society through the slow, quiet, and sure elaboration of successive reforms, which must be attained lawfully and without violence.

Officers of the new Reichstag were chosen December 4, as follows: President, Baron Buol von Berenberg, re-elected; first vice-president, Herr Schmidt, Richter radical; second vice-president, Herr Spahn, clerical.

About December 9 Herr von Köller, Prussian minister of the interior, retired, being succeeded by Baron von der Recke, governor of the province of Düsseldorf, who is described as an independent. Chancellor von Hohenlohe declared that Von Köller's resignation was due to misunderstandings from which it was impossible to find any other issue, and it was not caused by his advocacy of anti-socialist repression or any kindred question.

The action of the 53d United States congress in adopting a differential duty discriminating against the bounty-supported German exporter of sugar, was soon followed by the prohibition of imports into Germany of American cattle and meat products, professedly on considerations of public health (Vol. 4, p. 778). This action on the part of Germany has since been followed by the burdening of American insurance companies doing business in Germany with conditions which President Cleveland in his annual message to congress described as "new and unforeseen," and which have been so vexatious as to lead to the renouncing by those companies of their concessions from the German government. Retaliatory action against German companies is contemplated in the United States; but negotiations are in progress which may lead to a compromise.

The notorious "Jew-baiter," Rector Ahlwardt, attempted to institute an anti-Semitic campaign in the United States. He spoke for the first time in Cooper Union, New York city, December 2, to a small audience, but was then, and has since been, received with little favor. On December 21 the Democratic Anti-Semitic Union in Berlin disavowed responsibility for his campaign or utterances in America.

Baron von Hammerstein, the absconding ex-editor of the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (p. 699), was arrested near Athens, Greece, December 27.

## FRANCE.

**A New Ministry.**—The third French republic has now its thirty-fourth ministry, and, for the first time in its his-

tory, finds itself face to face with radicalism in office, and that with the support of socialism. On October 28 the Ribot ministry formed in January, 1895 (p. 187), was defeated by a coalition between the extreme revolutionary faction and the so-called conservatives of the right. This occurred as the result of a debate on an interpellation with regard to the Southern railway scandal brought forward by M. Rouanet, a socialist republican, and a journalist by profession, who declared that the scandal had compromised the good repute of parliament. It was this same railway question which led to the overthrow of M. Dupuy's cabinet in January, 1895 (p. 182).

M. Rouanet had charged that certain senators and deputies, among them Senator Edmond Magnier, had received large shares of the profits of the South of France Railway Syndicate, which was organized by the late Baron Reinach of Panama canal notoriety. A magisterial investigation had already resulted in the conviction, imprisonment, and fining of M. Magnier. M. Rouanet insisted on full



M. BOURGEOIS,  
NEW PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.

explanations from the minister of justice. Two members of the right having followed with similar speeches, M. Trarieux, minister of justice, asserted that whenever the government believed they had detected guilty persons they had prosecuted them. He proceeded to give certain explanations, and demanded a vote of confidence. A resolution declaring that members of parliament should not be permitted to participate in financial syndicates, was unanimously carried. M. Rouanet then moved a resolution demanding that full light should be thrown on the affair, and all the guilty parties prosecuted, and that the report of the expert should be communicated to the chamber. This was opposed by the premier, but carried by 311 to 210 votes. The majority against the government included 28 moderates, 14 constitutionalists—the "rallied"—139 radicals, 55 socialists, and 47 reactionaries. The minority comprised 171 moderates, 12 constitutionalists, and five reactionaries.

The members of the ministry at once withdrew, and proceeded to

tender their resignations to the president, who accepted them. The chamber then adjourned for a week.

M. Bourgeois, radical, succeeded in forming a new cabinet, which was completed November 1 with the exception of the ministry of the colonies, which portfolio had been offered to M. Leveillé, but was accepted on November 4 by M. Pierre Paul Guieyesse, republican. The list, which includes four radicals besides M. Bourgeois, stands as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—M. Bourgeois.  
 Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Berthelot.  
 Minister of War—M. Cavaignac.  
 Minister of Marine—M. Lockroy.  
 Minister of Finance—M. Doumer.  
 Minister of Justice and Worship—M. Ricard.  
 Minister of the Colonies—M. Guieyesse.  
 Minister of Public Instruction—M. Combes.  
 Minister of Public Works—M. Guyot-Descaigne.  
 Minister of Commerce—M. Mesureur.  
 Minister of Agriculture—M. Viger.

BOURGEOIS, LÉON VICTOR AUGUSTE, was born in Paris May 21, 1851. Summarized, his political career has been as follows: Secretary-general of the prefect of the Seine, 1885; prefect of *Haute Garonne*, 1885; director of communal affairs in the ministry of the interior and prefect of police, 1887; returned a member of the chamber of deputies for the first time at a by-election, 1888; under-secretary of state under Minister Floquet, 1888; re-elected member of the chamber, 1889; minister of public instruction (cabinets of MM. de Freycinet and Loubet), 1892; minister of justice, cabinet of M. Ribot, December, 1892, and January, 1893; re-elected in 1893 by 8,585 votes. no candidate running against him.

The policy of the new ministry was announced November 4.

It contemplated a searching examination into the railway scandals; prohibition of senators or deputies from serving as directors in any companies having contracts with the state, under penalty of losing their seats; the submitting to arbitration the questions involved in the glassworkers' strike at Carmaux (p. 937); modification of the treaty with Madagascar; creation of a colonial army; levying of a progressive probate tax; and the imposition of a general income tax "to correct the anti-democratic inequalities in the fiscal system." Foreign relations were to remain unchanged.

A division has occurred in the ranks of French socialists, with the result that two socialist congresses were held this year in France, one at Limoges and another at Troyes. The Limoges congress, which met the last week in September, represented about 2,000 workmen's unions, all opposed to the parliamentary socialism of Jules Guesde, and leaning toward violent methods. The Guesdists, who form the organized socialist party, met at Troyes.

Émile Arton, the notorious Panama lobbyist, who disappeared from Paris at the time of the great scandal in 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 369), was arrested in London, Eng., November 14. The request of the French government for his extradition for various crimes of forgery and fraud, of which he had been convicted, was granted. He was connected with Baron Reinach and Dr. Cornelius Herz, as a medium between bribers and bribed in the Panama canal case.

The reorganization of the council of the Legion of Honor was completed in December (p. 700), General D'Auerstadt succeeding General Fevrier as grand chancellor.

The anarchist Bouteilhe (p. 697), about October 1, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs.

### ITALY.

Under the management of Finance Minister Baron Sonnino, Italy seems at last to have turned the corner of her financial difficulties. The budget presented November 25 was unique in the history of similar Italian papers, in that it showed a surplus.

The complete accounts for 1894-5 showed a notable improvement on the figures submitted in December last; that the corrected budget of 1895-6 showed a surplus of 1,270,000 *lire*; and that the estimates for 1896-7 presented an effective surplus of 802,000 *lire*. The statistics of trade and industry, he said, were most consoling. Other satisfactory symptoms were the increased yield from the taxes on articles of consumption, the improved railway receipts, and the expansion of the deposits in postoffice savings banks.

King Carlos I. of Portugal, who had contemplated visiting the king and queen of Italy on the occasion of his recent trip to various European courts, abandoned his intention on learning that it would offend the Pope, it being intimated to him that should he visit the Quirinal he could not expect to be received at the Vatican. As a result, Italy has suspended diplomatic relations with Portugal until, to use the sarcastic words of Premier Crispi, "she recovers her independence in international politics."

At the end of December the state of siege declared in Sicily in January, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 205), as a result of the socialistic and revolutionary disturbances which began in the latter part of 1893, was raised. No further trouble is feared from the plottings of the *Fasci dei Lavoratori* (laborers' unions) and other secret socialistic bodies, to which the disorder was largely due.

Violent earthquake shocks were felt in Rome November 1. The convent of Santa Maria Maggiore and several palaces and public buildings were seriously damaged.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In political, social, and religious affairs the two portions of the dual empire stand in marked contrast to each



DR. KARL LÜGER,  
ANTI-SEMITIC LEADER IN VIENNA.

other. In Hungary, Christian and Jew, Protestant and Catholic, are equal before the law, which recognizes no distinctions of church or creed. In Austria, on the other hand, the trend is toward religious absolutism. The anti-Semitic agitation has assumed vast proportions. At the municipal elections in Vienna, early in October, the anti-Semitic party secured control of the city council; and on the 29th of the month the council elected Dr. Karl Lüger, the anti-Semitic leader in the Reichsrath, as

burgomaster. The emperor, however, refused to confirm the election. On November 13 Dr. Lüger was again chosen by the council to fill the office, receiving an overwhelming majority. Accordingly the government took action, and, for the second time within the year, dissolved the municipal council of Vienna by imperial decree (p. 442). This action caused much irritation among both anti-Semites and clericals, and several stormy scenes occurred in the Reichsrath. A large anti-Semite meeting in the *Prater*, on December 2, was dispersed with some difficulty by the police, whereupon the paraders marched through the streets. Their leaders were arrested. The new premier, Count Badeni, is determined to combat anti-Semitism to the utmost.

The program of the party is reactionary. It provides that all Jews shall be expelled and excluded from the municipal service; that



no Jews shall be allowed to make contracts with the municipal government, and that all such contracts now existing shall be cancelled; and that the public schools, which are supported by a general tax, shall no longer be open to Jewish children. The program also discriminates against Protestants. No more Protestant teachers will be allowed in the schools, and the whole system of public instruction will be put into the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy as completely as it was before the liberal legislation of 1868.

Another point of contrast between Austria and Hungary is found in the privileges accorded to women. In Austria an appeal for the higher education of women has just been denied by the imperial government; while, almost simultaneously, Hungary has decreed the free admission of women even to the highest institutions of learning.

About the middle of October, the government abolished the state of siege which had been declared in Prague, Bohemia, in September, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 601), when riotous demonstrations of the Young Czechs were causing much trouble. The new Bohemian diet elected in November has a majority for the Young Czech party.

All the so-called religious bills which have lately been the subject of agitation in Hungary, have now become law. The new civil marriage law went into force October 1; and the first ceremony performed on that day was made the occasion of a demonstration by a large crowd.



COUNT CASIMIR BADENI,  
AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

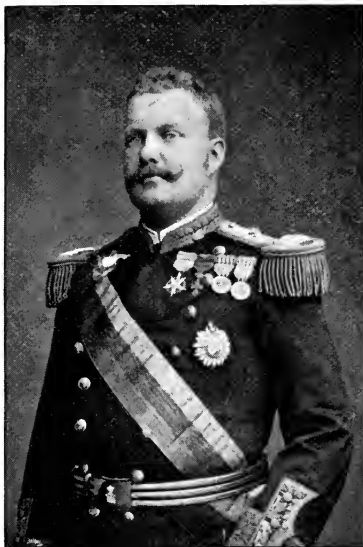
## PORTUGAL.

King Carlos I. started at the beginning of October on a visit to the courts of Spain, Germany, and Great Britain. He was received most cordially, ample festivities being arranged during his stay at each capital. His original intention of visiting King Humbert at Rome had to be abandoned owing to conflicting claims of Pope and king (p. 943). Had he visited the Quirinal, the probable result would have been not only the refusal of the Pope to receive him, but the recall of the papal nuncio to Portugal, which would have led to grave international complications.

CARLOS I., king of Portugal, is thirty-two years of age, the eldest

son of the late King Louis and Queen Maria Pia, sister to King Humbert I. of Italy. Through his grandfather he is descended from the famous Saxe-Coburg family which has spread its branches into so many European dynasties. He married in 1886 the Princess Amélie, eldest daughter of the late Comte de Paris, and came to the throne in 1889 on the death of his father.

The parliamentary reform begun early in the year (p. 191) has now been advanced by a reorganization of the house of peers.



CARLOS I., KING OF PORTUGAL.

by Yarrow & Company of London, Eng. On an experimental trip she attained a speed of  $29\frac{3}{4}$  knots (about  $34\frac{1}{4}$  miles) an hour over the measured mile, and during part of the run went at a speed of over thirty knots an hour, the first vessel to reach that distinction.

The *Sokol* is 190 feet long; 18 feet 6 inches beam; horse-power over 4,000. She is a twin-screw vessel, with triple compound engines, supplied with steam from eight water-tube boilers. Her hull is of nickel steel; aluminum has been used in construction, where practicable, to save weight; and the same object is aimed at in the use of high-class bronzes in the engines.

The chamber of peers will henceforth consist of ninety members nominated for life, in addition to those peers who are at present members by hereditary right. The nominated peers may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifications are to be imposed. The elective portion of the chamber ceases to exist.

## RUSSIA.

On November 15 a daughter was born to the czar and czarina. She was christened Olga.

The fastest vessel afloat is now said to be the Russian torpedo-boat *Sokol* (Russian for *Hawk*), built

**BELGIUM.**

Brussels was declared a seaport by royal decree on October 19. A canal is to be constructed at an estimated cost of 35,000,000 francs (\$7,000,000), which will enable vessels of 2,000 tons' burden to discharge their cargoes at the wharves of the city.

On November 17 the communal elections took place, resulting in considerable gains to the clericals and socialists.

M. Boique, head of the water department of Brussels, was deliberately murdered on October 16 by a discharged employé of the water service.

**SWITZERLAND.**

On November 3 the voters of the Swiss Republic, in a *referendum*, declared decisively against centralization of the military power, by rejecting the bill, passed by the federal legislature in June, transferring the organization and management of the army from the cantonal governments to the federal authorities.

The bill, which passed the legislature by a vote of 111 to 9, provided that federal districts were to take the place of cantons for military purposes, and that each regiment should be composed of Swiss citizens without distinction of canton, while the task of equipment now conducted by the cantons was to pass to the central government.

The tendency of the bill was to reduce the cantons, for military purposes, to a condition very much like that of the French prefectures; but its most objectionable feature was felt to lie in its general tendency toward centralization. The "state rights" feeling asserted itself in the large majority against the bill.

**NORWAY AND SWEDEN.**

In the early part of October King Oscar finally accepted the resignation of the ultra-Norwegian cabinet of M. Stang; and on October 14 a coalition ministry was announced, with Dr. Hagerup as premier. The real head of the cabinet, however, is said to be M. Sverdrup, the minister of worship, who represents a party which oscillates between conservatives and radicals, though tending toward the latter. Its policy is to maintain the Scandinavian union of 1814. The premier belongs to the right, as do the ministers of public works and of national defense. The ministers of finance and of the interior and the secre-

tary of the department of revision are members of the left, and the minister of public worship is a moderate. Each of the three parties has a representative in the Norwegian delegation in the council of state at Stockholm.

A commission composed of representatives of both members of the union, is to attempt a settlement of the differences between them. It will sit alternately in the two capitals and under the alternate presidency of a Norwegian and a Swede.

### BULGARIA.

A second son was born to Prince Ferdinand on November 17, and was named Cyril, receiving the title of Prince of Preslava.

The report of the parliamentary commission investigating the acts of the ministry of the late M. Stambouloff, was published late in November.

It accuses the deceased minister and his colleagues of all manner of abuses of power in the matter of personal liberty and electoral rights and in the application of state funds. The report calls upon the *sobranje* to impeach eight of M. Stambouloff's former colleagues, and to take proceedings to obtain pecuniary restitution from the heirs of the late premier and of Colonel Mutkuroff, ex-regent (p. 590).

### ROUMANIA.

The Catargi-Carp coalition ministry formed early in 1892 resigned office on October 15, owing to dissensions among themselves and manifestations of popular discontent with the government's policy of adhesion to the Triple Alliance. The premier, M. Catargi, was anxious to limit the influence of the *Dreibund*; but his colleague, M. Carp, leaned strongly toward Austria and Germany, and in this policy was supported by the king.

A new coalition ministry took office October 16, with M. Sturdza, leader of the national liberals, as premier. It is composed of Junimists (young conservatives) and national liberals, the latter forming the small opposition of thirty in parliament.

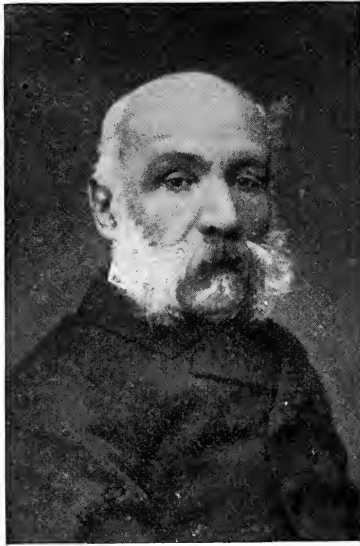
### MONTENEGRO.

Hitherto, in the 500 years of its existence, Montenegro, which is considered the most warlike of the Balkan states, has had no regular army. The forces of the state have been simply the state itself under arms, every man except the Mussulman inhabitants of Dulcigno, who are ex-

empted on payment of a special tax, being liable to serve in time of war. Even the women have done their part in campaigns by performing the duties of a commissariat. It is now, however, announced that Prince Nicholas has decided to found a standing army, and barracks for its accommodation are being erected. The present condition of the principality is peaceful, contrasting favorably with that of Macedonia and Albania.

### GREECE.

Negotiations for an arrangement of the foreign debt have been reopened with the bondholders in London, Paris, and Berlin (p. 448). The government of M. Delyannis has accepted the principle that the surplus from the revenues specifically assigned for certain payments to the bondholders shall also be appropriated for their benefit.



THEODOR DELYANNIS,  
PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE.



## INDIA.

**The Opium Question.**—At a conference held in London, Eng., in December, at which several members of parliament were present, a resolution was unanimously passed, condemning the conduct of the recent opium commission (p. 423), as follows:

“This conference calls upon the government to prohibit the export of opium from India to China, and so bring to an end our national connection with a trade the one aim of which is to multiply opium-smokers, that is to say the victims of a habit which the royal commission acknowledged in its report to be universally condemned in India, which the Japanese will not tolerate under any pretext in their country, which has wrought untold degradation in China, and which brings our national action into direct opposition to the Christian Church.”

**Mutiny in Goa.**—A military revolt in Goa, the Portuguese possession in India, occupied the attention of the Lisbon government in September, October, and November. It started September 14 with the mutiny of a regiment of troops, who objected to being sent to Mozambique in East Africa. They were told by the officials that they were being sent merely as a relief, but suspected that they were to be called upon to fight the natives in rebellion there under Chief Gungunhana. (This chief was signally defeated by Portuguese troops on November 15.)

The mutinous battalion, after seizing some munitions of war at Goa, fled to the open country, and intrenched themselves among the thickly wooded hills; and the revolt spread until it included most of the natives and the soldiers of the entire Goanese standing army. The governor-general of Goa offered the mutineers full amnesty on condition of disarming; but they declined the offer, and continued their depredations at various points. The governor-general was recalled by the home government; and an expeditionary force of 700 cavalry, infantry, and artillery was dispatched from Lisbon under command of the king's brother, the Duke of Oporto, besides troops from Mozambique. The force arrived November 12; and by the first week in December the mutiny had been crushed without much fighting. An offer of assistance from British India—where the moral effect of the mutiny, in case it should be successful, was feared—was declined by Portugal.

Goa is a strip of territory on the west coast of India, comprising 2,365 square miles, with a population of a little over 475,000.

Mohammed Akram Khan, British agent at Cabul, the

capital of Afghanistan, was killed about November 1 by a messenger of the agency, who ran *amuck* because of being punished by the agent's son. The agent's son was also fatally wounded, and the messenger was finally killed by bystanders.

### CHINA.

**The Dungan Rebellion.**—The insurrection in north-west China, already noted (p. 711), proved a most formidable uprising. It affected not only Kan-Soo, in the extreme west, but extended to Shensi and other provinces, and involved, it was said, as many as 800,000 men. In some features it recalled the last Mohammedan uprising, which broke out in 1862 and lasted about seventeen years. "Dungan" (or "Tungan") is probably derived from a Turkish word meaning "convert," and is loosely applied to all Mohammedan settlers from Kashgar to the verge of the Great Wall of China.

The uprising of 1895 was encouraged by the disturbed condition of the country following on the demoralization produced by the war with Japan; but its immediate cause was an act of oppression by a Chinese official, namely, the imprisonment, in March, of the Imam of a Mohammedan village, by the district magistrate of Hochow, a city about 150 miles southeast of Lanchau-fu, the capital of Kan-Soo. The rebellion rapidly spread. In May General Tung Fusiang was sent with 25,000 Chinese troops to the province; but, in spite of his defeat of the rebels in several skirmishes in the vicinity of Lanchau-fu, the latter gained fresh adherents, and captured important points. General Ma, the leader of the insurgents, finally invested Lanchau-fu, which was said to be garrisoned by about 10,000 troops. General Tung, marching to raise the siege of the capital, was met by General Ma about fifty miles from the city; and, after a battle said to have lasted three days, was signally defeated. News of this battle reached us early in October. Toward the end of November it was reported that the Chinese general had suffered another defeat, at Hsian, and that the rebels were masters of half of Kan-Soo. A month later the tables seem to have been completely turned; and the rebellion was reported crushed. Further news from that remote region will soon, it is hoped, throw more light on the progress of hostilities. China was reported to be about to ask for Russian assistance in putting down the rebellion.

**The Tsung-Li-Yamen.**—There are hints of some

change coming over the spirit of Chinese administration. The chief function of the Tsung-Li-Yamen—that of managing the foreign affairs of the empire—has, according to a report received in early December, been virtually transferred to the new ministry of war. The control of the provincial arsenals, hitherto vested in the local viceroys, has also been transferred to the new ministry. Under the old system, the viceroy was practically an independent ruler. By now centralizing control of her fighting energy, China has taken a marked step toward removing one great cause of her weakness.

An important concession for the construction of a railroad from tide water to Peking has been granted to an American syndicate in which Senator Brice of Ohio, ex-Secretary of State J. W. Foster, and others are said to be interested.

### JAPAN.

An important political step—virtually the introduction of purely party government into Japan, where the ministry has heretofore held itself responsible to the emperor—has recently been taken at Tokio. It is a coalition between Prime Minister Ito and Count Itagaki, the leader of the liberals, and assures to the government the added support of a well-organized party in the parliamentary session which began December 28.

### AUSTRALASIA.

A contest of importance has recently been waged between the two branches of the legislature of New South Wales, over the question of direct taxation. It will be remembered that the budget proposed by Premier Reid in May (p. 451) looked toward the removal of taxes from all imports except narcotics and intoxicating liquors, and the imposition, instead, of a land and income tax. Mr. Reid however proposed an extensive system of exemptions, including incomes up to £300 a year and land to the unimproved value of £475. The exemption from income tax was practically accepted without much discussion. The legislative council, however, in October, refused to accept the land-tax exemption clause, which had passed the assembly, on the ground of the odious class discrimination which it virtually involved. It was argued that of the 142,000 landowners in the colony, fully 90,000 would be exempted, and that the law would thus throw the bur-



den of public expense on a relatively small portion of the community.

However, about December 1, a compromise was reached as a result of conferences between the two houses.

The Federation Enabling act drafted in February, 1895 (p. 203), finally passed the New South Wales legislature November 13. About a month later it also went through the legislatures of South Australia and Victoria. The three colonies mentioned can now proceed to elect delegates, ten each, to a convention for the drafting of a federal constitution.

Lord Lamington, M. P. for north St. Pancras, a well-known traveller in the Orient, succeeded Sir Henry Norman in October as governor of Queensland; and Colonel Gerard Smith, a prominent English banker and business man, formerly groom-in-waiting to the queen, followed Sir Wm. Robinson in a similar capacity in Western Australia.

## THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

The Pacific Cable Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000 all paid in, was incorporated December 16.

The company will construct and operate an electric submarine cable between San Francisco, Cal., and Hawaii. The stock is divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. The shareholders and incorporators are: Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewett of New York city, 1,000 shares; Colonel Fred Grant, 1,900 shares; G. M. Dodge, 1,000 shares; D. O. Mills, 1,500 shares; Wager Swayne, 500 shares; James J. Hill of St. Paul, Minn., 500 shares; Z. S. Spaulding of San Francisco, 2,500 shares; John H. Browning of Tenafly, N. J., 1,000 shares; Mason W. Tyler of Jersey City, N. J., 1,000 shares. The principal office of the company will be in San Francisco.

Public worship was resumed in the churches of Honolulu September 22 after three weeks' suspension (p. 637); and the public schools were reopened a week or so later, no further danger from cholera being apprehended.

Mr. F. M. Hatch of Honolulu in November succeeded Mr. W. R. Castle as Hawaiian minister at Washington. Mr. Castle had consented to hold office for only six months.



## AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

**The Crisis in the Transvaal.**—For many months dissatisfaction of the Uitlanders (foreign residents) with the condition of political affairs in the South African (Transvaal) republic had been growing in intensity; and toward the end of December there was an insurrection



RT. HON. CECIL J. RHODES,  
PRIME MINISTER OF THE CAPE COLONY.

against the Boer government. The grievances of the Uitlanders were chiefly that though they constituted a majority of the population and contributed nearly all the revenue of the state, they had no voice in the legislation, no burgher rights; and that no subvention was given out of the public treasury to any schools save those in which the Dutch language was used. In Johannesburg, centre of the richest gold-mining region in the republic, a city of 60,000 inhabitants, the Uitlanders were actively preparing for an uprising; and Dr.

Jameson, administrator of Bechuanaland for the South Africa Chartered Company, was invited to invade the territory and provide a nucleus of a disciplined force for the insurgents. Jameson, at the head of 700 armed men drawn from the military police of Bechuanaland, crossed the frontier about December 29, and marched toward Johannesburg. The Boer government, fully informed of the movements of the malcontents, had summoned the farmers to arms; and a strong force of expert riflemen, supported by several Maxim guns, took up an advantageous position on the road which the invaders must take on the way to Johannesburg. Jameson's men had made forced marches, they were weary and hungry, and their horses

exhausted. The Englishmen fought against the much superior force of the Boers till their ammunition was spent and very many of their comrades—numbered variously from 100 to 300—had fallen; then they surrendered, and with their commander were taken to Pretoria, and there confined in prison.

The German emperor (January 3, 1896) addressed a personal telegram to President Kruger of the Transvaal republic in these words:

“I express my sincere congratulations that, supported by your people and without appealing for help to friendly powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace, and safeguard the independence of your country against attacks from without.”

As a result of this message, the language of which virtually ignores the British suzerainty over the Transvaal, the relations between Germany and England were seriously strained during the early days of the new year; and further developments were being watched for with an intensity of interest which forced into the background the much-talked-of Venezuelan question. The British colonial office and the directorate of the South Africa Chartered Company denounced the action of Dr. Jameson, and declared it to have been taken without their approval, consent, or foreknowledge.

**War in Abyssinia.**—Early in October General Baratieri, Italian commander-in-chief and governor of the province of Erythrea, with a force of 8,000 men, left Adigrat, marching southward to prevent a threatened invasion of northern Tigré and Erythrea by an Abyssinian army. His immediate object was to disperse the army of Ras Mangascia, before that leader could form a junction with the forces of Menelek and Ras Makonnen. On October 9 the Italian vanguard attacked the rear of Mangascia's force and routed them, capturing, besides arms and ammunition, 1,000 head of cattle. General Baratieri then put General Arimondi in command of a detachment with orders to pursue Mangascia. Some days later a report, subsequently contradicted, of Menelek's death by lightning, reached Rome, and hope rose high that now the rival chiefs of the Abyssinians would be unable to hold together for defense of their country. General Baratieri now turned his attention to his means of defense. He fortified a camp at Adowa, and completed the defenses of Adigrat and Makale. Meanwhile, Ras Mangascia retreated

to the Vogerai mountains. A column of troops, variously reported as 1,500 and 2,500 strong, under Major Toselli, the advance of General Arimondi's force, pressed on to prevent or delay the union of Menelek, Ras Makonnen, and Ras Mangascia. The Italian force was absurdly inadequate. Before General Arimondi could come up with the main force, nearly the whole of Toselli's detachment was slain, including its commander. General Arimondi was forced to retreat before a vastly superior force of Abyssinians, and reached the fortified position at Adigrat. General Baratieri telegraphed to Rome that 70,000 Abyssinians had invaded Tigré, and that 40,000 were in the vicinity of Adowa; by his orders the Italian force at Adowa had fallen back to Adigrat. Reinforcements were immediately dispatched from Italy.

The Abyssinians were in the middle of December reported to be advancing in two columns on Adowa and Asmara. Ras Mangascia made an attack on Makale December 20, but was repulsed. General Baratieri was at Adigrat with 10,000 men, expecting daily to be attacked by Menelek with an army of 60,000 men. A Dervish host was reported to be approaching Atbara in Nubia, 150 miles northwest of the northern frontier of Tigré. It was apprehended that Menelek was contemplating a flank movement to cut off General Baratieri from communication with his base, Massowah. A Russian major was believed to be directing the movements of the Abyssinian armies. The London *Times* of December 16 had a dispatch from Rome saying that in military circles there the belief prevailed that

"Great Britain stands sentinel at Zella on the gulf of Aden as guardian of Ras Makonnen's interests, enabling him to unite with Menelek for an attack on General Baratieri."

A strong feeling was reported to be growing in Italy that the Italo-British *entente* was a failure.

On December 23 a dispatch from Rome reported that General Baratieri had been authorized by his government to conclude peace with Menelek on condition that the treaty of Ucciali, which virtually places Abyssinia under the protection of Italy, should be recognized.

The conditions also provided that Menelek should admit the validity of the Italian possession of the country to the Mareb river, and that the Tigré country should be an Italian dependency.

A dispatch from Massowah under date of December 22 reported that the force under command of the rebel Ras Mangascia attacked Makale on December 20, but was re-

pulsed by the Italian troops forming the garrison of that place.

**The Ashanti War.**—On the ground that treaty obligations had been violated by the king of Ashanti, an ultimatum was addressed to him by the British government, requiring him on or before October 31 to put his kingdom under British protection and to receive a resident British commissioner. The specific acts charged against the king were that he permitted the practice of human sacrifices to continue; that he had interfered with British trade with his people; and that he had attacked neighboring tribes living under British protection. The king made a negative answer to the ultimatum.

The expedition intended to march on Kumassi, the king's capital, was to consist of Houssa troops, West Indians, and soldiers from the British regular army, in all about 1,500 men, and was to be under the command of Sir Francis Scott, inspector of the Gold Coast constabulary. The European contingent, with the commander, sailed from Liverpool toward the end of November; the other contingents were to have arrived at Cape Coast Castle in time to join them for the march to King Prempeh's capital. A few days previously, intelligence was received in London that Prempeh had accepted the conditions of the British government and promised to pay the costs of the preparations made to punish him. Several weeks before, the British government had refused to give a hearing to envoys from the king, though they were empowered to accede in his name to the British demands (*London Times*, November 29).

The Ashantis were reported to be armed with good rifles and to have plenty of ammunition, their armament having been supplied to them by French traders. The great chief Samory, who, it was at one time supposed, would be an ally of the British, was threatening to join King Prempeh. A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle reported December 16 that King Prempeh had attacked and routed with great slaughter the Adansis tribe, allies of the English.

**Bechuanaland.**—An official announcement has been made by the British colonial office of the terms of the settlement arrived at between the British government, the South Africa Company, and the three chiefs of Bechuanaland—Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen.

The settlement provides for land being given up by the chiefs for the railway to Matabeleland, to be marked out by a special com-

missioner. Each of the three chiefs is to have a country in which he shall live as hitherto under the protection of the queen; and an officer will reside with each, and discharge certain functions. In regard to the liquor traffic, it is provided that "white man's strong drink shall not be brought for sale into the country assigned to the chiefs, and those who attempt to deal in it or give it away to black men will be punished. No new liquor license shall be issued, and no existing liquor license shall be renewed." The boundaries of the territory assigned to each chief are designated, and it is provided that outside these boundaries the British South Africa Company will administer

**Morocco.**—On November 7 the troops of the sultan fought a battle with rebels around the city of Morocco. The engagement lasted eleven hours, and fighting was renewed on the two days following. A conference for arranging terms of peace broke up amid scenes of violence. At latest advices a large force of rebels, including 1,500 cavalry, surrounded the city.

**Egypt.**—Nubar Pasha, president of the Egyptian council of ministers, retired from office November 11, assigning as the reason his advanced age. Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, the minister of war, succeeds to the premiership, with the portfolio of minister of the interior. Fehmy Pasha is, like the retiring premier, a devoted partisan of the British control. Abani Pasha succeeds to Fehmy Pasha as minister of war.

**The Kongo Free State.**—On the demand of the British government, Captain Lothaire, by whose orders the Englishman Stokes was tried for supplying arms to slave-traders and on conviction hanged (p. 597), was put under arrest and held for trial before a military court at Boma. An indemnity of \$30,000 was paid to the family of Stokes by the Kongo Free State government. The German government has demanded indemnity for the carriers attached to Stokes's caravan, on the ground that they were hired by Stokes in territory within the German protectorate. Stokes's caravan had reached the coast of German East Africa carrying \$200,000 worth of ivory.

**South African Gold Mines.**—In September the stocks of the South African gold-mining companies reached their highest values in the world's great centres of financial speculation. The present rate of output of these mines is nearly \$4,000,000 a month, mostly from the Witwatersrand district, in the neighborhood of Johannesburg. The issued capital of the South African companies is about \$250,000,000, but in September the selling price was nearly \$1,080,000,000. This speculative value fell in November to about \$718,000,000, a loss of nearly \$359,000,-

000. The decline took place in the stocks of companies whose properties are undeveloped. In all there are at the Witwatersrand district about 150 companies, but few of which are actually taking gold out of the mines; their properties are valuable only in prospect. Only twenty-five companies in all South Africa have yet paid any dividends, and the face value of the stocks of these twenty-five is \$32,773,635. The fall in these stocks was from \$192,822,000 to \$157,934,000, and it is not likely that they will fall lower. Of the non-dividend-paying companies many have been closed out, but 133 still remain.

**The Waller Case.**—Early in November the secretary of state at Washington was officially apprised of the willingness of the French government to release John L. Waller from prison “as an act of graciousness to the United States.” But as Mr. Waller’s demand is for his right and for reparation of injuries, the offer of clemency had no effect, the representatives of the imprisoned man’s interests refusing to accept release unless it was coupled with indemnity.



## SCIENCE.

**Astronomy.**—By means of the negative plates taken under the photographing telescope of the Harvard station at Arequipa, Peru, two “new stars,” *i. e.*, heavenly bodies which burst into brilliancy and sometimes afterward fade away, have just been discovered. Only sixteen similar discoveries, it is said, have now been made in the 2,000 years of astronomical observation the last three being by Harvard (Vol. 3, p. 841). Between March 5 and April 8 a new star appeared in the constellation *Carina* (*Nova Carinæ*); and on December 12, Mrs. Fleming, the indefatigable student and investigator at the Harvard Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., discovered still another new star in *Centaurus* (*Nova Centauri*). Attention was called to it by a peculiarity of the spectrum on a plate made July 18, 1895.

On November 17 a bright comet moving pretty rapidly southeast through the feet of *Virgo*, was discovered by Professor Perrine of the Lick Observatory. Its position at

discovery was: Right ascension 13 hrs. 44 min.; declination north  $1^{\circ} 40'$ . It had a short tail and a stellar nucleus of about the seventh magnitude.

On November 22 Professor W. R. Brooks of the Smith Observatory, Geneva, N. Y., discovered a comet on the border of the constellation *Hydra* in the southeastern sky, in Right ascension 9 hrs. 51 min. 50 sec.; declination south  $17^{\circ} 40'$ , with a northerly motion. It was round, quite large, and moderately bright.

**Chemistry.**—*Acetylene Gas.*—The discovery of a comparatively cheap process of manufacturing acetylene gas, promises to be not only an event of great scientific importance, but one of even greater importance from a commercial and industrial point of view.

The discovery was made as long ago, it seems, as 1890, by one T. L. Wilson, said to be a Canadian, in Spray, N. C. during experiments made with a view to finding a cheap process of extracting aluminum from clay. In order to separate calcium from lime as a preliminary step, a mixture of burnt lime and powdered carbon (coke dust was used) was put between the poles of an electric arc. By intense heat a brown crystalline compound was formed, which proved to be calcic carbide, a substance apparently first noticed about eight years ago by the German scientist Dr. Borchers, and more recently manufactured by M. Henri de Moissan, the distinguished French chemist. On calcic carbide being brought into contact with water, a chemical change takes place. The calcium is released from the carbon and converted back into ordinary lime; and the carbon at once unites with hydrogen liberated from the water, forming acetylene ( $C_2 H_2$ ), which is freely given off.

The gas has great illuminating power. A burner allowing a flow of one-half a cubic foot an hour, it is claimed, will give the same illumination as three ordinary 5-foot burners using city gas. Based upon photometric tests, 1,000 feet of acetylene is equal to 12,500 feet of city gas. Rays of acetylene light are claimed to diffuse to greater extent than any other known illuminant. Under them all colors and shades are almost as accurately distinguished as in sunlight.

The chief gas corporations of the country are taking up the matter, and preparing for the manufacture or use of acetylene. A new company was formed in Philadelphia, Penn., which is constructing a plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y., for the manufacture of calcic carbide. The following advantages are claimed for the gas by the Philadelphia company:

"It gives more light, throws out less heat, consumes less oxygen, and can be produced at much less cost, than other illuminating gases. It is capable of being stored as a solid, in the shape of calcic carbide, as a liquid, or as a gas. It may be shipped long distances as carbide, or as a compressed liquid gas manufactured from it; and in the latter state may be applied to all purposes of isolated lighting, especially as in railroad trains, street cars, carriages, bicycles, steamships or sailing vessels, street lighting; and it may be used in dwellings, stores, or manufactories, its application for the latter purpose permitting the manufacture of a gas sufficiently low priced to be used for fuel or heating purposes."

There is, however, considerable difference of opinion as to the present feasibility of manufacturing acetylene cheaply enough to enable it to compete with the older methods of illumination. Also, the



gas is very explosive, and even a dilute mixture readily supports combustion. The overcoming of the latter defects, however, is purely a question of mechanics. The cost is the chief element of doubt.

*Glucinium.*—A new metal, glucinium, has properties which fit it especially for electrical purposes.

Its atomic weight is 9.1; specific gravity 2; attractive power considerably greater than that of iron; and conductivity equal to that of silver. It is lighter than aluminum, and now worth about \$20 a pound.

*Other Chemical Notes.*—Up to the present time all efforts to liquefy the gas helium have been unavailing. Its boiling point is therefore lower than that of hydrogen ( $-243.5^{\circ}$  C.), and it is the most volatile of known substances. Like argon, it is exceedingly inert, refusing so far to be coaxed into any combination whatever with other elements.

Dr. Linde, inventor of a refrigerating system, has devised a simple apparatus whereby liquid air can be produced on a commercial scale.

The liquefaction is caused by a succession of compressions, expansions, and coolings. The use of carbonic acid and ethylene, required in former processes, is dispensed with.

**Locomotive Testing Plant.**—Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., is credited with supplying to its engineering department the first plant ever constructed for the testing of locomotives. The original plant, built in 1891, was destroyed by fire January 23, 1894, but has been replaced by a larger one arranged for the accommodation of any locomotive, steam or electric.

The locomotive to be tested is mounted so that its drivers are in running contact with supporting wheels whose shafts revolve in fixed bearings; breaks of sufficient capacity to absorb continuously the maximum power of the locomotive, are mounted in connection with the shafts of the supporting wheels; and a dynamometer has been devised to indicate the tractive power exerted. The performance of locomotives can be determined with much greater accuracy than under ordinary conditions on the road.

A remarkable fact observed in the course of tests, is that the driver, through the action of its counterbalance, will sometimes leap off the track. Wires passed at high speed under the moving wheel, have come out with a portion of their length untouched.

**The Lanston Monotype.**—This machine, the invention of Tolbert Lanston of Washington, D. C., marks an important advance in the development of typographical art.

It is both a type-setting and a type-casting machine. Unlike the linotype, the invention of Ottmar Mergenthaler, which casts a solid line of metal with the type faces on the edge, and which is now

almost exclusively used on large newspapers in setting up solid matter where no very high grade of artistic excellence is required, the Lanston machine casts each character in a separate type, and spaces the words so that each line is flush at both ends.

The matter is first written on a specially constructed typewriter which punches holes in a paper ribbon. This ribbon is then fed to the machine, which it regulates automatically, and which produces galleys of type of any length of line desired, ready to go into the forms. By adjusting the length of the lines, space may be left blank for the insertion of cuts. The type may be melted over or sold and used again as ordinary type.

**The Eophone.**—This device, invented by Frank De La Torre of Baltimore, Md., aims to enable one not only to hear sounds from a greater distance than with the naked ear, but to locate them more quickly and exactly.

The sound is gathered in a funnel about eighteen inches in diameter at its mouth, which is directed toward any point in the arc of probable sound. With the funnel are connected two rubber tubes terminating in ear pieces. As the funnel is moved about, the sound grows strong or weak, being strongest when the funnel points directly toward the distant sounding object, whose location is thus determined.

**The Telephotograph.**—This Swedish invention will reproduce to the eye pictures transmitted from a distance, doing for the organ of sight what the telephone does for the ear.

It is based upon the peculiarity of selenium, that its resistance to the transmission of electricity to a great extent depends upon the strength of the light to which it is exposed. A fine point of selenium is made to move in a plane by a mechanical arrangement in such a manner that it describes a spiral consisting of very close windings. An electric current passes through the selenium point, and the power of this current will vary according to the light to which the point at any given moment is exposed. The receiver is constructed in a similar manner to the above, except that a very susceptible incandescent light has been substituted for the selenium point. The intensity of this light varies in harmony with the light to which the selenium point is exposed. When the incandescent light is made to move in a similar manner to the movements of the selenium point, it will produce lights and shadows on the plane similar to those through which the selenium point passes in its plane. The dispatching apparatus is inclosed in a case, something like a photographic camera fitted with an objective, which can be so adjusted that the picture of the subject to be telephotographed is formed in the movement plane of the selenium point. The lights and shadows produced by the incandescent light of the receiving apparatus will then produce a picture identical with the one at the dispatching station. This picture can be made visible in various manners, either through photography or by being directly looked at through some magnifier, or in a similar manner to the one used in a magic lantern.

**Miscellaneous.**—An important scientific task has recently been completed under direction of William Ein-

beck of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey—namely, the measurement of the distance from the Golden Gate of San Francisco, Cal., to the mouth of the Chesapeake river along the 39th parallel.

Upon the survey depends the determination of the precise shape of the earth and the accurate laying of lines of longitude, instead of the approximate ones now in use. The work has cost something over \$150,000. The figure of the earth has already been determined by north and south lines, but the present is the only one of any extent running east and west. There are two or three of the north and south lines, from which the shape of the earth has been determined north and south; but it was necessary, in order to ascertain the exact shape, to run a similar line east and west. The United States is the only country that has enough territory to accomplish this, which is the greatest geodetic line ever measured in the world.

Attempts at aerial navigation continue to be announced from time to time. Percy S. Pilcher, lecturer on marine engineering at Glasgow University, has constructed two flying machines based on that of Herr Lilienthal (Vol. 4, p. 450).

They are light structures of wood and steel, supporting a spread of 150 square feet of wing area, and braced with piano wire. Each has a vertical and a horizontal rudder, the one cutting the other at right angles. The former, which is rigid, is to keep the machine's head to the wind; the latter arrests the inclination to pitch sideways. Mr. Pilcher has at times risen to a height of twenty feet.

An apparatus named the "thermophone" has been devised, in which sounds are produced by the changes in the circuit due to variations of temperature. Its use is to measure temperature, particularly in distant or inaccessible places, as at sea-depths, bottom of lakes, etc.

A novel invention called the "phantoscope" is said to have been devised by two young men of Washington, D. C.

The principles of the kinetoscope and the stereopticon are combined. Life-size pictures are thrown on a screen, and the motions of life imparted to them.

A forward step has been taken in the art of photography in colors, comprising a development of the three-negative process of Mr. F. E. Ives (Vol. 3, p. 845). By means of an instrument to which has been given the name "photochromoscope," a stereoscopic effect is produced, in which the original tints stand out faithfully. It does away with the original method of merging upon a screen three separate pictures.

The greatest ocean depth ever sounded lies in the Pacific ocean off the coast of Japan, where the wire of the sounding apparatus of the surveying ship *Penguin* re-

cently broke at a depth of 4,900 fathoms (about six miles). The deepest previous cast had been 4,655 fathoms.

The largest specimen of black diamond yet known was recently found in the Carbon district, the old diamond fields of Brazil. It weighs 3,073 carats. The great diamond found in South Africa a few years ago, weighed about 970 carats.

A diamond weighing  $214\frac{1}{2}$  carats, and estimated to be worth between £15,000 and £40,000, was found in August at the Monastery mine in the Orange Free State.

Our statement on page 770, referring to the late Professor C. V. Riley as the inventor of a nozzle for sprinkling emulsion of kerosene oil, needs correction. The actual author of the invention was the late Professor W. S. Barnard. This was freely admitted by Professor Riley himself. The latter, however, did much to bring the invention into extensive practical use.



## ART.

THE "Glasgow school" of painters was fully represented for the first time in America at the St. Louis (Mo.) exposition, which closed about the middle of November after six weeks' duration. The art department was under the direction of Charles M. Kurtz, assistant chief of the Department of Fine Arts at the World's Fair in 1893. The Glasgow painters sent over 100 pictures—oils, water-colors, and pastels—which displayed great strength and refinement in color, right appreciation of values, a feeling for decorative qualities, and a deep undertone of thought and sentiment. The artists were James Guthrie, E. A. Walton, A. Melville, Hornel, Macaulay Stevenson, A. Roche, Whitelaw Hamilton, David Gauld, W. Y. MacGregor, James Paterson, T. Millie Dow, J. Crawhall, Jr., W. Kennedy, G. Pirie, J. E. Christie, G. Thomas, J. Reid Murray, W. H. P. Nicholson, T. C. Morton, W. Mouncey, and H. Mann.—There were also exhibits by Danish, French, Dutch, German, and American artists, among the last being James Whistler, the late George Innes, D.

W. Tryon, Gari Melchers, Walter Gay, and Wm. M. Chase.

The second annual Loan Exhibition of Portraits, in November—again for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Orthopedic Hospital, New York city (Vol. 4, p. 925)—consisted of portraits of men, women, and children, with special emphasis given to children.

The Winter Loan Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, in December, included works of the early American painters. An object of special interest was the Gibbs-Channing portrait of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828).

The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, have refused to accept the bequest of the late James Renwick (p. 461), so that the pictures revert to the residuary estate. The reasons for the refusal are not formally given, but it is said that there is doubt of the genuineness of the pictures.

The first International Art Exposition recently held in Venice, Italy, was one of the best of its kind in recent years. Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, and France were well represented. The leading American exhibitors were James Whistler, whose *Lady in White* won a prize of 2,500 francs, Eugene Benson, and J. W. Alexander.



## EDUCATION.

**T**HE political and religious bearings of the school question in England, now so prominent, are fully treated elsewhere (p. 929), as is also the school question in Manitoba (p. 913).

**Secondary Education in England.**—The report of the English Royal Commission on Secondary Education, was published November 1.

After reviewing the past and present history of the subject, the commissioners recommend that the central authority should be a department of the executive government, responsible to parliament, and absorbing into itself the educational functions of the charity commissioners and the Science and Art Department. The minister at its head should be the same as the one to whom elementary education is intrusted; but it is not proposed to apply to secondary education the

present system of dealing with primary schools. The difficulty of combining the independence of a minister of education with due weight to the judgment of educational experts, the commissioners propose to meet by the appointment of an educational council of twelve members, representing the crown, the universities, and the teaching profession. The commissioners suggest the creation of a local authority for secondary education for every county and county borough with a population exceeding 50,000, the members to be chiefly appointed by the county councils, borough councils, and school boards, others to be nominated by the minister, and the remainder co-opted by the members already chosen. The duties and functions of these local authorities are duly set forth. The report proceeds to make certain recommendations for the better organization of schools. As to financial arrangements, the commissioners think that by the adoption of measures of reform and consolidation, which they suggest, existing sources of revenue may be turned to better account, and little, if any, fresh burden imposed upon the taxpayers. Finally, the report deals with questions specially affecting teachers, suggesting limitations to the power of head teachers for the dismissal of assistants, and urging the establishment of a register of qualified teachers and some provision for the professional training of teachers. The report is signed by all the commissioners.

**University Extension.**—The following summary gives in substance the report of Professor James E. Russell, on the extension of university teaching in England. In 1893 Professor Russell was commissioned by the State University Convocation of New York, to visit Europe and report on all matters likely to be of great practical importance to New York institutions.

In every community there are men and women anxious to keep up some form of study for the sake of their own intellectual life. To such as these, the extension of university teaching comes as a boon of which every advantage is most eagerly accepted and profitably enjoyed. There are others whose strength would be turned into channels of questionable benefit to themselves and to society, were they not attracted to the harmless, if not stimulating, occupations suggested by extension methods.

It has been demonstrated that the universities can supply the teaching force and means of supervision requisite for bringing certain phases of the higher culture within reach of those who cannot themselves seek it at the fountain head. Unless it be true that the higher institutions of learning exist for the privileged few, the benefits that proceed indirectly from cloistered retreats are not to be compared with the active influence that may be exerted when citizen and scholar stand shoulder to shoulder in the promotion of the common weal.

The one great hindrance, however, to the progress of the movement, and that which most limits its educational influence, is the lack of sufficient financial support. Few men with the proper equipment can be induced to devote their lifework to the precarious profession of itinerant lecturer, in which salaries range from £825 in England, and \$4,500 in America, down to absolute zero, the lower limit being oftener reached than the higher. Few men have the strength to endure the fatiguing journeys necessitated in circuit work among cen-

tres too poor to organize properly. District associations cannot be maintained for lack of funds to support a permanent secretary. In brief, the best work of university extension is limited, its highest ideals rendered unattainable, because there is no foundation on which teachers can take their stand and feel themselves secure; there is no assurance that when the people ask for bread they will not receive a stone.

The movement from its inception has been voluntary, and so must it remain. Paradoxical as it may seem, this characteristic is at once its weakness and its strength. Compulsory higher education is an anomaly that needs no explanation. State inspection which looks to success in examinations, governmental grants based on attendance or any other tangible result, regulations in the interest of a more symmetric system and for facility in central management, are in the nature of things opposed to those interests based on personal freedom. *Lehrfreiheit* is an essential of university education. If some choose a lesser good in place of a greater, the conclusion does not follow that what they secure is necessarily bad. In fact it may be doubted if the system of university extension could long endure with state-paid teachers or a constituency assisted to such a degree as to make self-help no longer necessary. It rests to-day on a purely missionary basis; its strength is that it brings to earnest, self-sacrificing students that power which can be appreciated and properly used only by those who are, or can become, interested in truth for its own sake.

Finally, the permanency of this great educational movement is dependent on economic laws deeper and more profound than the enthusiastic encomiums of its friends or the drastic criticisms of those who oppose it. What is needed is an education that will produce a greatness of character commensurate with the responsibilities of modern political life; an education that will vouchsafe a strength of patriotic purpose unassailable by conniving politicians or prating demagogues; an education impregnated with the highest ideals of life, and abounding in the noblest conceptions of man's duty to his fellow-man. If the extension of university teaching, considered as a whole, contributes to these highest ends, it becomes an essential factor in a national system of education. It needs no further apology.

An important movement looking to the classification of American universities, colleges, and schools, has been started by Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, chancellor of the University of the City of New York.

He urges that an earnest effort be made to induce congress to authorize the commissioner of education to institute inquiries into the standing of state universities and colleges, and to class them according to what he finds to be their actual condition in all relations, not their reported condition. As it is now, the commissioner of education can accept only the reports from state authorities on the subject, having no right to go behind the returns, so to speak. The object of the movement is to do away with the evils due to the heterogeneous educational condition of the forty-five states, and to establish uniformity in standards of requirement for entrance and graduation.

The American Historical Association held its eleventh annual meeting in Washington, D. C., December 26 and 27. A great number of important papers were read. The following officers were elected:

Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., LL. D., president, succeeding United States Senator G. F. Hoar of Massachusetts; Dr. James Schouler and Professor G. P. Fisher, D. D., LL. D., vice-presidents.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE most striking operatic incident of the quarter has been the enthusiastic reception accorded to Engelbert Humperdinck's *Hänsel and Gretel*, a fairy opera in three acts. For a year it has been the sensation of Europe. It was produced at Daly's theatre, New York city, October 8.

The libretto, by the composer's sister, Mrs. Wette, is an adaptation from the well-known story of the child-eating witch in *Grimm's Fairy Tales*, and is written in smooth and attractive verse. The writer has enriched the tale by putting Hänsel and Gretel to sleep in the gloomy wood by the aid of the friendly Sandman, waking them by the Dew Fairy, bestowing angel guardians on them, and making the Witch an Ilsenstein witch, who bakes her little victims into gingerbread, and is punished by being baked into gingerbread herself.

Among other noteworthy productions were: *The Heart of Maryland*, by David Belasco, at the Grand opera house, Washington, D. C., October 9—a romantic drama of love and war, abounding in strong situations and of sustained interest; *Leonardo*, a three-act comic opera by J. Pearsall Thorne, libretto by Gilbert Burgess, at the Providence opera house, Providence, R. I., October 9; *Ambition*, a three-act play by Henry Guy Carleton, along lines similar to those of *The Senator*, at the Fifth Avenue theatre, New York city, October 22; and *Benedict Arnold*, a five-act play by Richard Golden, following pretty closely the well-known historical incidents connected with the name of Arnold, at the Fifth Avenue theatre, New York city, December 27.

In the Old World several important works have been produced. An opera by Mascagni, entitled *Sylvano*, scored a pronounced success on its first presentation, at the New theatre in Berlin, Germany.

A new play, *Marcelle* (four acts), by M. Sardou, which critics describe as lacking in freshness and filled with too many improbabilities, was brought out at the *Théâtre du Gymnase*, in Paris, France, December 21, and very cordially received.



The story is one of love and sacrifice, but with a happy ending. It concerns the love of Olivier, son of a baroness, for Marcelle, a very pretty reader in the service of his mother; the unselfish sacrifice which Marcelle in earlier life had undergone to save her brother, and which brought her own character under suspicion; and her final justification.

*Tommy Atkins*, a grand military drama, by Arthur Shirley and B. Landeck, was produced at the Duke of York's theatre, London, Eng., December 23.

The story is highly sensational, and is along familiar lines. It includes a villain and his schemes; a love-sick curate who turns soldier, but comes into trouble through insubordination; and the final triumph of Tommy Atkins, disgrace of the villain, and righting of the heroine's wrongs.

*La Jacquerie*, a four-act opera, begun by M. Lalo, composer of *Le Roi d'Ys*, and finished by M. Coquart, had its first presentation December 23 at the *Opéra Comique* in Paris.

The plot is taken from the revolts of the peasants in the fourteenth century, and centres around the love of a young peasant for a landowner's daughter.

*Cinderella*, a new pantomime by Sir Augustus Harris, scored a success in London, Eng., December 25.

The same is to be said of *A Woman's Reason*, a play by C. Brookfield and F. C. Phillips, brought out at the Shaftesbury theatre in London, December 27.

The story is that of the unhappy marriage of an impoverished lord's daughter (a part taken by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree) with a wealthy Jewish gentleman, Mr. Dacosta. The wife finally elopes with her lover, Captain Crozier, deserting her child, a boy of six. In the last act Dacosta's remark that "a sinful woman should either be killed or forgiven," is acted on by his choosing the latter alternative.

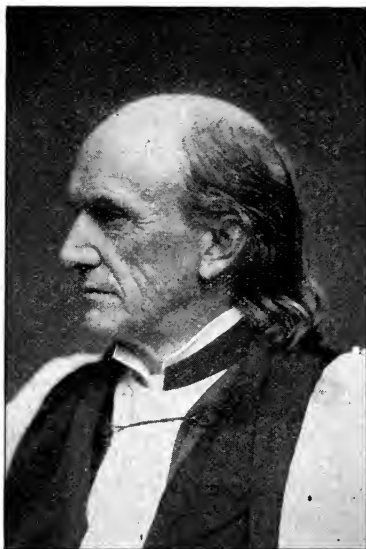


## RELIGION.

**DURING** the last quarter occurred a great many important and interesting religious conventions; but space forbids here any more than a very brief account of their proceedings.

**Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention.**—The triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its sessions this year in Minneapolis, Minn., October 2–22—the first occasion of its assembling west of the Mississippi.

On account of infirmities, Bishop Williams of Connecticut and Bishop Clark of Rhode Island were both absent, so that it fell to the venerable Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, next in seniority, to preside in the house of bishops. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New York city was re-elected president in the house of deputies, having served in that capacity at every convention since 1886. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart and Rev. Dr. Chas. L. Hutchins were also chosen again secretaries, respectively, of the house of bishops and the house of deputies. The sermon on the opening day was preached by Bishop Coxe of Western New York.



RT. REV. HENRY B. WHIPPLE, D. D.,  
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF MINNESOTA.

The general convention—the legislative body of the church—resembles the federal congress in its organization in two houses. In the house of bishops, all diocesan, assistant, and missionary bishops have seats, held during life; in the house of deputies, on the other hand, clergy and laity unite, each being represented by four delegates elected from the several dioceses, and serving during one convention only, there being also one clerical and one lay deputy from each missionary jurisdiction. The house of bishops sits in secret session, its transactions appearing in the published *Journal*; the sessions of the house of deputies are generally open to the public. Legislation may originate in either house, but enactment requires the concurrent assent of both houses. The two houses,

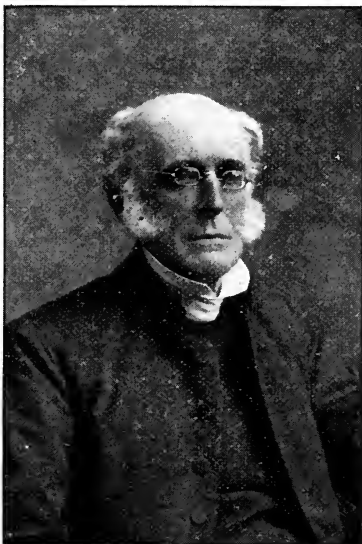
assembled as one body, compose the Board of Missions of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the church. Finally, on nomination by the house of bishops, the house of deputies elects the missionary bishops, either domestic or foreign; and even in the case of diocesan bishops, if their election take place within three months before the meeting of the general convention, further action must be deferred until the house of deputies, when it shall have convened, may approve the proceedings, and assent to the consecration of the bishops-elect.

The greater portion of the time occupied by the convention in debate, was devoted to the question of revision of the constitution and canons of the church. A committee of twenty-one, appointed at the convention of 1892, consisting of equal representation from bishops, clergy, and laity, submitted an entire redraft of the constitution, prefaced by a declaration of faith. The declaration of faith, however,

was rejected with very little discussion, as lying beyond the jurisdiction of the committee to formulate.

The leading features of the revision, as proposed, were the provisions for the formation of provinces of five or more dioceses, each to be under an archbishop or primate, and the establishment of the presiding bishop of the house of bishops as primus or head of the church in America. The other changes related largely to details of government and procedure. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the tendency of the proposed changes was toward an extension of the powers of the bishops and a curtailment of those of the clergy and laity, although the advocates of revision contended that the changes were in the line of simplification and conformity to modern and advanced ideas. The house of bishops accepted the revision with little change; but the house of deputies, after long discussion, in the course of which some amendments were adopted, ended by referring the whole matter to a new committee. Subsequently, by concurrent action of both houses, the revised canons were recommitted to the old commission, which is to report to the convention of 1898.

The conservatives were strongly in a majority in the convention. The propositions to call the presiding bishop of the church a "primate," and the general convention a



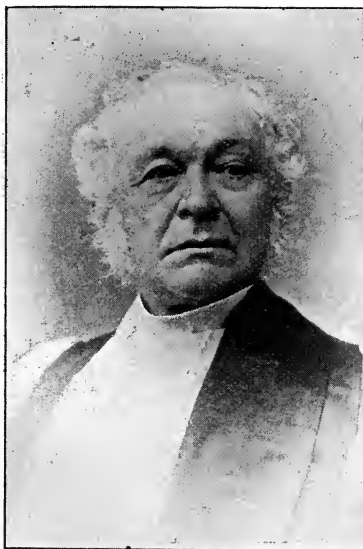
RT. REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D.,  
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF CONNECTICUT.

"general synod," were voted down by the house of deputies, as was also the proposal to recognize the title "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States." Other changes of name for the church were suggested—as the "American Church," the "Holy Catholic Church;" but none were adopted. In only one instance was a new name allowed—the title "assistant bishop" being changed to "bishop coadjutor." The house of deputies also voted adversely on the resolution offered by Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of New York city, authorizing individual bishops to take under their care congregations of other Christian bodies, provided they conformed to the doctrines and discipline of the church—thus ending for the time the well-meant attempt to effect Christian unity on the basis of the Lambeth "quadrilateral" (p. 470).

A clause in the old constitution giving the house of deputies power to adopt a measure provided the bishops failed to act on it

within three days, was rescinded; and it was also decided that foreign missionary bishops should no longer be counted in making a quorum of the house of bishops. A portion of the diocese of North Carolina was set apart, to be under a missionary bishop, who will be known as the bishop of Asheville; and the missionary districts of Western Texas and Northern Michigan were recognized as now strong enough to become regularly organized dioceses. The new missionary jurisdiction of Alaska was created, the Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., being appointed missionary bishop; and, by a division

of the present diocese of Minnesota, a new missionary jurisdiction was created, to be, however, only in part dependent on the Board of Missions. The house of deputies refused to permit the erection of a second diocese in Japan.



RT. REV. A. C. COXE, D. D.,  
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF WESTERN  
NEW YORK.

ROWE, RT. REV. PETER TRIMBLE, first missionary bishop of Alaska, was born in Toronto, Ont., thirty-nine years ago. Was graduated at Trinity University in 1878; ordained deacon by Bishop Fauquier in 1879, and advanced to the priesthood in 1880. For five years after entering the ministry he worked on the Indian reservation at Grand River, Ont., along the shore of Lake Huron, and on the islands of St. Joseph and Cockburn, doing much of his travelling in small boats in the summer and on snowshoes in the winter. He was appointed to the mission at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in July,

1884, and found six communicants there when he arrived. He built up the work at the Sault, and established several missions in that region. During the thirteen years of his residence at Sault Ste. Marie, where he has been the rector of St. James's church, Mr. Rowe interested himself in educational matters, and for several years has been commissioner of education and superintendent of schools for the county of Chippewa, Mich. He speaks six of the Indian dialects fluently. He was consecrated in St. George's church, New York city, November 30.

A striking incident of the convention was the adoption, on October 3, by a *viva voce* vote of about 500 to 20, of a motion to send fraternal greetings to the Methodist Conference of Northern Minnesota then also in session in Minneapolis. It was the first time in the history of the general convention that greetings were sent to a conference of another denomination.

**Congregational Triennial Council.**—Great interest attached to the proceedings of the triennial national council of the Congregational Church, in session at Syracuse, N. Y., October 9-14. Ex-Governor Nelson Dingley of Maine was chosen moderator, succeeding Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D.

The most significant action taken related to the subject of Christian unity. An elaborate report on this subject, reviewing the whole history of the attempts heretofore made, and proposing a basis of union for the various Protestant churches, was submitted by the Committee on Church Unity, composed of Rev. W. H. Ward, D. D., (chairman), Revs. Samuel W. Dike, LL. D., A. H. Quint, D. D., George E. Hall, D. D., D. M. Fisk, and J. H. Morley. However, as the report seemed to trench on matters belonging to another committee, of which Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D., was chairman, the two committees were directed to combine their reports if possible. This was done, and the combined report was adopted October 12, the names of the committees being changed to "Committee on Denominational Comity" and "Committee on Union with Other Denominations." The report is substantially as follows:

"That it be the duty of the Committee on Union with Other Denominations, in cases where it may seem wise to this committee to attempt specific union with any particular denomination, to conduct negotiations with such denomination by means of persons whom it shall select for such purpose.

"That, in particular, this committee be directed to act in conference with the commission appointed by the Christian quadrennial convention, with a view to closer co-operative union, and, if it seem feasible, organic union. We suggest also particularly that the committee continue the communications with the Free Baptists, which have been hitherto in progress.

"The Committee on Union with Other Denominations shall be understood to act upon the following basis:

"(a) In accordance with the constitution and organic declaration of this national council, adopted at Oberlin, O., in 1871, declaring the Holy Scriptures 'the sufficient and only infallible rule of religious faith and practice, their interpretation thereof being in substantial accordance with the great doctrines of Christian faith commonly called evangelical,' and that 'the liberty of our churches' affords 'the ground and hope of a more visible unity in time to come,' we, as Congregational churches, recognize no creed of human origin, no matter how venerable or historically honored by us and by the Christian Church, to have authority over our faith, which authority belongs only to the Word of God.

"(b) In any union contemplated, those who join together have, accordingly, the right to maintain their conscientious varieties of faith and order.

"(c) \* \* \* We approve, as a proposed basis of union, the platform of union suggested by the New Jersey Association and approved by a number of our other state bodies, and we direct the Committee on Union with Other Denominations to present it in the following slightly amended form to our sister denominations of evangelical Christians for their consideration:

"We propose to other Protestant evangelical churches a union, or alliance, based on

"1. The acceptance of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments inspired by the Holy Ghost as containing all things necessary to salvation, and as being the rule and ultimate standard of Christian faith.

"2. Discipleship of Jesus Christ, the divine Lord and Savior and the Teacher of the world.

"3. The Church of Christ, which is his body, whose great mission it is to preach his Gospel to the world.

"4. Liberty of conscience in the interpretation of the Scriptures and in the administration of the church.

"Such an alliance of the churches should have regular meetings of their representatives, and should have for its objects, among others:

"1. Mutual acquaintance and fellowship.

"2. Co-operation in foreign and domestic missions.

"3. The prevention of rivalries between competing churches in the same field.

"4. The ultimate visible union of the whole body of Christ."

The following two sections encourage efforts tending toward union; and the report ends as follows:

"When it shall seem proper that a conference of the various denominations be sought, either for comity or for closer union, this shall be provided for by the joint action of the two committees, each consenting thereto."

In a word, the basis of union proposed by the Congregationalists is that of the simple evangelical faith with liberty of interpretation and administration. The platform offered by the Anglican Church has been practically declined by general consent of other denominations, and virtually withdrawn by Episcopalians themselves, a large party in the church repudiating it; while the Presbyterians have definitely directed their committee on the subject to cease all correspondence until the Episcopal Church shall be ready to accord recognition to ministers of all other bodies.

**The Eucharistic Congress.**—On October 1 the fourteen archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States met at Washington to discuss their diocesan affairs and to hold their annual consultation as directors of the Catholic University. On the next day the first Eucharistic congress ever held in America was opened by Monsignor Satolli, the apostolic delegate.

"The Eucharistic League" is a doctrinal order which was founded in Paris in 1855, having for its object to promote devotion to, and spread the knowledge of, the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. The American branch of the order was instituted at Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind., in August, 1894. The order has thousands of members in Europe, and is growing rapidly in this country. The Rev. Bede Maler of St. Bernard's Abbey, Ind., is the director-general, and is supported by a board of directors composed of representatives from each archdiocese in the country.

Among the more important resolutions adopted, is one pledging the league to do everything in its power to cause the veneration of Sunday, and indorsing the decree of the plenary council of Baltimore on that subject, which urges pastors to secure the sanctification of

Sunday, and specifies the opening of saloons as one way of its desecration. Another important resolution adopted was that indorsing Christian unity. It had been given out that this congress would arraign Secretary Smith's administration of Indian affairs in the form of charges to be investigated by the United States congress. But Cardinal Gibbons, when interviewed on the subject, made this statement:

"The archbishop and bishops will never make a united petition to congress, no matter how grave the circumstances or how grievous the complaint. If the Catholic Church has reasons to believe that its rights have been imposed upon, or its members unfairly treated, it will simply ask for justice as citizens of the United States. They will never demand satisfaction as a body of powerful prelates supported by millions of voters. Such action would be contrary to their high prerogative of the exponents of the great Teacher of charity and humility."

**Mgr. Satolli Made a Cardinal.**—In the latter part of November Pope Leo XIII. announced the creation of nine new cardinals, among them Mgr. Satolli, apostolic delegate to the United States. The appointment will not materially affect the relations of Mgr. Satolli to the church in America. He was formally invested with the berretta, the insignia of the cardinalate, in the cathedral at Baltimore, Md., January 5, 1896.

In accordance with instructions in a letter dated September 18, from His Holiness to Mgr. Satolli, Roman Catholics in the United States are to be dissuaded from joining in promiscuous religious congresses. Says the letter, among other things:

"We have learned that in the United States of America conventions are sometimes held in which people assemble promiscuously, Catholics as well as those of other denominations, to treat upon religion as well as upon correct morals. \* \* \* Although these promiscuous conventions have unto this day been tolerated with prudent silence, it would nevertheless seem advisable that the Catholics should hold their conventions separately, and that, lest the utility of these conventions should result simply to their own benefit, they might be called with this understanding—that admittance should be open to all, even to those who are outside of the Catholic Church."

**The Community of St. Benedict.**—Our readers will remember that in September, 1894, in Trinity church (Protestant Episcopal), New York city, Bishop Potter ordained "Brother Hugh" (formerly Russell Whitcomb, a successful business man of Boston, Mass.) to the work of the newly founded "Community of the Brothers of the Church" (Vol. 4, p. 696). The subsequent history of this community is interesting.

A home was provided in the western part of the city, and there were a few accessions to the community. The life of the brothers, however, became gradually more ascetic, and a strong tendency to monasticism developed. They felt that a rural locality would be better adapted to their objects than a cosmopolitan city, and accordingly accepted an offer of a commodious farmhouse at Falsington, Penn.,

near Trenton, N. J., where they opened a home for orphaned and crippled children. By this time they had given up their community name, and had become the "Fathers of the Community of St. Benedict," and had adopted the full habit of the Benedictine monks. The austerity of the life, however, it seems, proved too severe, and several members returned to pursue their former callings. In the fall of 1895, the home was given up, and the monks repaired to a temporary shelter in Jericho Mountain, where they lived in great poverty. In November the announcement was made that the two remaining members had decided to abandon their life, and seek places for work in other directions, Father Hugh going West to work under the direction of Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac, Wis.

**The Lutheran Church.**—One of the most important conventions of the General Council of the Lutheran Church, since the organization of the council in 1867, was held at Easton, Penn., adjourning October 17.

A step of very great significance, revealing that spirit of union which is now abroad and growing, was taken. A long and bitter strife had been waged between the General Council and the General Synod, chiefly over mission work; but not long ago the committees of the two bodies agreed to enter upon a policy of comity in all mission work. The general council at Easton formally approved this action. Neither body is to interfere with the mission work of the other at home or abroad; and fraternal delegates are to be sent from one body to the other. This is generally regarded as preparing the way for a confederation, if not a final consolidation, of Lutheran churches.

**The American Board.**—The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 15–18.

According to the annual report relating to the twenty missions of the board, the work in South Africa has been very interesting and successful. The larger part of the report was taken up with accounts of the work in Asia Minor. The Marash mission is in advance of the other missions in Asia Minor in its educational equipment. Besides the usual complement of kindergartens and common schools, there are boarding-schools for girls, crowned by the Girls' College at Marash; three boys' high schools, crowned by Central Turkey College at Aintab; and the Theological Seminary at Marash.

The Harpût membership of the churches is reported as 2,005, of whom 1,018 are women; number of church members received from the first, 3,198. The straitened circumstances of the American Board have curtailed the school work. The total amount given by the people, \$13,265, is an advance upon last year of \$1,159.

The condition of the country and the attitude of the government toward the Van station, have rendered general touring and aggressive work outside the city impossible. It has not been practicable for *colporteurs* to circulate as in former years, even if the abject poverty of the people had not made it impossible for the people to buy books. As for the missionaries themselves, aside from the increased danger that would come to them on the road, there has been constant danger that their visits would bring trouble to those by whom they were entertained. The Armenians have become fully convinced that the



missionaries are their true friends and are laboring for their good; and it looks as if there would be a general readiness to allow them to carry on whatever of evangelical work they may wish, if once government opposition were removed and safety and quiet granted to the country.

The report of the assistant treasurer showed the following items:

EXPENDITURES.	
Cost of missions (20).....	\$661,886
Agencies, printing, and cost of administration.....	53,346
Balance of debt from 1894.....	116,237
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$831,469</b>
RECEIPTS.	
Donations, legacies, etc.....	\$716,837
Debt, August 31, 1895.....	114,632
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$831,469</b>

#### GENERAL SUMMARY, 1895.

##### *Missions.*

Missions.....	20
Stations.....	103
Out-stations.....	1,163
Places for stated preaching.....	1,461
Average congregations.....	72,000

##### *Laborers Employed.*

Ordained missionaries (16 being physicians).....	187
Male physicians not ordained (besides 11 women).....	13
Other male assistants.....	5
Women (11 of them physicians) (wives 187, unmarried 180).....	367
Whole number of laborers sent from this country.....	572
Native pastors.....	242
Native preachers and catechists.....	500
Native school-teachers.....	1,734
Other native laborers.....	613
Total of native laborers.....	3,107
Total of American and native laborers.....	3,679

##### *The Churches.*

Churches.....	431
Church members.....	44,413
Added during the year.....	3,266
Whole number from the first, as nearly as can be learned.....	131,914

Resolutions were adopted giving instructions to the prudential committee to confine expenditures within income, and to throw the responsibility for the reduction of the work, if such should be necessary, upon the churches.

**Miscellaneous.**—The second international conference of the Epworth League, representing the young peoples' societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, the Methodist Church South, and the Methodist Church of Canada, was held in Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27–30. It was a most successful gathering, being attended by fully 10,000 visitors.

The tenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew met at Louisville, Ky., the first week in October.

The second biennial federal convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip was held in Philadelphia, Penn., November 15–17, attended by 160 visiting delegates.

The brotherhood was organized in 1888. Its two rules, which set forth its objects, are: "The rule of prayer—to pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men, and for God's blessing upon the labors of the brotherhood;" and "The rule of service—to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man within the hearing of the Gospel as set forth in the services of the church, young people's prayer-meetings, and young men's Bible-classes."

The order of the *King's Daughters* held a convention at Atlanta, Ga., early in October.

Organized in January, 1886, by a band of ten women in New York city, this order has now a membership of over 400,000, and has branches in South America, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Denmark, Turkey, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, and the Bermudas and Bahamas. It does works of Christian charity in unobtrusive ways.

The sixteenth annual conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches was held in Washington, D. C., beginning October 22.

Resolutions were adopted urging all good citizens to unite in common efforts for good municipal government without regard to party affiliations, and denouncing intemperance and the traffic in intoxicating drinks. On the matter of Christian unity, the following revised resolutions, reported by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, were finally adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this church accepts the religion of Jesus, holding, in accordance with his teaching, that practical religion is summed up in love to God and love to man; and we cordially invite to our working fellowship any who, while differing from us in belief, are in general sympathy with our spirit and our practice.

"*Resolved*, That the national council give the above declaration the widest possible publicity as a sufficient basis not only for Christian unity, but also for the religious unity of the world."

\* The eighth annual meeting of the American Society of Church History was held in New York city December 26 and 27.

A controversy has arisen within the ranks of the Christian Endeavor Society over the attitude which its members should adopt toward the national prohibition party. Mr. J. G. Woolley, the temperance orator, contends that the United Society should commit itself to the support of the third party. Dr. Francis E. Clark, father of the Christian Endeavor movement, holds a contrary opinion.

The annual conventions of the Disciples of Christ were held in Dallas, Tex., October 18-25, with over 1,000 delegates in attendance.

On October 21 the twentieth annual convention of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society began. This society carries on work by about 140 missionaries and helpers, at fifty-nine stations, in six fields: England, Scandinavia, Turkey, India, Japan, and China.

In October it was announced that the revision of the Bible, including the Apocrypha, was at last completed.

It was in February, 1870, that the proposal made by Bishop Wilberforce at a convocation in England, for a revision of the authorized King James's version, was adopted. The revision committee began its work in June, 1870; the revised New Testament appeared in May, 1881; and the Old Testament in May, 1885.



MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD,  
PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S CHRISTIAN TEM-  
PERANCE UNION.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**The W. C. T. U.**  
—At the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was held in Baltimore, Md., and closed on October 23, Miss Frances E. Willard was elected president for the seventeenth consecutive time.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Maine was chosen for the newly established office of vice-president-at-large. The other officers elected include Mrs. Catherine L. Stevenson of Massachusetts, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Missouri, recording secretary; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky, assistant recording secretary; and Mrs. Helen M. Barker of Illinois, treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted commending the "Staten Island Basis of Union" (p. 606) as the best plan to secure co-operation of reform forces against intemperance and injustice; inviting Roman Catholic and Hebrew women to send fraternal delegates to the W. C. T. U. conventions, and to establish branches of the White Ribbon Society within their own borders; indorsing the prohibition party "as the only political party with courage to speak out boldly in favor of woman suffrage and the total annihilation of the liquor traffic;" favoring an educational suffrage qualification for both sexes; condemning the use of tobacco and narcotics as liable to lead to the opium habit; and asking for the appointment of women on the divorce commissions of the various states.

**Woman Suffrage.**—A *referendum* is to be taken in Massachusetts on the question whether “it is expedient that municipal suffrage be granted to women;” and female suffragists have urged registration of all persons, male or female, qualified as voters. Only a small portion of the women of the state, however, have availed themselves of the privilege. A man-suffrage association has been organized to combat the female-suffrage movement. In October it issued a strong protest signed by 100 prominent men, including President Eliot and Professor Norton of Harvard, ex-Governors Robinson and Russell, R. H. Dana, Francis Peabody, John Fiske, and others, in part as follows:

“Women, as compared with men, have had but little experience in private or trust or corporate business affairs. This is not due to our laws, but to other causes. Our city and town governments are great public business corporations. So long as the relative inexperience of women in business affairs continues, it is not to be expected that the combined vote of men and women will give as good results as the vote of men alone; and we submit, therefore, that the rights and property of our citizens, female as well as male, are now better protected and more intelligently cared for than they would be if the mass of voters should be doubled by established woman suffrage.

“We submit that woman suffrage will not promote the happiness or physical welfare of woman, that it will not tend to her social or moral elevation, and that it will not prove a benefit, but rather an injury, to the family, which is the basis of the growth and prosperity of the state.”



## IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

ON November 18 Attorney-General Hancock of New York state decided for the plaintiffs in the case of C. A. Whelan & Co., who were acting in the name of the people, against the American Tobacco Company, commonly known as the Cigarette Trust. The firm had applied for permission to bring suit against the trust, the charge being that the latter was an unlawful trust, organized under the laws of another state (New Jersey) and doing business contrary to the statutes and public policy of New York. To take an example—it seems that the trust, which controls about ninety per cent of the cigarette trade of the country, boycotts all dealers who handle the

goods of any other company.—It is expected that, as a result of the decision, movements will be taken against trusts in several other states.

On November 18 the United States supreme court, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, gave an important decision regarding telegraph monopoly.

It held in effect that the Union Pacific Railroad Company had no right to make a lease practically giving the Western Union Telegraph Company an exclusive right to maintain telegraph lines along the road of the railroad company; that the United States had a right to compel the Union Pacific to maintain its own lines along its route, the obligation resting on the road to do so being as great as that to maintain its tracks.

The case came from Nebraska, and the court by its decision reversed the judgment of the United States circuit court of appeals, and affirmed the judgment of the circuit court for the Nebraska district.

On December 18 the supreme court of New York state again supported the contention of Amherst, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Rochester, and Williams colleges, declaring null the deed of trust affecting the distribution of the residuary estate of D. B. Fayerweather of New York city, who died November 15, 1890 (Vol. 4, p. 849). These colleges claimed that the residue of the estate should be distributed to the twenty colleges as if the codicil of the deed of trust had never existed; and this opinion is upheld by the general term of the supreme court.

Under the ninth clause of his will, Mr. Fayerweather left \$2,150,000 to twenty colleges, and in the tenth clause he left the residue of his estate, amounting to about \$3,000,000, to the same colleges mentioned, share and share alike. A codicil, however, changed this residuary bequest, leaving the residue absolutely to the trustees. The contest claimed that this absolute bequest was illegal, and thereupon the trustees made a so-called deed of gift, distributing the residue on a very different basis, making a very different list from that of Mr. Fayerweather. The trustees excluded from their list the colleges mentioned above, and gave large amounts to hospitals and other colleges and institutions. Thus, Cooper Union and the Woman's Hospital had \$200,000 each; Barnard College, Harvard, Princeton, Northwestern, and Rutgers, \$100,000 each; and Wells Female College \$150,000. This decision will be appealed to the United States supreme court. If the decision of the state supreme court shall stand, the specified bequests under clause nine of the will, and the share of the residue, will be as follows:

College.	Specified bequest.	Share of residue.
Bowdoin.....	\$100,000	150,000
Dartmouth.....	100,000	150,000
Williams.....	100,000	150,000
Amherst.....	100,000	150,000
Wesleyan.....	100,000	150,000
Yale.....	300,000	150,000
Columbia.....	200,000	150,000
Union Theological Seminary.....	50,000	150,000
Hamilton.....	100,000	150,000
Rochester.....	100,000	150,000
Cornell.....	200,000	150,000
Lafayette.....	50,000	150,000
Lincoln.....	100,000	150,000
University of Virginia.....	100,000	150,000
Hampton.....	100,000	150,000
Maryville.....	100,000	150,000
Marietta.....	100,000	150,000
Adelbert.....	50,000	150,000
Park.....	50,000	150,000
Wabash.....	50,000	150,000
Totals.....	\$2,150,000	\$3,000,000

On December 18 Judge Pardee, in the United States circuit court at New Orleans, La., gave a short but forcible decision against the position assumed by Comptroller R. B. Bowler of the United States treasury, regarding the payment of back claims for sugar bounties (p. 743). The case will be taken to the United States supreme court.



## IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

**The Crops.**—The year was one of the driest on record, yet the harvests, except wheat and cotton, were unusually large, their leading features being indicated in the following summary:

The area planted to corn was the largest on record. For three years the crops had been small, but prices had suffered less than any other grain. The area devoted to this crop alone amounts to almost one-fourth of the total area of improved land in farms in 1890; equals the combined area of New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland; and is greater than the total area of the United Kingdom, or Italy, or Norway. The season was not entirely favorable, most districts suffering at some period of growth from lack of rainfall; but the average rate of yield for the whole country was higher than in recent years, and the total crop is estimated at 2,272,000,000 bushels, or 160,000,000 larger than any previous crop.

Naturally, prices have steadily declined; and corn, at the end of

November, was selling as low as fourteen cents a bushel in Kansas, a figure never before reached under modern conditions. A large amount of capital, both rural and urban, is taking advantage of low prices, and is now engaged in cribbing this immense crop. The large surplus thus removed from immediate marketing will tend to depress corn prices for perhaps two years to come.

The damage to winter wheat from drought was severe, but the yield of spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas was large enough to make up most of the deficiency. The total crop is estimated at 460,000,000 bushels, sufficient for all domestic requirements, and, with the accumulated reserves from old crops, enough to supply all probable export demand.

In oats the crop exceeded 900,000,000 bushels, by far the largest ever grown, and the largest small-grain crop ever grown in any country. So far is the crop beyond commercial requirements that the price in Chicago declined from 32 to 18½ cents per bushel, fixing the farm value west of the Mississippi river as low as 11 cents.

An acreage much larger than usual was planted in potatoes. The season was favorable in most sections; and the rate of yield, while not the largest on record, was heavy enough to give a product beyond all possible demands for domestic consumption. This excessive production has crushed prices below cost of production in many sections. In the Northwest this is especially true, the ruling prices not paying cost of digging and handling, so that many growers have abandoned the results of their year's work. The crop is estimated at 282,000,000 bushels, or a total nearly 60,000,000 bushels in excess of the heaviest crop ever before grown.

The fruit crop of the year was phenomenal, especially in view of the frosts in May after apples and small fruits were in bloom. The apple crop is one of the largest ever grown, a heavy deficiency in New England and a small crop in New York being made up by the heaviest crop on record west of the Allegheny mountains.

The yield of all kinds of vegetables was in keeping with the character of the season in other lines of production.

The following statement shows the acreage and production of the principal and some minor crops of 1895:

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1895.

	Product.	Aeres.
Corn..... bush.	2,272,378,000	81,488,000
Wheat..... "	459,589,000	36,565,000
Oats..... "	904,095,000	30,130,000
Rye..... "	33,707,000	2,414,000
Barley..... "	98,381,000	3,791,000
Potatoes..... "	282,148,000	3,204,000
Flaxseed..... "	15,687,000	578,000
Tobacco..... lbs.	442,585,000	659,073
Broom corn..... "	114,142,500	200,100
Apples..... bbls.	66,256,000	

**Business Failures.**—According to *Bradstreet's*, there were 13,013 failures in 1895, as compared with 12,721 in 1894, an increase of 2.2 per cent.

This is the largest number of failures ever reported since the record was begun, with a single exception of the panic year, 1893, when the aggregate number of failures was 15,560. As compared with that year, the falling off in 1895 is 16 per cent. The total amount

of liabilities aggregated \$158,842,445, or more than \$9,000,000 in excess of the total in 1894. The grand total of assets during the year was \$88,115,530, or more than \$8,000,000 in excess of the previous year's total.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s figures differ slightly from the above. They are as follows:

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1895.

States.	Total, 1895.			Total, 1894.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
New England..	1,305	\$7,476,441	\$18,965,817	1,607	\$9,889,410	\$22,860,292
Middle.....	3,471	33,182,888	60,577,969	3,621	31,337,202	55,895,049
South.....	2,355	19,703,921	26,180,502	2,625	25,454,259	31,230,544
Southwest.....	1,126	8,098,908	10,345,188	1,055	7,024,432	9,082,680
Central.....	2,311	34,799,786	34,800,305	2,133	24,663,608	24,910,601
West.....	1,425	12,650,345	13,992,317	1,464	15,328,566	16,912,979
Pacific.....	1,204	5,109,246	8,333,932	1,380	7,553,659	12,100,711
Aggregate.	13,197	\$121,021,535	\$173,196,060	13,885	\$121,251,136	\$172,992,856

When classified, the failures of 1895, as compared with 1894, are as follows:

CLASSIFIED FAILURES, 1895.

Kind.	1895.		1894.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
Manufacturing.....	2,635	\$73,920,073	2,832	\$67,363,775
Trading.....	10,381	92,706,422	10,840	94,652,131
Other commercial.....	181	6,569,565	213	10,976,950
Banking.....	132	20,710,210	125	25,660,835

**Gold and Silver Production.**—The following statistics of the production of gold and silver during 1895 are very nearly exact.

The United States has once more resumed the first place among the gold producers of the world, the output of Australasia, which last year exceeded our own by a few thousand dollars, having increased less rapidly than ours. Africa takes the second place, and Australasia is third, Russia retaining, as in 1894, the fourth place.

The total output of gold in the United States has reached approximately \$44,871,000, the increase being made up by gains in almost all the mining states. The greatest has been in Colorado, where the activity in gold mining in all the older camps, the gold discoveries in Leadville, and the very active exploitation of the mines of Cripple Creek, the latest district, have raised production from \$9,549,731 to about \$15,000,000. Nearly one-half of this amount, or \$7,225,000, is from the Cripple Creek district alone. Leadville produced \$1,327,500. California has reached a total of about \$15,500,000, owing to the working of many new mines and the reopening of old ones. Arizona has largely increased its production, rising from \$1,991,000 in 1894 to about \$3,000,000 in 1895. Alaska also shows a substantial increase, nearly 45 per cent in amount, and takes a high rank among the producing states. South Dakota, which produced less in 1894 than in



1893, has risen again very nearly to the output of the earlier year. Montana and Idaho show substantial gains, and considerable progress has been made in Oregon and Washington.

The silver production from domestic ores was somewhat less than in 1894, but there was a considerable increase in silver smelted or refined from imported ores and bullion, the total increase being small. The silver mines have suffered from the greater attention given to gold properties.

In the South, gold mining has made but little progress, and the returns show only a small gain over 1894.

In Europe, Russia continues to be the only large producer of gold. Among other European countries Germany holds the first place, and Austria the second. No changes of importance are to be noted in them in 1895. Of silver, Germany is the chief producer, the metal coming from the mines of Freiburg and the Harz, and from the Mansfeld copper mines. The production of France and Spain, which come next in order, is obtained from the lead and zinc ores. In Russia (in which Asiatic Russia or Siberia is included), as in nearly all the other gold-producing countries of the world, the output of the yellow metal in 1895 showed a notable increase; and the production may be expected to increase for some years to come.

In Africa, the gold industry of the Transvaal has continued to grow, though perhaps not in as rapid a ratio as was expected. The extraordinary speculation based upon the Transvaal mines is spoken of elsewhere (p. 958), and reference is made here only to the actual progress of the industry itself. The development of the year has been wholly confined to the Witwatersrand district. The production from this district in 1895 was 1,872,889 fine ounces, as compared with 1,651,714 fine ounces in 1894, and 1,206,434 fine ounces in 1893.



## DISASTERS.

### American:—

On October 6, through the collapse of a crowded platform during the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Mary's Roman Catholic church in Lorain, O., eleven persons were fatally, and over that number seriously, injured.

On October 7 an explosion in the Dorrance coal mine near Wilkesbarre, Penn., caused the death of four miners.

On the night of October 7 the steamer *Africa* of Owen Sound, Ont., having in tow the barge *Severn* of Toronto, Ont., both coal-laden, was proceeding up Lake Huron bound for Owen Sound; when, owing to heavy weather, she was obliged to let the *Severn* go. The latter went ashore on Loyal island, and became a total wreck. The *Africa* went down in the gale with all on board.

On October 13, in Pittsburg, Penn., a broken brake-

rod allowed a trolley car to dash down a long hill. The car jumped the track, and dashed over an embankment, causing the death of three persons and injury of nine others.

On the night of October 21 the wooden screw steamer *City of St. Augustine*, of the St. Augustine Steamship Company, from New York city to Florida, was burnt at sea about eighteen miles off Cape Hatteras. The crew were saved.

On October 27 the main building of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, was destroyed by fire. It was partially insured.

On November 4 fire destroyed over \$250,000 worth of property in the business portion of Decatur, Ill.

On November 5 the buildings of the Manhattan Savings Institution and the Empire State bank, at Bleecker street and Broadway, New York city, were destroyed by fire. An explosion during the fire wrecked the Empire State bank building, and a score of firemen and citizens were seriously injured.

An appalling calamity, the most disastrous boiler explosion which has occurred in the United States, took place in Detroit, Mich., on the morning of November 6. Owing to low water in the boilers of the building occupied by the *Detroit Journal*, at the corner of Shelby and Larned streets, they exploded, wrecking a portion of the *Journal* building, and totally destroying the premises adjoining, occupied by John Davis & Co., wholesale grocers, the Kohlbrand Engraving Company, W. W. Dunlap's agency for Rogers Typograph supplies, the mailing and stereotyping departments of the *Journal*, and the bookbindery of George J. Hiller. Nearly forty deaths were the result, and twenty or more were injured. Mr. Hiller was among the killed. It was he who did all the binding for CURRENT HISTORY while the magazine remained in Detroit.

On the evening of November 16, in Cleveland, O., a street car filled with people plunged through the Central street draw of the Central viaduct into the Cuyahoga river, 120 feet below. Nearly twenty persons were killed outright. The draw was open, but the gates were closed on both sides, and the usual danger lights were displayed. The conductor, it is claimed, who was among the killed, signalled the car to come on; and the motorman, for some unaccountable reason—possibly the misty covering on the glass of the vestibule due to the rain then falling—failed

to see the closed gate or the danger lights in time to stop the car.

On November 29 the falling in of an overhanging wall in the Tilly Foster iron mine near Brewster, N. Y., caused the death of about a dozen men and the serious injury of nine others.

On December 3 fire destroyed the premises of seven concerns in the wholesale district of Indianapolis, Ind., causing two deaths; property loss, \$400,000.

On December 18 the main starboard supply pipe in the engine-room of the steamship *St. Paul*, burst. Nine men were fatally scalded, and several injured.

On December 19 an explosion of gas in the Cumnock coal mine in Chatham county, N. C., caused forty-eight deaths.

A similar explosion on December 20 caused twenty-four deaths at the Nelson mine near Dayton, Tenn.

On December 22 the Red D line steamer *Nansemond* was sunk in collision with the Spanish steamer *Mexico*, off the island of Oruba in the West Indies, with the loss of eight lives.

On December 27 a false alarm of fire caused a panic in the old Front Street theatre, Baltimore, Md., in which twenty-three persons, mainly women and children, were crushed to death, and thirty injured, some fatally.

### Foreign:—

On October 6 a railroad collision near Ottignies, in Belgium, caused the death of seventeen persons and the injury of 100 others.

About October 13 the French bark *Pacifique*, for Valparaiso, Chile, was sunk in collision with the British steamer *Emma*, with a loss of twelve lives.

On October 16 an explosion on a Chinese transport steamer near King-Chow caused the death of about 375 troops.

On November 6 the court of marine jurisdiction at Rotterdam, Holland, decreed that the owners of the *Crathie* should pay all damage sustained by the owners of the *Elbe* through the collision on January 30, 1895 (pp. 229, 483, and 746), with interest at six per cent, besides all costs.

On November 13 a launch belonging to the British war-ship *Edgar* was upset off Chemulpo, Korea, with a loss of forty-seven lives.

On November 25 an explosion of old cartridges which

were being emptied outside the walls of Palma, capital of the island of Majorca, caused the death of about eighty employés.

On December 11 the White Star line steamer *Germanic*, from Liverpool to New York city, collided with and sank the steamer *Cumbræ* of Glasgow, inbound for Liverpool, off the mouth of the Mersey. No lives were lost.

On December 23 the British ship *Moresby*, for Pisagua, Chile, went ashore in a gale in the bay of Dungarvan, on the south coast of Ireland, with a loss of nineteen lives.



## LITERATURE.

### Science:—

*The Story of the Earth in Past Ages.* By H. G. Seeley, F. R. S. With forty illustrations. The Library of Useful Stories. 186 pp. 16mo. 40 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

To throw light upon the present condition of the earth, Professor Seeley tells its past history, taking care to explain the nature of the common materials which form rocks, and gives their classification and growth. The book will help to make wiser men of those who still mock science with demands "for the evidence of the origin of the earth," or "proofs of the mode of origin of life which has flourished upon it."

*The Intellectual Rise in Electricity.* A History. By Park Benjamin, Ph. D., LL. D. Illustrated. 611 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$4.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A book which every electrician will find useful for reference—historic, not scientific reference—and which will be instructive to the thoughtful of all classes. No more complete historic survey of this increasingly important subject has been written.

### Philosophy and Psychology:—

*Elements of Psychology.*—By Noah K. Davis, Ph. D., LL. D. 346 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$1.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

In this book, though elementary, the mature student will find abundant material for reflection. It covers the whole ground of modern psychology in an exhaustive manner.

### Political Economy, Civics, and Sociology:—

*Principles and Practice of Finance.* A Practical Guide for Bankers, Merchants, and Lawyers, Together with

a summary of the national and state banking laws, and the legal rates of interest. Tables of foreign coins, and a glossary of commercial and financial terms. By Edward Carroll, Jr. 311 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This work shows great care in preparation. The author takes up the money of the United States, the national and state banks, savings banks, trust companies, exchanges, etc., and conducts the reader through the complicated affairs of all kinds of financial establishments with intelligent guidance. In fact, the book answers the purpose of a cyclopedia of all ordinary financial transactions.

*Municipal Government in Continental Europe.* By Dr. Albert Shaw, author of *Municipal Government in Great Britain*. 505 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Century Co.

"Continues the work done by the author in his previous work on *Municipal Government in Great Britain* (Vol. 4, p. 934). Paris, the French municipal system, that of each leading European country, and special studies of Hamburg, Vienna, and Buda Pesth complete the volume. An appendix gives the budget of Paris, of Berlin, and the French municipal code. Parts of the articles have appeared in the *Century* and in the *Atlantic*; but the book, as a whole, is a fresh and thorough study of municipal government in Europe."

*The Laws of Social Evolution.* By Rev. Franklin M. Sprague, author of *Socialism*. A critique of Benjamin Kidd's *Social Evolution*, and a statement of the true principles which govern social progress. 166 pp. 12mo. \$1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This is an endeavor to analyze Benjamin Kidd's *Social Evolution*, which the author has found to be contrary to universally accepted principles and axiomatic truth. Mr. Sprague aims not merely to refute or explain, but also to construct, and to that end formulates a statement of the true principles which govern social progress.

*The Poor in Great Cities.* Their Problems and What is Doing to Solve Them. By Robert A. Woods and others. Illustrated. 400 pp. 8vo. Indexed. \$3.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

The papers in this book bring together a remarkable record of experience and observation on this vital subject. The authors of the papers have been for years among the best-known students of the great social problem, Sir Walter Besant; Jacob Riis, the author of *How the Other Half Lives*; Mr. Woods, head of Andover House in Boston; the late Oscar Craig, president of the New York State Board of Charities; and many others. The work gives a view of the present status of the whole problem of mitigating the evils of poverty in both England and America.

*The Up-to-Date Primer.* A First Book of Lessons for Little Political Economists. By J. W. Bengough. 12mo. Limp cloth. 75 pp. Illustrated. 25 cents. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

"Wit can often pierce where graver counsel fails." Assuming the truth of this old saw, we discern a very effective weapon for social reformers in general, and single-taxers in particular, in this little book, *The Up-to-Date Primer*. It consists of seventy separate "lessons" in words of one syllable, each illustrated with very cleverly executed cartoons. Each lesson is preceded by nine words, after the fashion of the child's primer, these words combining in themselves caption to the cartoon and introduction to the lesson. They are veritable serio-comic bombs which clear the way completely to an adequate understanding of the single-tax theory. The book is a good exposition of Henry George's works.

*The Principles of International Law.* By T. J. Lawrence, M. A., LL. D., lecturer in Downing College, Cambridge, Eng.; associate of the Institute of International Law, etc. Indexed. 645 pp. Buckram. Boston, Mass.: D. C. Heath & Co.

Not only every student of political science and jurisprudence, but every intelligent student of the times—every one at all interested in the important and frequent developments which affect the mutual relations of the various powers—will find this work one of great teaching value to himself. Within the limits of convenient size, it gives a concise and clear, yet full and comprehensive, treatment of one of the most important and at the same time difficult branches of learning. The author indicates the scope of the work as an attempt to trace "the development of International Law in such a way as to show on the one hand its relation to a few great ethical principles, and on the other its dependence upon the hard facts of history." Of the four parts into which the book is divided, the first deals with the nature and history of International Law; the others set forth the rules actually observed among states in their dealings with one another, during peace, war, and neutrality. The work is to be commended to every student of current diplomatic history.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

*The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine.* By Prof. L. M. Keasbey. Paper. 8vo. 31 pp. Price 25 cents.

Of especial interest at the present time, in view of the complications arising out of the British Guiana-Venezuela boundary dispute. The author presents a full outline of the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Great Britain as to who should control the trans-isthmian canal; and gives an insight into that larger struggle which has continued since the Revolution, for dominion of the American continent.

*The Advantages of the Nicaragua Route.* By J. W. Miller. Paper, 8vo. 8 pp. Price 15 cents.

An argument in favor of the route mapped out by the Nicaragua Canal Company, as being the cheapest and most available.

*The Nicaragua Canal and the Economic Development of the United States.* By Dr. E. R. Johnson. Paper. 8vo. 12 pp. Price 15 cents.

This paper shows what great commercial benefits the canal will bring to the United States both by shortening the route of domestic commerce between the East and the West, and by bringing us nearer to South America, Asia, and Australia. He shows also how it will serve to develop our industries, and why the canal itself should prove a paying investment for American capital.

*The Problem of Sociology.* By Dr. George Simmel. Paper. 8vo. 13 pp. Price 15 cents.

The purpose of the paper is to tell the scope of the science of sociology, and to enumerate, in a general way, the problems with which it has to deal.

*Social Basis of Proportional Representation.* By Prof. J. W. Jenks. Paper. 8vo. 16 pp. Price 15 cents.

A strong plea for proportional representation, which, the writer claims, would secure a longer tenure in office; would encourage men of independent tendencies to take a more active part in directing the policy of their party; would secure better candidates; would do away with political bribery; and which is the only system that is in accord with our democratic institutions.

*The Custody of State Funds.* By E. R. Buckley. Paper. 8vo. 15 pp. Price 15 cents.

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*Recent Political Experiments in the Swiss Democracy.* By Prof. Louis Wuarin. Paper. 8vo. 20 pp. Price 25 cents.

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A study of the various steps in social evolution, particularly of some hitherto neglected processes in development.

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*The Elements of Higher Criticism.* By Andrew C. Zenos, professor of Biblical theology in the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. Cloth. 12mo. 268 pp. \$1.00. New York, London, Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

What is the Higher Criticism as a method of study, applied to the Bible? Is there any legitimate sphere for such a thing? This book is essentially an exposition, yielding concise and non-controversial answers to the above questions. The scope of the work is not to advocate or oppose any set of results, but to state and explain the *principles* and *methods* of the higher criticism, with reference to the large and growing periodical and book literature on the subject, and as an aid to students who are about to approach the criticism as a part of their preparation for teaching and preaching the Bible; also, as a book of information for any intelligent and interested reader.

*A Study of Death.* By Henry Mills Alden, author of *God in His World*, etc. 336 pp. Indexed. 12mo. Half leather. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

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Dr. Miller believes that we are set in this world to be happy, and especially to make others happy. And he argues that we cannot add to the cheer of others unless we ourselves have first learned the lesson of cheerfulness. Dr. Miller shows the secret of good cheer, and points out its various lessons and duties.

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A work revealing on the part of its author not only an easy



familiarity with the essential differences of the doctrinal opinions of the day, but a power of philosophical profundity of thought, illuminated at the same time with a spirit of thorough loyalty to the evangelical theology. The central doctrine is "the divine-human personality of Jesus Christ; the author's aim being to construct all doctrines, not from God's sovereign will nor from the freedom of man as the point of observation, but from the vital union of both as realized in the life and work of the Mediator. The method is positive rather than controversial or polemical, and historical rather than analytic or synthetic."

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*Israel Among the Nations.* A Study of the Jews and anti-Semitism. By Anatole Leroy Beaulieu. Translated by Frances Hellman. 385 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A comprehensive yet condensed work. It reviews the tribulations of the Israelites, and discusses their relationship to the various nations of the world and to Christianity and modern ideas particularly. Other chapters relate to Jewish tradition, physiology, genius, spirit, nationalization, and fraternization.

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*The Growth of British Policy.* An Historical Essay. By Sir J. R. Seeley, Litt. D., K. C. M. G. In two volumes. With a portrait. 436, 403 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$3.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Sir John Seeley in this work endeavors to supply a manifest want in our historical literature. We have, as he says, already ecclesiastical histories, parliamentary histories, economic histories, and more especially constitutional histories. But we have no continuous, connected, and comprehensive history of England in its international relations.

*Europe in Africa in the Nineteenth Century.* By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer, author of *France in the Nineteenth Century*, etc. Illustrated. 451 pp. 12mo. \$2.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

"Beginning with an account of the career of Mehemet Ali during the second decade of this century, Mrs. Latimer takes up in succession the most important events that have gradually brought the greater part of Africa under European control. Arabi Pasha, Gordon, the Mahdi, Livingstone, and Stanley are among the most prominent personages whose careers, so far as they were connected with Africa, are sketched in a pleasing and entertaining manner."

*Great Men's Sons.* Who They Were, What They Did, and

How They Turned Out. A glimpse at the sons of the world's mightiest men from Socrates to Napoleon. By Elbridge S. Brooks, author of *Historic Boys, Historic Girls, etc.* Illustrated. 303 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Great men come we know not how, and they seldom leave any one behind them who can continue their mission. This volume is proof that heredity doesn't work at all times."

*Gustavus Adolphus.* A History of the Art of War from its Revival after the Middle Ages to the End of the Spanish Succession War. With a detailed account of the campaigns of the Great Swede, and of the most famous campaigns of Turenne, Condé, Eugène, and Marlborough. With 237 charts, maps, plans of battles and tactical manœuvres, cuts of uniforms, arms, and weapons. By Theodore Agrault Dodge. Great Captains series. 864 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$5.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The author has already covered the period of ancient history in the three preceding volumes of the series—which bring the history of the art of war down to the fall of the Roman empire. In the present volume he takes up the military history of the Middle Ages, and the revival of the art of war under new conditions. Between Cæsar and Gustavus Adolphus there is a gap of about 1,600 years, during which there were wonderful campaigns and brilliant deeds; but the art of war had practically no development until the beginning of modern history. Here Gustavus emerges as the inventor of new ideas and new combinations adapted to the changed order; and with the history of his campaigns, which cover the long religious wars upon the continent, we have to follow those of the great Frenchmen and the great English captain, down to Blenheim, Ramillies, and Malplaquet, and the end of Charles XII.'s career at Plutowa. The next volume will carry the subject still further to the highest development of the older system under Frederick the Great; and the sixth and last will complete the study with the history of the campaigns of Napoleon.

*Leading Events of the American Revolution.* By W. H. Brearley. Paper. 32 pp. Price 10 cents. New York city: The Spirit of '76.

Contains over 500 brief descriptions of events, with dates. The book contains two separate arrangements for each date—one alphabetical, the other by days. Very convenient for reference.

*The Pilgrim Fathers of New England and Their Puritan Successors.* By John Brown, B. A., D. D., author of *John Bunyan, His Life, Times, and Work.* With introduction by Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D. With illustrations from original sketches by Charles Whymper. 368 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$2.50. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.

"The author of this agreeable volume describes the scenes in the English country places from which the Pilgrim Fathers were chiefly

drawn; the conflict with the legal authorities which led first to their migration to Holland, and later to the New World; he then tells us again of the sailing of the *Mayflower*; of the settling in New England of the indomitable band, and of their successors.

### Biography:—

*The Laureates of England.* From Ben Jonson to Alfred Tennyson. With selections from their works and an introduction dealing with the origin and significance of the English laureateship. By Kenyon West. Vignette edition, with numerous new illustrations, by Frederick C. Gordon. 459 pp. 12mo. \$1.50; half calf, \$3.00. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co.

These biographical sketches and critical estimates are necessarily of the shortest, as they were designed merely to stimulate detailed study.

*Memoirs of Constant* (Louis Constant Wairy, first *valet de chambre* of the emperor) on the private life of Napoleon, his family, and his court. Translated by Eliz. Gilbert Martin, with preface by Imbert de Saint-Amand. 4 vols. 12mo. \$5.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Practically this is a new work, for, though first published in 1830, it has never before been translated into English, and the original edition is almost out of print. Here we see the great Napoleon in undress. His foibles, his peculiarities, his vices, as well as his kindness of heart, his vast intellect, his knowledge of men, and his extraordinary energy, are here shown without reserve.

*The German Emperor William II.* By Charles Lowe, M. A., author of *Prince Bismarck*, etc. With two portraits. Public Men of To-day series. 274 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Fred'k Warne & Co.

Is brimful of information on the recent history of the German empire, and graphically depicts the interesting but puzzling character of the present occupant of the German throne—the “modern Caligula.”

*Vailima Letters.* Being correspondence addressed by Robert Louis Stevenson to Sidney Colvin, November, 1890—October, 1894. With a frontispiece and portrait. 2 vols. 281, 275 pp. 12mo. \$2.75. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

This work “unites in the rarest manner the value of a familiar correspondence with the value of an intimate journal; for these Samoan letters form record, scarcely interrupted, of Stevenson's thoughts and doings from month to month, and often from day to day, during the last four romantic years of his life.” They reveal in a striking manner his charming personality and impulsive, affectionate disposition, and present a picture, on the whole, of a serene and—apart from the moods—a contented life.

*Letters of Matthew Arnold.* 1848–1888. Collected and

arranged by George W. E. Russell. 2 vols. 467, 442 pp. \$3.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

It was Matthew Arnold's express wish, we are told, that he might not be made the subject of a biography; but his family felt that a selection from his letters was not prohibited, and that "such a selection might reveal aspects of his character—his tenderness and playfulness and filial affection—which could be only imperfectly apprehended through the more formal medium of his published works."

### Literature:—

*The Reader's Shakespeare.* His Dramatic Works Condensed, Connected, and Emphasized, for School, College, Parlor, and Platform. By David Charles Bell. Vol. I., 496 pp. Cloth. \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

"For the first time, in this series (there are to be, in all, three volumes), all Shakespeare's dramas will be condensed, connected, emphasized, and annotated on a uniform plan. The condensations are for use in schools, colleges, and for private and public reading, and should prove of especial value for use in supplementary reading in the public schools. In condensing the text for these purposes allowance has been made for the prime necessities of expurgation and compression, so that for the family circle, the clerical reader, the platform elocutionist, and in the school or college, the particular advantages of Shakespearian exercises become, in this series, available and enjoyable for all. The present volume contains the historical plays, English and Roman; also general notes, suggestions, etc., for students in elocution, particularly for those using Shakespeare.

*A Victorian Anthology, 1837-1895.* Selections illustrating the Editor's Critical Review of British Poetry in the Reign of Victoria. By Edmund Clarence Stedman, author of *Victorian Poets*, etc. Illustrated. 739 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$2.50; full levantine, \$6.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The present volume is designed to supplement the *Victorian Poets*, and it is a comprehensive and judicious selection of "choice and typical examples of the work discussed in that review." Mr. Stedman has given unutilized examples of the work of every poet of the Victorian period who has attained even moderate note, from Walter Savage Landor to Rudyard Kipling, and he has even included the English colonial writers. Wordsworth is omitted from this volume because Mr. Stedman regards his poems as characteristic of the Georgian epoch. The value of the book is increased by a series of brief but sufficiently informing biographical notes by Miss Vernetta E. Coleman.

### Education:—

*Map Modeling in Geography.* Including the use of sand, clay, putty, paper pulp, plaster of Paris, and other materials, also chalk modelling in its adaptation to purposes of illustration. Fully illustrated. By Dr. Albert Elias Maltby, A. M., C. E. 223 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: E. L. Kellogg & Co.

"The volume embodies the result of a long and successful experience in teaching. It will enable young teachers to take up the work and pursue it without making those mistakes that would be inevitable without some help of this kind. The pupil begins with the most familiar objects, as fields, hills, etc., and proceeds gradually until the study of continents is reached."

*Teaching in Three Continents.* By W. Catton Grasby. Cloth. 335 pp. Indexed \$1.50. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

The author, who is an Australian, gives us here a valuable comparative study, based on notes of personal observation, of educational systems in America, Europe, and Australia. The value of such study lies in its suggestions of mutual helpfulness in the solution of great problems; and the present work reveals many points of contrast between our own educational system and that of other nations, to which American educators should give heed.

*The Claims of Greek.* By Professor Lees, University of Nebraska. Paper. 15 pp. Price 25 cents. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

An earnest plea for the refinement of education and the cultivation of the ideal side of life through classical learning, as distinguished from the more grossly utilitarian pursuits of applied science and technical training.

*The Art of Putting Questions.* By W. T. Young. New edition, revised by C. W. Bardeen. Paper. 65 pp. Price 15 cents. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

This little monograph will prove of great service to every teacher who seeks, not so much ability to communicate knowledge, as ability to rouse into activity the thinking powers of his pupils.

*A Manual of Pedagogics.* By Daniel Putnam, A. M. With an introduction by Richard G. Boone, A. M., Ph. D. 330 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.

A valuable book for the common teacher seeking intelligent guidance in his work by private reading, for the reading circle, for the teacher's class in the high school, or the normal class in pedagogics.

*Youthful Eccentricity a Precursor of Crime.* By Forbes Winslow, Member Royal College of Physicians, London: Physician to the British Hospital for Mental Diseases, etc. 16mo. 120 pp. 50 cents. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

"Many having care of the young are careless through ignorance, and think that as the child grows older it will outgrow its perverse eccentricities. This book will teach such that the fault must lie at their own doors if, its teachings having been discarded, the child develops into that which was farthest from their hopes or expectations. The book should be studied by all having charge of home education, also by those having pastoral charge of the home educators."

**Art:—**

*Architecture for General Readers.* A short Treatise on the Principles and Motives of Architectural Design. With an historical sketch. By H. Heathcote Statham. With illustrations drawn by the author. 332 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$3.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

In this work, 196 pages are devoted to an analysis of architecture based on construction. The remainder of the book gives an historical sketch of architecture, in which various styles are described and classified with reference to construction.

**Travel, Adventure, and Description:—**

*Rambles in Japan.* The Land of the Rising Sun. By H. B. Tristram, D. D., LL. D., F. R. S. With 45 illustrations by Edward Whymper, from sketches and photographs, an index, and a map. 306 pp. 8vo. \$2.00. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.

This is one of the very best of recent volumes of travel talk. It is based on journals kept during a visit to Japan before the late war, undertaken primarily to obtain information about missionary work and the relations between Japanese Buddhism and that of China and Ceylon. But the book is also rich in references to the Japanese flora and fauna, popular customs, and other matters, many of which are missed by the majority of travellers.

*From Far Formosa.* The Island, Its People, and Missions. By George Leslie MacKay, D. D., for twenty-three years a missionary in Formosa. Edited by Rev. J. A. Macdonald. 364 pp. Indexed. \$2.00. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.

The work of Dr. MacKay, "the missionary hero of the Presbyterian Church in Canada," has been carried on in Formosa since 1872 with almost no foreign helpers. In that year the soil was virgin from a missionary point of view. Now there are in Dr. MacKay's mission in north Formosa sixty native churches, four of them self-supporting, with a membership of 2,719, and a communion roll of 1,805; and each of the sixty churches has a trained native minister. At Tamsui has been established Oxford College, with fifteen students for the ministry, a girls' school, and a hospital and dispensary. But the book is much more than a record of conversions, chapel-building, and missionary adventure. It will be read by thousands who care for none of these things, because of its instructive chapters on the geology, botany, and zoölogy of Formosa, and its studies in the ethnology of its inhabitants. The many illustrations and maps add greatly to its interest and value.

*Constantinople.* By Edwin A. Grosvenor. With an introduction by General Lew Wallace and 250 illustrations. 811 pp. Indexed. 2 vols. 8vo. \$10.00. Boston: Roberts Bros.

The first adequate historical treatment of the subject in English. Constantinople, even more than Rome, has been a meeting point of di-

verse civilizations; and a proper treatment of the city required just such exceptionally wide learning and observation as the author possessed. Professor Grosvenor was for many years professor of history at Robert College in Constantinople.

In the first volume the history of the city is narrated and its surroundings described. The second deals with the identification of sites and the description of buildings and their remains. The work not only will be invaluable to visitors to Constantinople, but offers material to every historical student and teacher, by which to supplement a period hitherto lacking both illustration and information, with minute description.

*Echoes of Battle.* By Bushrod Washington James. Illustrated. Cloth extra, gilt edges. 222 pp. 12mo. \$2.00. Philadelphia, Penn.: Henry T. Coates & Co.

This volume is one that will interest every American. The prose portions are valuable as sketches of both the Revolution and the invasion part of the Rebellion, while the corresponding poems depict with pathetic effectiveness some of the scenes just after the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg. The battle of the Brandywine, and the sad, long days at Valley Forge, are well described. "Missing" is a tenderly touching production, telling of the unknown lost ones in battle; and the description of the "Hero of Johnstown" is full of vivid and thrilling pathos.

Handsomely bound, and profusely and suitably illustrated with artistic half-tone reproductions of photographs and drawings, this book will be an attractive addition to every library, as well as a most readable and instructive book for young and old alike.

*Around the World on \$60.* By Robert Meredith. Illustrated. 371 pp. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 25 cents. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

An amusing and instructive story of a tour of the world. The objects the writer had in view in making the pilgrimage, were: "To prove that an American can live on as poor rations and endure as much hardship as any other human being; that he can earn his living in any country; and that a poor man need not be deprived of the pleasures of travel and of seeing and enjoying even more than the rich."

*Westminster.* By Sir Walter Besant, M. A., F. S. A. author of *London*, etc. With 130 illustrations by William Patten and others. 397 pp. Indexed. 8vo. Buckram. \$3.00. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co.

Rather than being a complete history, this work is a series of sketches dealing almost at random with a few out of the multitude of subjects suggested by the title. Westminster was once a city distinct from London in fact as well as in name. The book is very pleasant reading.

*Notes in Japan.* By Alfred Parsons. With illustrations by the author. 226 pp. 8vo. \$3.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

"These are the observations recorded both with pen and brush, of an English landscape painter in Japan. They are interesting in

many ways, but notably for the evidence they give, that the Japanese landscape is not so very different from the landscape of other parts of the world, as we have been accustomed to assume from the representations of the Japanese painters. Many of its distinctive characteristics—the bright atmosphere, the simplicity of outline, the breadth of clear color—are in their interpretation.”

### Fiction:—

*The Men of the Moss-Hags.* Being a History of Adventure taken from the papers of William Gordon of Earlstown, in Galloway, and told over again by S. R. Crockett. 370 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

In this story we have given us a part of the tragedy of Claverhouse and the Covenanters, a tragedy which still has power to stir the blood and thrill the heart with rare emotion. So graphic are the depictions that the reader feels a strong sense of dealing, not with the creations of a novelist, but with real men and women who lived and suffered among the hills of Scotland two centuries ago.

*Casa Braccio.* By F. Marion Crawford, author of *Saracinesca*, etc. 2 vols. With illustrations by A. Castaigne. 334, 332 pp. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The plot of this story, laid in Italy, is powerful, and the characters are developed with extraordinary dramatic force. In the character of Gloria Dalrymple lies the secret of Paul Griggs's unhappy life. She was never his wife. Her husband was an Italian artist of repute, to whom she was passionately attached, but her evil disposition forced her to quarrel with him, and she went to Griggs and compelled him to take her in. She never loved; him and after her death by suicide he learned of that fact, and it made him the man he was.

*The Lottery Ticket.* By J. T. Trowbridge. Illustrated. 202 pp. 12mo. \$1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The desire to possess more money to spend in pleasure than a very small salary allows him, leads Weber Lockridge, at the instigation of a friend some years his senior, to invest in a lottery ticket. His friend is a clerk in a bank; and Weber, while led to think he has drawn a prize of a thousand dollars, finds himself involved in a robbery. The story carries an excellent moral.

*The Sorrows of Satan: The Strange Experience of One Geoffrey Tempest, Millionaire.* A Romance. By Marie Corelli, author of *Barabbas*, etc. With frontispiece. 471 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This work has created a great sensation in England. It is weird, imaginative, and brilliantly written, containing a most bitter satire upon the smart *fin de siècle* society of our day. The reviewers also come in for a little sharp criticism.

*A House-Boat-on-the-Styx.* Being Some Account of the Divers Doings of the Associated Shades. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated. 171 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Harper & Bros.



riage is between the richest nobleman in England, Lord Fleetwood, and a simple mountain girl of English parents and high breeding. She was born and reared among the mountains of Carinthia, and received the name Carinthia. Lord Fleetwood, who is as eccentric as he is rich, proposes to her at a dance the night he first meets her. She, in the simplicity of her faith, accepts him. She does not see him again until the wedding day; and after their marriage she loses sight of him until nearly a year has passed and she has borne him a son. He dislikes her for reasons not clearly defined. She loves him, and her reasons are not less obscure. Gradually, however, their positions become reversed. He is all admiration, she all disdain. She is truly heroic, absolutely unaffected, and grand in her simplicity. He is erratic, but true to his word. She refuses his offers of amends. She declines to accept his apologies, and follows her brother to the wars as a nurse. Fleetwood seeks refuge in a monastery, and soon after dies. There are other interesting characters in the book. Woodser is the most uncommon. Madge is also unusual and faithful. But as a whole the characters are far from ideal. They are strongly but roughly drawn. It is said that Mr. Meredith does not care whether his books are read or not. That there is truth in the statement the carelessness of the style and the obscurity of meaning in much of the book would show.

**Juvenile Books:—**

*Dick and Jack's Adventures on Sable Island.* By B. Freeman Ashley, author of *Tan-Pile Jim*, etc. Illustrated. 312 pp. 12mo. Cloth, 50 cents; buckram, 75 cents. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

All boys who have read *Tan-Pile Jim* will be eager for more from the pen of its author. The present work is a tale of two boys who passed some time on that remarkable spot of land which bears the sadly suggestive title of the "Graveyard of the Atlantic." Black Point Dick and Jack, and the three "womenttes" whom they discovered on Sable Island, deserve to attain as great a popularity as the characters in the other stories by the same author.

*Two Little Pilgrims' Progress.* A Story of the City Beautiful. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. 198 pp. Quarto. \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

This boys' and girls' story—the first long one from its gifted author since *Little Lord Bunsby*—tells how two children, twins, aged twelve, were left to the care of a poor aunt who owned a farm; how they earned and saved up money to go to the Columbian Fair, and how they did go there all alone by themselves and had many adventures. It is a very sweet and tender story, that will unconsciously influence for good the child who reads it.

*Country Pastime for Boys.* By P. Anderson Graham. With 252 illustrations. 448 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A work of absorbing interest and practical utility to healthy boys. The book is practically complete in its treatment; it extends from "birds' nesting" to "nutting;" from "skating" to "tops." It is generously and admirably illustrated.

Mr. Bangs recounts the doings and sayings on sundry occasions of the Associated Shades, a select body of immortal ghosts who organize themselves into a club for mutual intercourse and social benefit. The house-boat, the *Nancy Nor*, anchored close to the Hades shore of the Styx, is the club; such eminent spirits as Sir Walter Raleigh, Cassius, Demosthenes, Blackstone, Dr. Johnson, and Confucius, are the House Committee, and old Charon is the steward and manager of the organization.

*The Temptation of Katharine Gray.* By Mary Lowe Dickinson. With a frontispiece. 380 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. Philadelphia: Amer. Bapt. Pub. Soc.

The pathetic but wholesome story of a woman who yields to temptation because of her love for her child. Its mission will be the saying of a more persuasive word as to the folly of a life-work founded on any superstructure except that of absolute adherence to "whatsoever things are true."

*His Father's Son.* A Novel of New York. By Bran-der Matthews. Illustrated by T. De Thunstrup. 248 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

A stirring tale with a deep moral lesson—the story of a young man of promise, who, through natural weakness, gives way to temptation, and is led on step by step until he reaches the lowest rung of the moral ladder.

*The Days of Auld Lang Syne.* By John MacLaren Watson (Ian MacLaren). 366 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

"The author has embodied in his latest work ten stories of Scottish village life, and revived for us many of the characters which gave to the *Bonnie Brier Bush* its phenomenal popularity. At first view, nothing could seem more barren of romance than an ugly Scotch peasant town, with its dull, constricted life, and a certain unloveliness of character which obtains among its inhabitants. \* \* \* What seems to the alien but an unlovely waste or a sheer desolation, he has clothed with a charm that has literally led captive multitudes on both sides of the Atlantic. In the hands of Ian MacLaren, the grim, evasive humor of these peasants becomes kindly and tender, and their awful jargon sweet and beautiful."

*The Juckins.* By Opie Read, author of *A Kentucky Colonel*, etc. Illustrated. 291 pp. Silk cloth, gilt top. \$1.00. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Replete with charming bits of sentiment, and overflowing with crisp, sparkling humor. The characters are naturally drawn, and the plot graphically developed.

*The Amazing Marriage.* By George Meredith. In two volumes. 316, 330 pp. 12mo. \$2.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Those who have read only *Richard Feverel* among Mr. Meredith's novels will find this, his last production, disappointing; while those whose acquaintance with him is limited to a perusal of *Lord Ormont* will be prepared to read this kind of story from his pen. The mar-

*Old Stories Retold.* With 59 original illustrations. By Paul Binner, principal, Day School for Deaf Mutes, Milwaukee, Wis. Board covers. 64 pp. Price 25 cents. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

Contains, in slightly altered dress, seven of the old-friend pastime tales which are the perpetual delight of childhood. The illustrations are unique, and add to the attractiveness of the book.

### Miscellaneous:—

*The Book of Athletics and Out-of-Door Sports.* Containing practical advice and suggestions from college team captains and other amateurs, on football, baseball, tennis, rowing, golf, sprinting, bicycling, swimming, skating, yachting, etc. Edited by Norman W. Bingham, Jr. Illustrated by G. W. Picknell and others. 318 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co.

It collects in book form the latest suggestions and theories of the college and amateur field, advanced by men who, as competing athletes or as trainers of young athletes, are at home in their subjects and speak from knowledge and from fact. The volume is profusely illustrated with diagrams and decorative designs. Without being technical, it is brief, brisk, concise, and up-to-date.

*Samantha in Europe.* By "Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley). Illustrated with 125 artistic and humorous engravings by C. De Grimm. 8vo. 727 pp. Cloth, \$2.50; half russia, \$4.00. Sold only by subscription. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

From the preface, in which Josiah and his spouse have a little "spat" about the book, to the last of its chapters, humor and pathos make the smiles chase one another over the face, while all the time wholesome moral reflections are making their impressions on the heart. New characters, surprises, and ludicrous episodes abound in the pages of the book, which will prove of interest and profit to every person who can enjoy a hearty laugh or yield a sigh of sympathy.

*Fables and Essays.* By John Bryan of Ohio. Vol. I. (complete in itself). 245 pp. Buckram. New York: The Arts and Lettres Co., 874 Broadway.

The purpose of this very readable book is didactic. Each fable contains a moral, which the author expresses at the end; and the tenor of the essays may be read by him who runs. The governing ideas of the work are: Liberty and Justice.

*Practical Palmistry.* A Treatise on Chirosophy Based upon Actual Experiences. By Henry Frith, author of "Chiromancy" in *The Science of Palmistry*, etc. With numerous illustrations by Edith A. Langton. 138 pp. 12mo. 50 cents. New York: Ward, Lock & Bowden.

One of the fads of the day is palmistry. It is, at the most, harmless; and Mr. Frith's little book tells one all that possibly is worth

knowing as to the meaning of the lines, elevations, depressions, and general form of the hand.



## NECROLOGY.

### American:—

AMES, OLIVER, ex-governor of Massachusetts; born in North Easton, Mass., Feb. 4, 1831; died there Oct. 22. A descendant of William Ames, of old English Puritan stock, who came to America in 1635. He was educated at the academies of North Attleboro, Leicester, and North Easton, and took a special course at Brown University; was elected state senator as a republican in 1880 and 1881; in 1882, 1883, and 1884 was elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1887 governor, filling that office for three consecutive years. He was a noted financier, being identified with the vast interests of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons.

BASSETT, ISAAC, assistant doorkeeper of the United States senate; born in Washington in 1819; died there Dec. 18. He had served the upper house continuously for sixty-four years.

BLAKE, ELI WHITNEY, Hazard professor of physics at Brown University; born in New Haven, Conn., April 20, 1836; died in Hampton, Conn., Oct. 1. Was graduated at Yale in 1857, subsequently studying at the Sheffield Scientific School and abroad. At various times he held academic positions at the University of Vermont, Cornell University, and Columbia College. From 1870 to 1895 he was professor of physics at Brown. He was a son of the well-known inventor of the same name.

BOOTH, WILLIAM AGUR, for many years president of the Third National bank, New York city, and prominent in many religious and benevolent organizations; born in Stratford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1805; died at Englewood, N. J., Dec. 28. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company; in 1870 was chairman of the committee investigating the Tweed frauds. He was an active worker in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and was greatly interested in mission work in Syria and Asia Minor. One of his sons is Dr. H. M. Booth, president of Auburn Theological Seminary; another, the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, a distinguished divine.

BOYESEN, HJALMAR HJORTH, novelist, poet, essayist, and professor of the Germanic languages and literature in Columbia College, New York city; born in Fredericksvarn, Norway, Sep. 23, 1848; died suddenly in New York city Oct. 4. His preliminary education was gained at the gymnasium in Christiania, and a course at Leipsic preceded his graduation in 1868 from the University of Norway. He passed the next year travelling in the United States and decided to remain in this country. He became editor of the *Fremad*, a weekly Scandinavian paper, published in Chicago, Ill., but left it to accept a tutorship of Latin and Greek in a small Ohio college, with a view to mastering more quickly the difficulties of the English language. In 1874 he was appointed professor of German in Cornell University, occupying the chair until 1881, when he became instructor in German

in Columbia College. On June 5, 1882, he was made Gebhard professor of German, and on Jan. 6, 1890, he was invested with the professorship of Germanic languages and literature, which he held until his death. Professor Boyesen published twenty-three books. He was well known as a lecturer. His first novel, *Gunnar*, appeared in *The Atlantic* in 1871; and he was a frequent contributor to magazines. Among his other writings are *Tales From Two Hemispheres*, *Falconberg*, *Queen Titania*, *Ilka on the Hilltop*, *Social Strugglers*, *Idylls of Norway*, and *Other Poems*, *Goethe and Schiller*, *Essays on German Literature*, and *Essays on Scandinavian Literature*. Among his latest writings, *A Commentary on the Writings of Henrik Ibsen*, *The Saga of Eric the Red*, *The Novelist's Art of Characterization*, *The Feud of the Wildhaymen*, and *The Evolution of the Heroine*, may be cited. He was one of the founders of the Authors' Club.

BROOKS, JAMES J., for thirteen years head of the United States secret service; born in England; died in Pittsburg, Penn., Oct. 11, aged 72.

BUNDY, HEZEKIAH S., ex-congressman, known as the "Grand Old Man" of the Tenth Ohio district; born Aug. 15, 1817; died in Wellston, O., Dec. 12.

DEMPSEY, JOHN E., known as "Jack" Dempsey and the "Nonpareil," pugilist; born at the Curragh of Kildare, Ireland, Dec. 15, 1862; died in Portland, Ore., Nov. 1. He was victor in over eighty contests; but was finally defeated by Fitzsimmons.

FIELD, EUGENE, poet and journalist; born in St. Louis, Mo., Sep. 2, 1850; died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4. For a sketch of Mr. Field's career see page 775: his portrait forms the frontispiece opposite.

FROTHINGHAM, REV. O. B., *littérateur* and radical theological writer, formerly a Unitarian minister; born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1822; died there Nov. 27.

GRANGER, MILES T., ex-congressman from Connecticut; born in North Marlborough, Mass., in 1817; died in North Canaan, Conn., Oct. 21. He served in both branches of the Connecticut legislature; was made a state supreme court judge in 1867; and in 1886 was elected to congress from the Fourth district.

GRAY, MAJOR HORACE, a pioneer of Detroit, Mich., an early settler of Grosse Isle; born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1812; died in Grosse Isle Nov. 28. He commanded the 4th Michigan cavalry at the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Chattanooga.

HAAS, MAURICE F. H. DE, artist; born in Rotterdam, Holland, Dec. 12, 1832; died in New York city Nov. 23. He was strongest in marine pictures, among his best-known works being *Farragut's Fleet Passing the Ports Below New Orleans*, *Off the Coast of France*, *Sunset at Sea*, *Early Morning Off the Coast*, *Long Island Sound by Moonlight*, *The Shipwreck*, *Moonrise and Sunset*, *Sunset at Cape Ann*, *A Marine View*, *Scarborough*, and *The Rapids Above Niagara*.

HARRIS, WILLIAM HAMILTON, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A. (retired); born in Albany, N. Y.; died in Genoa, Italy, Nov. 6. Was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1858, and at West Point in 1861; was in the first battle of Bull Run; commanded a battery in Fort Monroe during the raid of the *Merrimac* in March, 1862, and later served in the Army of the Potomac; served in the last Tennessee campaign in 1863-4, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg. In

August, 1864, he was promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and efficient service in the battles from the Rapidan to Petersburg." He was retired at his own request in 1870.

HEYERMAN, OSCAR F., commander U. S. N.; born in Prussia Feb. 17, 1844; died at sea Oct. 27. Was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1864. He efficiently filled numerous important naval posts. He was in command of the famous old *Kearsarge* when she was wrecked on Roncador reef in the Caribbean sea in Feb., 1804 (Vol. 4, pp. 145 and 353), and was suspended from rank and placed on waiting orders for two years.

JORDAN, EBEN D., senior member of the large dry goods firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; born at Danville, Me., Oct. 13, 1822; died in Boston Nov. 15. His career was an example of industry, faithfulness, and enterprise duly rewarded. He was one of the original stockholders of the Boston *Globe*, and stood by that paper during a trying period in the early seventies.

JORDAN, THOMAS, ex-Confederate general; born in Luray, Va., Sep. 30, 1819, of Revolutionary stock. Was graduated at West Point in 1840, and served in the Florida war and the war with Mexico. It was he who completed the quartermaster's arrangements for the evacuation of Mexico by United States troops, and he was the last American soldier to leave the soil of that country. He afterward served in Indian campaigns in the Far West, and introduced steam navigation on the upper Columbia river. It is also claimed that he was the first to introduce to the arid regions the system of irrigation. On the secession of Virginia he resigned his commission; fought at the first battle of Bull Run; was adjutant-general of the Confederates at Shiloh, afterward, as brigadier-general, serving with Beauregard at Charleston, but soon being compelled by illness to take a less active part in the struggle. In 1869 he organized the forces of the Cuban insurgents, and with an army of 580 men severely defeated several thousand Spaniards at Las Minas de Tama. A reward of \$100,000 was offered for his capture. Being unable to induce the Cubans to adopt a policy of concentration instead of guerrilla warfare, he returned to the United States. He became editor of *The Financial and Mining Record*, advocating the interests of silver. General Beauregard regarded him as one of the ablest of living military organizers.

KENDRICK, DR. A. C., Monroe professor of Greek in Rochester University; born in Poultney, Vt., Dec. 7, 1809; died in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21. Was graduated at Hamilton College in 1831, and for nineteen years was tutor and professor of Latin and Greek in the institution now known as Madison University. He was a member of the American committee on revision of the New Testament.

KEYES, GENERAL ERASMUS DARWIN; born in Brimfield, Mass., May 29, 1810; died in Nice, France, Oct. 14. Was graduated at West Point in 1832, and had experience in Indian campaigns in the Northwest in the fifties. In 1861 he became brigadier-general of volunteers; fought at first Bull Run and in the Peninsula campaign; was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for gallant conduct at Fair Oaks. He published *Fifty Years' Observation of Men and Events* (1884).

LAWSON, PROFESSOR GEORGE, F. R. S. C., F. R. S. E., for thirty years professor of chemistry and botany in Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S.; born in Scotland; died Nov. 10. On coming to America he was first connected with Queen's College, Kingston, Ont. For

many years he was secretary of agriculture to the provincial government of Nova Scotia.

MACKAY, JOHN W., JR., a wealthy American; died Oct. 19 in France, from injuries due to being thrown from his horse.

MAHONE, GENERAL WILLIAM, ex-Confederate officer and ex-United States senator; born in Monroe, Southampton co., Va., Dec. 1, 1826; died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 8. Was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1847, and practiced engineering. Throughout the Civil War he was active in the Confederate service. He took part in the capture of the Norfolk navy yard in 1861; and was engaged in most of the battles of the Peninsula campaign, those on the Rappahannock, and those around Petersburg, where he won the title of the "Hero of the Crater." He was commissioned brigadier-general in March, 1864, and in August of the same year major-general. At the close of the war General Mahone resumed practice as an engineer, and became president of the Norfolk & Tennessee railroad, and afterward of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio. His prominence in politics dates from about 1869. He organized the "True and Liberal Republicans of Virginia," who favored the reconstruction measures, and their candidates were elected; but, on General Mahone's withdrawal for business reasons, the platform was repudiated by the old school democrats, who secured control of the old organization. In 1873 General Mahone suffered great losses owing to the panic, and re-entered politics. In 1879 his party carried both branches of the legislature, with the policy of "readjustment" (or, in other words, practical repudiation in part, on certain conditions) of the Virginia state debt. Being elected to the United States senate in 1881, he joined the republicans, favoring the policy of protection.

MCPHERSON, EDWARD, for many years clerk of the United States house of representatives; born in Gettysburg, Penn., July 31, 1830; died there Dec. 14. Was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, and became a journalist; was elected to congress as a republican in 1858, serving two terms. For about eleven years ending in 1873 he was clerk of the house, and subsequently filled that office from 1881 to 1883, and from 1889 to 1891. He was author of *Handbook of Politics*, a well-known biennial publication, and *Political History of the United States During the Great Rebellion and During Reconstruction* (two works). At the time of his death he was American editor of the *Almanach de Gotha*.

MILEY, REV. DR. JOHN, professor of systematic theology in Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist Episcopal), Madison, N. J., since 1873; died Dec. 11, aged about 82. Among his published works are *Atonement in Christ* and *Systematic Theology*.

MILLARD, SPENCER C., lieutenant-governor of California; born in Ionia, Mich., in 1857; died at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 24.

QUINBY, GEORGE T., ex-district attorney of Erie co., N. Y.; born in Mendon, Monroe co., N. Y., in 1849; died at the Buffalo (N. Y.) State Hospital Nov. 17. He was three times elected to fill the office. As a lawyer he was considered among the best in the country in criminal cases.

RICHARDSON, COLONEL B. H., editor and proprietor of the Columbus (Ga.) *Daily Enquirer-Sun*; born in Maryland; died in Columbus Oct. 10. He served in the Confederate army through the war, and was afterward engaged in various journalistic enterprises in Alabama and Georgia.

ROYALL, COLONEL W. B., U. S. A. (retired); born in Virginia April 15, 1820; died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 13. He was commissioned in the regular army as a reward for gallantry in the Mexican war. He afterward served in Indian campaigns, and distinguished himself in the Civil War, being finally disabled by wounds at Old Church. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1865, and fought against the Indians in the West in the latter sixties; became colonel of cavalry in 1882, and was retired in 1887.

SHAW, REV. JOHN, D. D., prominent Methodist divine; born at Three Rivers, Que., April 29, 1830; died in Toronto, Ont., from the effects of an accident while bicycling, Dec. 3.

SHUFELDT, REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT WILSON, U. S. N. (retired); born in Dutchess co., N. Y., in Feb., 1822; died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 7. He was appointed midshipman in 1839, but resigned a lieutenant's commission in 1854, and engaged in business enterprises. On the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered for naval duty; and was soon made consul-general at Havana, Cuba, and jealously guarded Union interests in the Spanish colony. He was sent to Mexico on a special mission in connection with the French invasion, and afterward re-entered the navy, with the rank of commander, serving with credit during the remaining years of the war. In 1875 he was made commodore. He was appointed arbitrator by the English and American governments to settle the Liberian question, and was authorized to open negotiations with Korea for the protection of American life and property, as a result of which a treaty was signed in the early eighties. Admiral Shufeldt was president of the advisory board which designed the first steel cruiser and mapped out a program for the construction of the new navy. He was made rear-admiral in 1883, and retired on account of age in 1884.

SMITH, REV. DR. SAMUEL F., author of the patriotic anthem "America;" born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1808; died there Nov. 16. Graduating from the public schools, he entered Harvard at seventeen, graduating in the famous class of '29, which comprised such men as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Judge B. R. Curtis, late of the United States supreme court; the late Chief Justice Bigelow of the Massachusetts supreme court, and the Rev. James Freeman Clark. From Cambridge he went to the Andover Theological Seminary, and it was while there, in February, 1832, that he wrote the words of the hymn "America." He attributed the origin of the hymn to the inspiration of the tune to which it is ordinarily sung—which he found in a German school book, but did not know at the time to be the same as the tune of the British national anthem, "God Save the King." The words were written in about half an hour; and the hymn was first sung in public in the Park Street church in Boston, July 4, 1832. Said Dr. Smith:

"I do not share the regrets of those who deem it an evil that the national tune of Britain and America is the same. On the contrary, I deem it a new and beautiful tie of union between the mother and the daughter, one furnishing the music (if, indeed, it is really English), and the other the words."

In 1834 Dr. Smith became pastor of the Baptist church in Waterville, Me., and at the same time professor of modern languages in Colby University. Eight years later he moved to Newton Centre, Mass., where he had since lived. He was for seven years editor of *The Christian Review*; and until July, 1854, he was pastor of the Baptist church at Newton Centre; then for fifteen years was connected with the foreign missionary work of that church. He wrote



many books and other hymns besides "America," including "The Morning Light is Breaking." On April 3, 1895, he was the recipient of a grand public testimonial in recognition of his authorship of "America."

STONE, PROFESSOR DUDLEY C., a pioneer educator of California; born in Marietta, O., in 1829; accidentally killed by being run over by an electric car in East Oakland, Cal., Dec. 1. He taught first in New Orleans, La., but removed to California in 1852.

STORY, WILLIAM WETMORE, sculptor and legal author; born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 12, 1819; died at the country house of his daughter, the Marquise Peruzzi, at Vallombrosa, Italy, Oct. 7. He was graduated in arts and law at Harvard, and practiced in Boston until 1850, publishing several important legal works, as *Contracts Not Under Seal*, *Treatise on Sales of Personal Property*, and *Reports of Decisions of the Circuit Court of the United States* (3 vols.), besides editing several works of his father, Justice Story of the United States supreme court. Since 1850 he had devoted himself chiefly to sculpture and literature, living most of the time in Rome, Italy. Among his works in sculpture are numerous monuments, ideal figures and groups, colossal statues, portraits, and busts. Of the portraits, statues, and monuments, may be mentioned those of Edward Everett, in Boston; George Peabody, in London and in Baltimore; William Cullen Bryant; and a large monument to Francis Scott Key, surmounted by a colossal figure of *America*, in San Francisco; and besides these, statuettes of Shakespeare, Byron, Beethoven, and a large number of portrait busts. Of large ideal statues may be mentioned two different statues of *Cleopatra*, "*The Lybian Sibyl*," *Medea*, *Electra*, and many others. Among the groups in marble are *Aphrodite and Eros*, *Thetis and Achilles*, *The Silent Land*, *Bacchus on a Panther*, etc. In general literature, among his prose publications are: *Life and Letters of Joseph Story*, *Roba di Roma*, *The American Question*, *Proportions of the Human Figure*, *Castle St. Angelo*, *The Evil Eye*, *Stephania*, a tragedy, etc. His literary works include two volumes of poems, and many poems printed but not collected.

THURMAN, ALLEN GRANBERY, ex-United States senator from Ohio, familiarly known as the "The Old Roman;" born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813; died at his home in Columbus, O., Dec. 12. His father was a Methodist minister. His grandfather on his mother's side was a nephew of Joseph Hewes, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. From 1819 to 1853 he lived in Chillicothe, O., but removed in the latter year to Columbus. He was educated in the public schools and the academy at Chillicothe. Studied law three years with his uncle, William Allen, and then became private secretary to Governor Lucas, and entered the law office of Judge Swayne in Columbus. Was called to the bar in 1835, and then formed a partnership with his uncle, Governor Allen, in Chillicothe. In 1844, during his absence in Kentucky on business, he was nominated for congress as a democrat, and was elected, being the youngest member of the house. He refused renomination. Was elected to the state supreme bench in 1851. From 1854 to 1856 served as chief justice, but declined renomination. In 1867 he was defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes for governor, but was chosen United States senator by the legislature.

His congressional career, including one term in the house, covered fourteen years. At the time of his election to the 29th congress,

fifty years ago, the Oregon boundary controversy was being waged, and the democratic platform demanded "Fifty-four, forty, or fight." Mr. Thurman was elected to congress on such a platform, and when in the first session of the 29th congress his party backed down in obedience to the slave power, and emasculated the resolution to give notice to Great Britain that the joint occupation by that nation and the United States under the treaty of 1827 must cease, he and a few other democrats, including Stephen A. Douglas and Andrew Johnson, rebelled, and voted against what was generally styled "the disgraceful

Oregon surrender." In the same congress he again found himself in opposition to a majority of his party when he voted for the Wilmot proviso declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should be established in any territory that might be acquired from Mexico.

Upon his entrance to the United States senate in March, 1869, he was made a member of the committee on the judiciary, of which he remained a member during his twelve years' service as senator. In 1879 he became chairman of the committee, which place he continued to occupy until his final retirement from public life, in 1881.

In the 43d congress Mr. Thurman vigorously opposed the passage of the Resumption act. In the 44th congress he supported the resolution which declared that the public debt

of the United States was payable in silver coin of standard weight and fineness; and he also spoke for and voted for the Bland-Allison act.

Judge Thurman took a prominent part in the adjustment and settlement of the disputed presidential election of 1876. He was a member of the joint committee raised to consider the mode of counting the electoral votes, and shared in the work of framing the bill providing for the electoral commission. He was a member of the commission. He took an active interest in the subject of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the government, and in the 44th congress reported from the judiciary committee a bill to provide a sinking fund for the payment of that indebtedness at maturity. The bill failed to become a law; but in the succeeding congress he renewed his efforts, with success. Judge Thurman also supported the anti-Chinese legislation of the 46th congress. He was



HON. ALLEN G. THURMAN OF OHIO,  
EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR.

defeated for re-election to the senate by General Garfield. When the latter became president, he appointed Judge Thurman a delegate to the International Monetary Conference in Paris, France. Judge Thurman was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1888, on the unsuccessful ticket headed by Mr. Cleveland.

UPHAM, DR. FRANCIS W., Biblical student and author; born in Rochester, N. H., Sep. 10, 1817; died in New York city Oct. 17. Was graduated at Bowdoin, and practiced law in Boston; but came to devote his life to the defense of the Bible against the so-called "higher criticism." He travelled extensively. His published works include *The Debate between Church and Science*, *The Star of Our Lord*, *Thoughts on the Holy Gospel*, *St. Matthew's Witness*, and *The First Words from God*.

VAN DYCK, REV. DR. CORNELIUS VAN ALEN, noted Arabic scholar, and, since the death of Dr. Wm. M. Thomson (author of *The Land and the Book*, in April, 1894), the oldest member of the Syria mission; born in Kinderhook, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1818, of early Dutch stock; died in Beyrout, Syria, about Nov. 22. After taking a course of study in medicine, he was sent to Beyrout as a missionary of the American Board in 1840. On the death of Dr. Eli Smith, he succeeded to the task of preparation of the Arabic Bible. The work is regarded as a classic throughout Africa, India, Central Asia, and China. Upon it he spent seven years, 1857-64.

VAN WYCK, CHARLES H., ex-United States senator from Nebraska; born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in Nov., 1824; died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 24. Was graduated at Rutgers College, and practiced law in Sullivan co., New York. In 1858 and 1860 was elected to congress as a republican. During the war he commanded the 56th New York volunteers with the Army of the Potomac and the Department of the South, and became brigadier-general at the close of the struggle. Re-elected to congress from New York in 1866 and 1868; in 1874 removed to Nebraska, engaging in scientific farming. In 1876 was chosen a state senator, serving until 1880; was elected to the United States senate for one term, but defeated for re-election. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Alliance movement in Nebraska, and in 1892 was the unsuccessful people's party candidate for governor.

VAUX, CALVERT, landscape architect; born in London, Eng., Dec. 20, 1824; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 21. He was associated with A. J. Downing in laying out the ground surrounding the Capitol and Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; and with Frederick Law Olmstead in laying out Central Park, New York city. Other works after his designs are Prospect park, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the public parks in Chicago, Ill., Buffalo, N. Y., and the New York state reservation at Niagara Falls, the Riverside and Morningside parks, New York city. He also designed many residences and several public buildings.

WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM P., brevet brigadier-general, United States volunteers; born in New York city; died there Oct. 17, aged nearly 78. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York, and studied medicine. Commanded the 76th regiment, New York volunteers, during the war, and served with great distinction, being wounded at South Mountain and Turner's Gap.

WAYMAN, BISHOP ALEXANDER W., senior bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; born in Caroline co., Md., Sep. 21, 1821;

died in East Baltimore, Nov. 30. His bishopric included Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

WRIGHT, GENERAL EDWARD, ex-speaker of the Iowa assembly, and ex-secretary of state for Iowa, a distinguished veteran of the Civil War; born in Salem, O., June 27, 1824; died in Des Moines Dec. 6.

WRIGHT, HARRY, veteran baseball manager; born in Sheffield, Eng., Jan. 10, 1835; died in Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 3.

### Foreign:—

ARNOLD, ARTHUR, author and traveller; born May 28, 1833; died in London, Eng., Nov. 25. He was elected M. P. for Salford in 1880; president of the Free Land League in 1885; and county alderman in the London council in 1889. He wrote *The History of the Cotton Famine* (between 1863 and 1866); *From the Levant* (1868); *Through Persia by Caravan* (1875); and *Social Politics and Free Land* (1879-80).

ARNOULD ARTHUR, noted *Communard*; born in 1833; died in Paris, France, Nov. 25. He was an active representative, in the Commune, of the so-called "liberal professions," *i. e.*, the scientists, authors, artists, etc., who joined the workingmen members of the revolutionary movement. He was exiled after the Commune, but returned in 1880. He wrote *The Freedom of Theatres*, *History of the Inquisition*, and *Princess Belladone*.

BOLTON, BARON (William Henry Orde-Powlett), English peer; born Feb. 24, 1818; died Nov. 7.

BONAPARTE, LUCIEN, Roman cardinal; born in Rome, Italy, Nov. 15, 1828, second son of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I.; died in Rome Nov. 19. After the death of Prince Joseph he was the chief of his branch of the family. Was ordained priest in 1855; made a cardinal in 1868.

BONGHI, RUGGIERO, author, member of the Italian chamber of deputies; born in Naples in 1828; died near there Oct. 22. He wrote over twenty volumes on politics, philosophy, and biography, and translated over fifty. His work on Cavour, Bismarck, and Thiers (1879) was translated into four languages.

BROWN, ROBERT, distinguished Scotch botanist and scientific explorer; born at Caithness, Scotland, March 23, 1842; died in London, Eng., Oct. 26. He commanded the first Vancouver Island exploring expedition, Mount Brown being named after him.

BUSCH, DR. MORITZ, known as the "Boswell" of Prince Bismarck, author of the famous journal of his tour with that statesman in France; born Feb. 13, 1821; died late in November. He was one of the secretaries to the Berlin congress in 1878, and was afterward director of the so-called Oriental department of the German foreign office.

CAVENDISH, ADA, actress; died in London, Eng., Oct. 7.

COMTE, PIÉRRÉ CHARLES, French painter, a member of the Legion of Honor; born in Lyons, Apr. 25, 1825; died Nov. 29.

DACRE, MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR, English actors; died by suicide in Sydney, N. S. W., about Nov. 16.

DOBSON, GEORGE EDWARD, F. R. S. E., distinguished biologist and scientific writer; born in Ireland, Sep. 4, 1844; died in London, Eng., Nov. 26.

DÖWE, HEINRICH, the Mannheim tailor whose reputed invention of a bullet-proof coat attracted much attention in 1894 (Vol. 4, pp. 417 and 691); died at Wiesbaden, Germany, Dec. 9.

DRUMMOND, SIR J. R., G. C. B., gentleman usher of the black rod in the British parliament, a retired admiral; born in 1812; died Oct. 7. He commanded the *Retribution* at the bombardments of Odessa and Sebastopol in the Crimean war.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, the younger; distinguished French novelist and playwright; born in Paris July 28, 1824; died at Marly-le-Roi, near Versailles, Nov. 27. He

was an illegitimate son of the great author whose name appears upon the title page of over 1,200 volumes—Alexandre Dumas, the elder. Speaking of the circumstances of his birth, the son says:

“My mother was a good, courageous woman, who worked to rear me; my father, a government employé, with a salary of 1,200 francs a year (\$240), having his mother to support. By a lucky chance it so happened that my father, though impulsive, was kind-hearted. When, after his first successes as a dramatist, he thought he could rely upon the future, he recognized me and gave me his name. That was much. The law did not force him to do so, and I have been so grateful that I have borne that name as well as I could.”

At the age of seventeen he wrote a volume of poems published in 1847 under the title *Les Péchés de Jeunesse*, but possessing little merit. After his school days were over he went with his father to

Spain and Africa, and on his return published a curious novel in six volumes, *Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet*. But he early began to use his own experiences as the material for his books, and Marguerite Gauthier, the heroine of *La Dame aux Camélias* (1848), was drawn from a certain Alphonsine Plessis, a mistress of his, who had died the year before at twenty-three years of age. In the same way, *L'Affaire Clémenceau*, by many considered his best novel (1867), was full of autobiographical details; and the play *Le Père Prodigue* was little else than a sketch of his father, that “great big child,” as he used to say, “who was born to me when I was little.” There was truth in this *mot*, for in their life together it was the son, a boy under twenty, who took the management, so far as there was any management—and he had ultimately to pay the considerable debts of the joint establishment.

It was his dramatization of *La Dame aux Camélias*, in 1852,



ALEXANDRE DUMAS, THE YOUNGER,  
FRENCH NOVELIST AND PLAYWRIGHT.

which first made him famous. Since 1852 the play has fully held the stage; and the rôle of its heroine is the favorite part of both Sarah Bernhardt and Madame Duse. Women who have been compromised, or more, remained the chief topic of interest to M. Dumas; and their deeds and destiny were treated by him in such plays as *La Dame aux Perles* (1853), *Le Demi-Monde* (1855), *Les Idées de Madame Aubray* (1867), and *Denise* (1885). Once or twice he made an excursion into other fields of disputed morals, as in *La Question d'Argent*, a stock exchange play (1887); but nearly always his imagination and his ideas of moral reform kept to the one subject and its many ramifications. For example, *Le Fils Naturel* dealt, as its title implies, with the position of a son *déclassé* by no fault of his own; and *La Femme de Claude* (1875) carried on to the stage the theories which M. Dumas had expounded in a pamphlet that made some scandal as to the proper mode of dealing with an erring wife. The significant title of the pamphlet was *Tue-la!* His drama *Joseph Balsamo*, based on his father's romance *Cagliostro*, was performed for the first time in March, 1878. He published in 1880 *Les Femmes qui Tuent et les Femmes qui Volent*, in 1881 *La Princesse de Bagdad*, in 1885 *Denise*, and in 1887 *Francillon*.

Dumas was elected a member of the French Academy in 1874; and to the end he continued to be one of the most influential men, socially and intellectually, in Paris. The most striking feature of his writings is perhaps not so much the dubiousness of his ethics as the narrowness of his point of view. Like the majority of popular writers among his countrymen, only one class of subjects seemed to interest him; to him they exhausted the whole of life.

His prefaces to his collected plays were admirable in style and exquisitely ingenious as analyses of the plot or of the genesis of his ideas.

Latterly his life had seemed to be disturbed by domestic storms which affected his creative genius.

GALLENKA, ANTONIO, Italian patriot, journalist, and author, for many years a frequent contributor to the London *Times*; born at Parma, Nov. 4, 1810; died Dec. 17.

GREGORY, LADY FANNY, formerly Mrs. Stirling, wife of an English stage manager, an accomplished actress; born in 1817; died in London Dec. 30. She retired from the stage in 1886, and in 1894 married Sir Charles Gregory, a consulting engineer for several of the British colonies.

HALLE, SIR CHARLES, celebrated English pianist, and director of the Musical Institution at Manchester; born in Hagen, Germany, April 11, 1819; died in Manchester Oct. 25. For twelve years he was one of the musical lights of Paris, but removed to England owing to the revolution of 1848. His organization of subscription concerts and his frequent appearances at different points, did much to elevate the popular musical taste in England. He was knighted in 1888.

HARLAND, SIR E. J., conservative M. P. for North Belfast, Ireland, since 1889; born at Scarborough in 1831; died Dec. 23. He was raised to the peerage in 1885 on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to Belfast, of which city he was then mayor.

HILLS, RT. REV. DR. GEORGE, consecrated first bishop of British Columbia in 1859, resigned in 1892; born at Eyethorn, Kent, Eng., in 1816; died at Parham, Suffolk, Dec. 10.

HIND, JOHN RUSSELL, LL. D., F. R. S. E., astronomer; born in

Nottigham, Eng., May 12, 1823; died at Twickenham Dec. 23. He made numerous discoveries of heavenly bodies, and received many honors at home and from abroad. He was president of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1880, and was for a long time superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac* office. He published *The Solar System* (1846); *Expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556* (1848); *Astronomical Vocabulary and Replies to Questions on the Comet of 1556* (1852); *Illustrated London Astronomy* (1853); *Elements of Algebra* (1855); and *Descriptive Treatise on Comets* (1857).

JACKSON, RT. REV. DR. W. W., bishop of Antigua, West Indies, since 1860; born in Barbadoes about 1810; died at Ealing, Middlesex, Eng., Nov. 25.

KITASHIRAKAWA, PRINCE, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Formosa, a relative of the emperor; died Oct. 29.

LEBAUDY, MAX, known as *Le Petit Sucrier* (the Little Sugar Bowl), a French millionaire noted for his extravagances; died Dec. 24.

LUMBY, REV. JOSEPH RAWSON, D. D., professor of divinity at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, Eng., since 1879; born in Stanningley, Yorkshire; died in Grand Chester Nov. 21, aged 65. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1858, and became a scholar and fellow of Magdalene College, also lecturer there and at Queen's. He was one of the founders of the Early English Text Society, and a member of the committee on revision of the Old Testament. He was one of the editors of the historic documents published by the government, and the author of several works, including *History of the Creeds* and *Cambridge Companion to the Bible*.

MELCHERS, PAUL, Roman cardinal, principal ecclesiastical leader of the opposition to the measures of the *Kulturkampf* introduced in Germany by Prince Bismarck in the early seventies; born in Münster in 1813; died in Rome Dec. 14. In 1874, being then archbishop of Cologne, he was sent to jail for setting the new laws at defiance; forty-two other priests were similarly punished. In 1876 he was expelled from his see by the government, but he continued to administer it from Holland. Even after the death of Pope Pius IX., and after a final *modus vivendi* had been arranged, Bismarck would not consent to his reinstatement as archbishop. He was made a cardinal in 1885.

MONTEGUT, JEAN BAPTISTE, French *littérateur*; born at Limoges June 24, 1825; died in Paris Dec. 11. Through the columns of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of which he was for a time editor, he was the first European to expound the philosophy of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

PATTERSON, SIR J. B., K. C. M. G., ex-premier of Victoria, Australia, and leader of the opposition in the legislative assembly; born at Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng., in 1833; died Oct. 30.

PONSONBY, GENERAL SIR HENRY F., G. C. B., private secretary to Queen Victoria; born at Corfu, in the Mediterranean, in 1825, of an aristocratic border family, his father being Major-General Sir F. Ponsonby of Waterloo fame; died at Osborne Cottage on the Isle of Wight, Nov. 21. He entered military service at the age of seventeen as ensign; became captain in 1848. Was private secretary to three lords-lieutenant of Ireland. Served in the Crimea at the siege of Sebastopol. In 1856 became equerry to the Prince Consort, and after his death in 1861 commanded a battalion of grenadier guards in Canada; in 1868 was promoted major-general. In 1870, on the death of

General Grey, the queen made him her private secretary. He was in constant daily attendance upon the queen, and had charge of the enormous mass of correspondence, other than family correspondence, which was supposed to receive her attention. He, too, it was who communicated between the queen and her ministers. He had besides to attend to all such petty matters as communicating with the royal tradesmen, acknowledging the receipt of books or music from loyal authors, etc. Sir Henry Ponsonby had need of all his power of hard work and tact to fulfil his duties. In 1877, on the death of Sir Thomas



BARTHÉLEMY SAINT-HILAIRE,  
FRENCH STATESMAN AND LITTÉRATEUR.

Biddulph, he was called upon to add to his responsibilities by taking up the office of keeper of the privy purse, as well as his secretarial duties. These new duties were discharged by him with admirable exactitude and precision. That the queen valued the work of Sir Henry, was shown in many ways. The making him K. C. B., as was done in 1879, might be taken as a matter of course; but his promotion to be a privy councillor in 1880 and G. C. B. in 1887, may be looked upon as marks of special favor.

REEVE, HENRY, C. B., D. C. L., for fifty years registrar of the privy council of England; born Sep. 9, 1813; died Oct. 21.

RUSTEM PASHA (*Chimelli de Marini*), Turkish ambassador to

Great Britain; born in Constantinople, of Italian and Christian parentage, in 1810; died Nov. 20. He entered the service of the government at an early age. He chose the name of Rustem, a legendary Mohammedan hero. His first line of employment was as secretary and interpreter to various high officials. In 1855 he was appointed secretary-general to the foreign office, and was the first to organize the service of the *Bureau de la Correspondance Étrangère* at the Porte as it now exists. In 1856 he was appointed *chargé d'affaires* at the court of Turin, and resided in Italy for fourteen years, being successively raised to the rank of minister-resident and envoy-extraordinary, at that court, the seat of which was afterward removed to Florence. In 1870 he went on a special mission to Rome on the occasion of the Vatican council. A few months later he was sent as ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, where he remained three years. Perhaps the most brilliant period of his career was that spent in the Lebanon, of which province he was appointed governor-general with the assent of the powers in 1873. His intelligence, activity, and impartiality preserved order among the mutually hostile populations of that wild region, and won the respect alike of Mussulmans, Druses, and Christians. In 1885 he was appointed Turkish ambassador in London on the retirement of Musurus Pasha. He was essentially a high-principled, liberal-minded man, who, nevertheless, continued to combine those qualities with perfect loyalty to his master. He was by no means



blind to the defects of the Turkish administration in general and of Abdul Hamid's centralized system of palace rule in particular, but he would never allow a word of disparagement of his adopted country or of the sultan to be uttered in his presence.

**SAINT-HILAIRE, JULES BARTHÉLEMY**, French *littérateur* and statesman; born in Paris Aug. 19, 1805; died there Nov. 25. In 1825 he received an appointment in the ministry of finance, but wrote very freely in the newspapers from 1826 to 1830. After the revolution of 1830 he founded the *Bon Sens*, and as a liberal took an active part in politics. In 1834 he was appointed tutor and examiner in French literature at the Polytechnic School, and about this time undertook a complete translation of Aristotle, a work which was completed in 1892, after about sixty years' labor. He was appointed, in 1838, to the chair of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France, and in 1839 was admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The revolution of 1848 threw him again into politics, and he was elected to the constituent assembly as a moderate and an anti-socialist. He did not oppose the candidature of Louis Napoleon. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1852, however, and the overthrow of the parliamentary system, he resigned his chair at the College of France rather than swear fidelity to the empire. He returned to his literary and Oriental studies, and after ten years was reinstated in his professorship. He had spent a good deal of the intervening time in independent research and in a journey to Egypt with M. Ferdinand de Lesseps to explore the isthmus of Suez. In 1860 he published *Buddha and His Religion*; in 1865 *Mahomet and the Koran*, and in 1866 *Philosophy of the Two Ampères*.

In 1869 he was returned to the *Corps Législatif*. He voted with the extreme left. During the siege of Paris he remained in the capital, which he quitted after the armistice, in order to take his seat in the national assembly at Bordeaux. He joined with Grévy, Dufaure, Léon de Malleville, and Vitet, in proposing that M. Thiers should be appointed chief of the executive power. He was one of the committee of fifteen who were named to assist the government in conducting negotiations for peace with Prussia. Under M. Thiers he acted as secretary-general. He joined the republican minority in the senate when he was elected a life senator in Dec., 1875.



GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,  
BRITISH JOURNALIST AND AUTHOR.

In 1880, under M. Jules Ferry, he accepted the portfolio of foreign affairs.

On the accession to power of Gambetta in 1881, M. Saint-Hilaire again applied himself to his studies. He found occupation as literary executor to M. Victor Cousin and M. Thiers. Early in 1895 he published a masterly work in three volumes on Victor Cousin, in which he showed himself, in spite of his 89 years, a powerful controversialist. This is particularly the case in the defense of his old friend Thiers, of whom he was a staunch and eloquent apologist. He was

the author of numerous other original works besides the important translation of Aristotle already mentioned.



COUNT TAAFFE,  
LATE EX-PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRIA.

SALA, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, journalist and author, for over forty years known as the *doyen* of British journalism; born in London in 1828; died at Brighton Dec. 8. It was as special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, signing himself "G. A. S.," that he was best known. He was a contributor to *Household Words* and *Welcome Guest*, founder and first editor of *Temple Bar Magazine*, for which he wrote the stories of "The Seven Sons of Mammon" and "Captain Dangerous;" wrote for the *Illustrated London News*, the Hogarth papers in *Cornhill Magazine*, and a story entitled "Quite Alone" for *All the Year Round*. In 1863 he visited the United States as

special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*, and at the close of 1864 published *America in the Midst of War*. He visited Algeria and Morocco in 1864 and again in 1875. He represented the *Daily Telegraph* in France during the war with Germany, and, after the fall of the empire, visited Italy to record the entry of the Italian army into Rome. In January, 1875, he visited Spain on occasion of the entry of Alfonso XII.; and, later, described the *fêtes* attending the interview of Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel, publishing his impressions under the title *Two Kings and a Kaiser*. In 1876 he visited Russia, witnessed the mobilization of the army, and traversed the length of the empire, finally reaching Constantinople, by way of the Black sea, in time for the opening of the conference on the Eastern question. His other best known works are: *How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser* (1850); *Twice Round the Clock* and *Journey Due North: a Residence in Russia* (1859); *The Baddington Peerage*, *Looking at Life*,

and *Make Your Game: a Narrative of the Rhine* (1860); *Dutch Pictures, with some Sketches in the Flemish Manner* (1861); *Accepted Addresses, Ship Chandler, and Other Tales*, and *Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Poor Porter* (1862); *Breakfast in Bed* (1863); *After Breakfast* (1864); *Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route* (1865); *From Waterloo to the Peninsula* (1866); *Rome and Venice and Wat Tyler, M. P.: a Burlesque* (1869); *Under the Sun* (1872); *Paris Herself Again and America Revisited* (1882); *A Journey Due South and The Land of the Golden Fleece* (1885). He started a weekly called *Sala's Journal* in 1892; but it was a financial failure.

STEPNIAK, SERGIUS, Russian refugee and author; born at Hadjatsch, in the Ukraine mountains, in the government of Poltava, in 1841; accidentally killed by a railway train at a crossing near Chiswick, Eng., Dec. 23. He studied at Kieff from 1859 to 1863. In that time he published several works in the Little Russian dialect, which were prohibited by the government in 1862. In 1865 he became instructor in ancient history in the University of Kieff; and in 1870 became a professor, but was removed from his chair by the government three years later. His criticisms on the system pursued by Count Tolstoi, one of the ministers of justice, led to his exile in 1876. He went to Geneva. In 1877 he began a series of reviews in the Ukraine dialect, called "Hromada" ("common things"). At the same time he worked hard for the establishment of equal political rights for all people in Russia, and declared against socialism as well as absolutism. Some of the principal works which Stepniak produced are *The Turks, Within and Without; Tyrannicide in Russia; and Little Russian Internationalism*. He also contributed to the magazines some papers on *East European Peoples and the Propaganda of Socialism and Historical Poland and the Muscovite Democracy*. He is also known for his works on the ethnography, history, and literature of Little Russia; and, with M. Antonowitch, edited a collection of Little Russian folk-songs.

TAAFFE, COUNT EDWARD, ex-prime minister of Austria; born in Vienna in 1833; died on his estate at Elischau, in Bohemia, Nov. 29. He was of Irish origin, retaining the family titles of Viscount Corren and Baron Ballymote, which were first bestowed upon his ancestor Sir John Taaffe in 1628. Throughout its history the family remained devoted to the Roman Catholic faith and loyal to the Stuart cause. In 1852 Count Edward entered the civil service, and obtained rapid promotion. In 1861 he was appointed secretary to the governor of Bohemia and chief of the provincial court at Prague. Two years later he became governor of Salzburg, and in 1867 was made *Statthalter* of Upper Austria. Shortly afterward Count Taaffe entered Beust's ministry as minister of the interior. Then the so-called "Bourgeois ministry" came into office, and Count Taaffe was made minister of national defense. After the resignation of the premier, Prince Charles Auersberg, Count Taaffe provisionally undertook the presidency of the cabinet. Then came a split in the cabinet, and he found himself one of the minority who were in favor of electoral reform. Both sides published their views, and the ministers tendered their resignations. Those of the minority were accepted, but the cabinet that followed did not last long, and Count Taaffe came back to office in the Potocki cabinet as minister of the home office. Then for eight years he was governor of the Tyrol. In 1879 he was again head of the home office, under the premiership of Von Stremayr. On the resignation of the latter, Count Taaffe became premier, and in

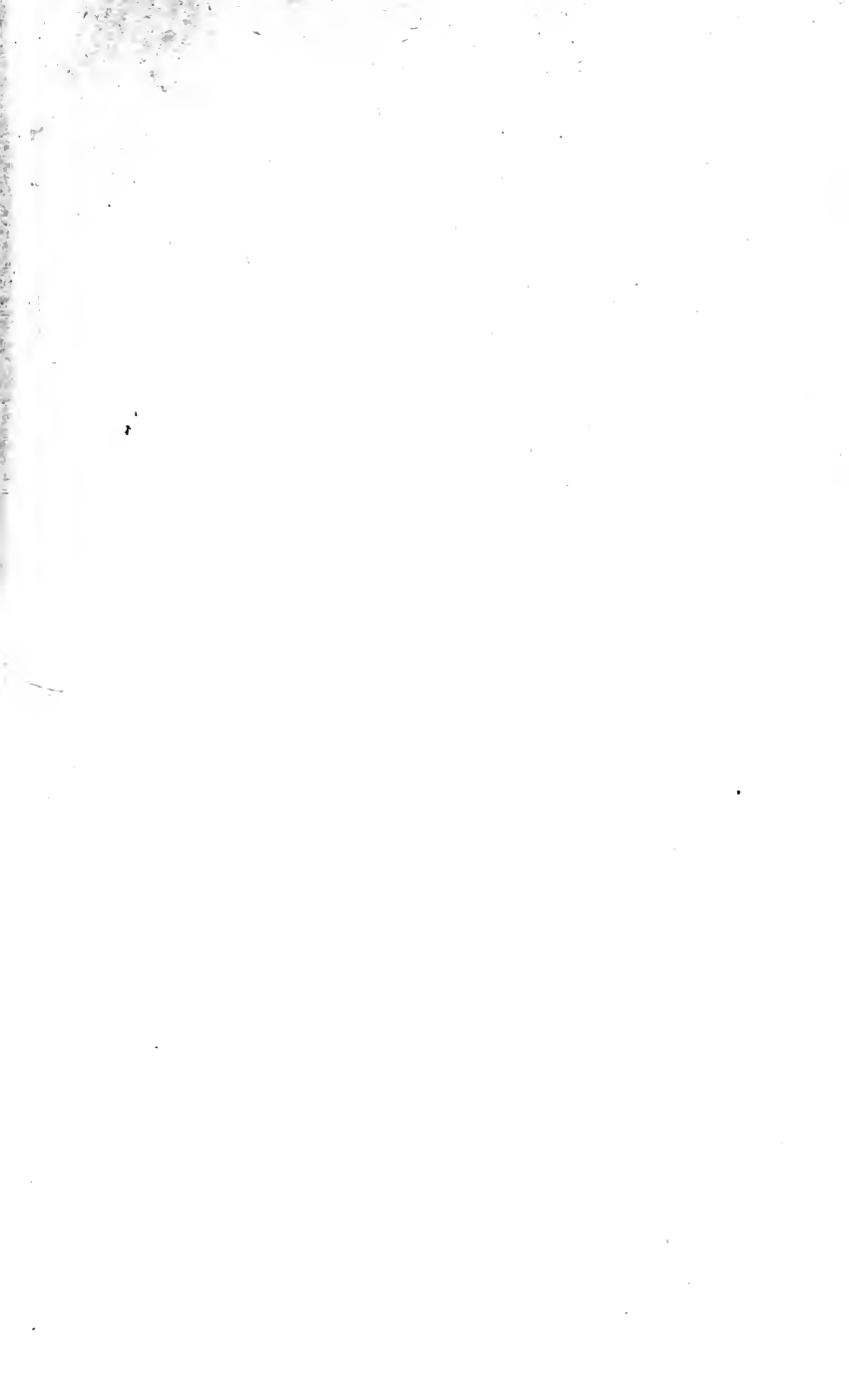
addition held the portfolio of the interior. He remained at the head of the Austrian cabinet until Oct. 30, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 819). His policy was to endeavor to establish concord among the various races composing the Austrian empire. The cause of his fall in 1893 was an unsuccessful attempt to deal with the burning question of the franchise.

Count Taaffe was a Knight of the Golden Fleece, and received many other marks of imperial favor. He is succeeded in his Austrian and Irish honors by his only son Henry, born in 1872.

THEDIM, SENHOR AUGUSTO DE SEQUEIRA, Portuguese minister to the United States; born in 1857; died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 21. He had previously been secretary of legation at Madrid and Rome.

WATERFORD, MARQUIS OF (John Henry De la Poer Beresford, P. C., K. P.), formerly conservative M. P. for Waterford, and at one time master of the buckhounds; born in London, Eng., in 1844; died by suicide Oct. 23. He was invalided in 1885 by a fall from his horse.







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