The Transvaal Executive, that is to say, President Kruger and the Transvaal Judiciary are at open war, and it is hard to say which will be the victor. President Kruger possesses no inconsiderable amount of autocratic power, but he cannot silence a Judge, whose irrepressibility will not be restrained. At a recent public meeting at Pretoria ex-Chief Justice Kotzé declared that, under the Kruger regime, there was no such thing as the righteous administration of Justice. What could be any more than this? In fact, the ex-Chief Justice may be said to have somewhat overshot the mark, because the Executive is entitled to a certain amount of reticence and respect. If President Kruger's conduct is unsatisfactory, the Boer constituencies are not obliged to re-elect him in four years' time. That he has been elected to his high position so often, shows that there is an extraordinary amount of sympathy between President Kruger and the Boer constituencies.

The Méline Ministry, in view of the elections, has just had its policy clearly defined by the President of the Council at Remiremont. M. Méline is firmly opposed to any return to the policy of Republican Concentration, which, he says, is no longer suitable to the country, the Republic no longer being contested and having received the adherence of a large section of the population who have hitherto stood aloof from it. The Méline Ministry favors practical reforms, but its grand *raison d'être* is opposition to the combined forces of Radicalism and Socialism. The Prime Minister further said, that during his two years' lease of power his Ministry had been successful, both at home and abroad. He stated that it had repressed a dangerous agitation—the Zola movement—which threatened to place the Army in opposition to the nation, and he congratulated M. Hanotaux on his diplomatic achievements, more especially on the large accession of territory he had acquired for France in Southern China.

The French general election, which takes place on the 8th of May, apparently attracts an unusual number of candidates. There are about five hundred and thirty seats to fill, and the number of candidates inscribed is upwards of four times as large. A considerable number of these candidates have not the slightest chance of being elected, but are simply acting in view of future elections. The electoral programmes published by the various candidates show many shades of opinion, even among members of the same political party, thus proving, that the reign of groups and sub-groups is far from being extinct. It would be premature to endeavor to give a forecast of the elections, but, apart from all other considerations, the Moderate Republicans have the advantage of being able to count on the support of the Administration. But whether even this support will enable them to capture Radical and Socialist seats, is very doubtful. The probabilities are, that the new Chamber will very much resemble the old one, as regards the distribution of seats to the different political parties.

ECHOES.

(FROM THE GERMAN PRESS)

The City of Lubeck, on the occasion of the recent birthday anniversary (April 12th) of Colonel-General Count Waldersee, has conferred honorary citizenship upon him.

A letter from the artillery camp at Tsin-Tau, in the Kiao-Chau Bay, where the German squadron is anchoring at present, announces, that the southeasterly point of the bay has been named Friedrichsruh, while an adjacent mountain has been christened Arnulf Peak.

Berlin is about to have a new church, which is to be wholly erected from private means. The American colony intends to build a house of worship on the Nollendorf Place. The site has already been secured, but the necessary funds, estimated at about 200,000 marks, are still lacking. In order to raise this sum, the pastor of the American congregation has gone to New York. Donors of $1000 will have their names immortalized on a tablet inserted in the respective pews, so says the *Borsen Courier*.

A recent number of the *Sport-Welt* speaks of Prince Bismarck as both an amateur and a breeder of horses—a fact hitherto but little known. He has, says the paper, always taken a great and intelligent interest in horses, and attached much importance to keeping his stable well stocked. Some of the horses he has ridden himself from his former carriage team, and is to this day keeping a small stud of his own at Friedrichsruh, whose proudest specimens are the two Oldenborg breeding mares, which were presented to him on the occasion of his eightieth birthday.

For the first quarter of 1898 the exportations to the United States from most of the German trading centres show a decline as compared with those of last year during the same term. The most striking decrease is that of the Consular District of Hamburg, viz., $1,511,070 as against $3,490,990 in 1897; Annaberg, $154,100, against $190,061; Frankfort-on-Main, $7,889,761, against $9,485,521; Eibenstock, $191,343, against $213,258; Breslau, $230,559, against $375,360; Plauen, $567,161, against $876,061; Berlin, $1,137,027, against $1,349,531 in 1897. The district of Gera, in which woollen goods are the chief staple, shows an increase—viz., 1,465,028 marks, as against 1,350,174 marks the last year.

A German statistician, in speaking of the measurements of the rank and file in the different armies, says, that the minimum height during 1840 and 1860 was 1.650 metres. The present measure for the German Army, by a decree of August 3rd 1893, has been lowered from 1.57 to 1.54 metres. For the Guards, with the exception of the light cavalry, the railway regiment and the aerostatic battalion, the measure is from 1.70 metres down to 1.67 metres. In the French Army the measure has gradually come down from 1.624 metres under Louis XIV. (1701) to 1.54 metres; for the cuirassiers the standard ranges from 1.80 to 1.70 metres. The minimal measure for the Italian Army is 1.50 metres. In the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy the minimum measure in 1856 was 1.578 metres, but the law of 1889 reduced it to 1.55 metres. England has the highest minimum standard—namely, 1.65 metres; the majority of the recruits exceed 1.68 metres in height. The Russian minimal measure is 1.54 metres; the Swiss, Belgian, and Dutch minimal standard is 1.55 metres; for the Swedish Army 1.608 metres, and for the Army of the United States 1.619 metres.

LONDON CHAT AND GOSSIP.

As all London seemed to go out of town for the Easter holidays, I imitated some half a million of the citizens of the great metropolis, and went by the South Western Railway to Ilfracombe. Waterloo station overflowed with tourists going to various points of the line, but at last I found a carriage, and in a few hours was safely deposited at the beautiful watering place on the northwest coast of Devonshire. It is rather early to visit seaside places, but happily the weather was genial and the lanes of Devon were sprinkled with buttercups and daisies, and I never remember to have seen such a wealth of primroses and violets as studded the hedges at this period of the year. They say in Devonshire they have had no winter, and that flowers of one kind and another have been blooming in well-protected gardens since last autumn. Ilfracombe is a delightful place to visit, the coast is wild and picturesquely rocky, and the country side abounds in the most attractive landscapes, views, walks and drives. One is pretty sure of sunshine five days in the week (that is a big average for England), fogs are practically unknown, and the mean temperature is as high as is recorded in the Channel Islands. In addition to these climatic advantages, the Ilfracombe Hotel is one of the most comfortable in Great Britain. The manager, Mr. H. R. Grover, who, by the way, is a son of the once famous vocalist, Mr. Russell Grover, is an up-to-date host in every respect. He is a friend of many of the literary and artistic men of the day, and in his time has welcomed to his hotel Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Justice Hawkins, Mr. Peel (the late Speaker), Mr. H. M. Stanley, and other well-known personages. The hotel has also from time to time had as guests the Emperor of Germany, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Prince Joachim, Prince Hohenlohe, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Halsbury, and notabilities innumerable. The hotel is happily situated, standing in five acres of grounds directly on the sea front, and its terraces on the north side form the finest private marine promenade I have seen in this country, reminding one of Manhattan Beach on Long Island Sound, near New York. I have said that Mr. Grover is an up-to-date man. While staying at his hotel I found on the menu one day "Ibsen Pudding," in honor of the dramatist who has lately been feted by the King of Sweden, and this *entremets* only a week before had been served at the royal table, when Ibsen dined with His Majesty. Mr. Grover's *chef*, Signor Anfossi (an Italian), was swift in procuring the recipe.

* * * * * *

It is often remarked that the Queen rarely comes to London, and a lady, who has heard Her Majesty express herself on the subject, says she is troubled with a form of sick headache that overpowers her. Holding a drawing room, worry, or excitement, easily induces an attack. But nothing makes the Queen's head ache so badly as a drive through London in the crowded streets. The traffic, the fatigue to her eyes of seeing so many vehicles passing by her, the crowds of people, and the general rushing to and fro, are a source of suffering to her. The secret of why the Queen is so seldom seen driving about in her capital is, that she finds herself quite unable to bear the strain. Country drives in the fresh air, on the other hand, are her greatest pleasure.

* * * * * *

There is a great deal of talk just now about smoking carriages for ladies and their use of cigarettes in general:—

I don't agree with all the wild regrets
That woman should indulge in cigarettes.
'Twill have this one advantage, all confess—
E'en if she think on more, she'll talk much less!

In a walk through Grosvenor gardens the other day, I observed a bran-new hatchment—a thing one seldom sees nowadays, but its bright colors and brilliant lacquer will soon be dimmed by smoke and rain. After all, there is something aristocratic about a hatchment, and this form of advertisement of recent grief appears as a pleasing change to the enormous boards, which are stuck up everywhere on houses by enterprising tradespeople, who are employed either to whitewash, or paint, or to mend the back staircase. Very soon we shall see placarded up who beats the family carpets and what firm does the washing, with notifications that windows are cleaned or that chimneys are swept by this company or that.

* * * * * *

"Who's Who?" is a book of reference which contains much personal information, but what is more needed in the present condition of London society, is a work which will tell us "Who's Somebody Else." Nearly every man and woman who is well known is now interested in some shop or business, is on the stage, or leads a double life under another name. "Who's Somebody Else?" would tell us, for instance, that Lady Larwick is "Posy," the florist; that Cecilia Chatorie is "Marguerite," the milliner; that Spaghetti, the restaurant keeper, is really Fitz Fondle; that Isaac Stein, the art dealer, is Lord Redroth; and that Nix, the sprightly contributor to *Chop-Trap*, is Fridoline Frisk, who has never been nearer to Court than the Divorce Court.

* * * * * *

Several of the English journals, interested in railway matters, tell us that the Pennsylvania railroad is doing about one-seventh of the entire passenger business of the United States. The gross earnings for the fiscal year recently closed were $128,278,000. I am delighted to read these figures, for I am of the opinion, after a vast deal of travelling, that the Pennsylvania road is the best equipped and most carefully managed in existence.

* * * * * *

It is a standing wonder with most men why the hats and bonnets of women are so expensive. They look such pretty fragile things, and yet they run into sums ranging from 2 to 5 guineas. A clever French lady, Mme. Bemsel, has taken a stand against this traditional extravagance, and has charge of an establishment at 116 Oxford Street (it is called *Au Bonheur des Dames*) and the most that is demanded for a prettily trimmed hat is 5 shillings. This is a revolution, and as Mme. Bemsel is a clever, active woman of business, she is working up an immense trade.

* * * * * *

The practice of conferring new names on dishes of long-established fame has assumed fanciful proportions in some English hotels and restaurants. Old fashioned dishes and sauces are made to masquerade in a disguise suggested by the caprice of the menu-making *chef*. Puddings are especially subject to the cook's fancy. Those composed of rice, ricine, tapioca, sago, cornstarch or farina will have fifty names in as many localities, and the name announced affords no clue to the main article employed. For instance, a tapioca pudding will be called variously Queen's pudding, Victoria pudding, "Plantagenet" "Celestine," the only alteration being a possible flavoring or a sauce with a different tint, usually pink or green. The common or garden wholesome bread-and-butter pudding has many names such as "Cottage Pudding," "Home Sweet Home Pudding," and now and then it takes on a fine imposing name, when the cook is of an imaginative turn, such as the "Belmont" or the "Montebello." The *chef* at the Burlington Hotel Boscombe has a pretty taste in puddings, and some of his titles are picturesque, if not always appropriate. Of one thing he takes special care, and that is that the product of his culinary skill, is always wholesomely appetizing. The band of *chefs* (they number about fifty) at the Cecil Hotel, London, are wonder-workers in the way of titles. They have new names for their *entremets* every day in the year. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet" the Bard hath said, and I suppose a dish by any other name than its own will taste as well—and so Mr. Judah allows his band of merry white-capped men in the kitchen to work their sweet will in the way of fanciful nomenclature.

HOWARD PAUL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the American Register.

PARIS, April 21st 1898.

Sir,—Permit me to make the following correction of a clerical error which appears in my article on the "Annihilation of the Iceland Fisheries," published in last week's number of your esteemed journal.

In the paragraph quoting the amount of the catch of the Normandy fleets, the number 94 million pounds appears, instead of 44 millions, which latter is the actual number, according to the report for 1895. I also believe that, in estimating the value of the entire returns, 20 million "kroner," instead of so many "dollars," would be nearer the truth. Probably the latter is the *Transcript's* estimate.

But in any case the fisheries, as a food mine, are sufficiently valuable to be secured against wanton destruction; and, although complete returns are not at hand, the main fact is certain, that illegal methods of fishing have reduced the wealth of these fisheries, and continue to deprive several thousand natives of Iceland of their principal means of livelihood.

This, by way of contrast with the peaceful bliss and security, which most people imagine the inhabitants of that misty island are enjoying.

F. R. ANDERSON.

THE SPANISH CHOICE.

The choice of peace or war remains for Spain to make. Perhaps she has already made it. But not until the declaration is issued and hostilities are actually begun is the choice irrevocable. When at last it is made, and the issue joined, there will be no mistaking the grounds of her decision. If she declare for peace it will be because her better self has been asserted in behalf of justice, reason and humanity. If she declare for war it will be either because the savage lust of blood of the bull-ring dominates her people, or because her leaders are those who after seeing the consequences of a thousand errors, continue still to blunder, and in whom age has only added obstinacy to stupidity.

Let us be done once and forever with the stale fiction of Spain's honor being involved in the preservation of her territorial integrity. It has been said—her public men still say—she cannot relinquish Cuba without compromising her honor. Was her honor, then, compromised when she relinquished Mexico? And Guatemala? And ten or a dozen colonies in South America? And when she re-ceded Louisiana to France? And when she ransomed Cuba by giving up Florida? And when, after regaining Florida, she once more and finally relinquished it for cash under fear of military compulsion? Either these things did or did not compromise her honor. If they did, then an honor so often compromised is now unworthy of consideration. If they did not, then neither would the granting of independence to Cuba do so to-day.

Nor need the question of the preservation of the Spanish dynasty concern us. A considerable part of the Spanish people regard it as a spurious and usurping dynasty. Another considerable part are opposed to any dynasty at all. This dynasty has already once been expelled by the act of the Spanish people themselves. Since it was first established, on a disputed basis, Spain has had no less than eight different administrations, seven of them in four years. There is no desire in this country to have the Alfonsist dynasty overthrown. Neither is there willingness to bolster it up at the expense of national welfare, national honor and common humanity. If to grant independence to Cuba would imperil the dynasty, would the dynasty be saved by losing Cuba in a disastrous foreign war, and by having at the same time the Spanish Navy destroyed, the Spanish debt doubled, Spanish commerce annihilated, Spanish industries prostrated, and the whole Spanish nation demoralized as it has not been since the days of Bonaparte?

If Spain, in hopeless fatality, determines to cling to the outworn traditions of the past, she must bear the remorseless penalty. The choice is her own, deliberately made. The United States has been patient and forbearing beyond all precedent. No other great Power in the world would have been so generous. No other would have tried so earnestly and so long to avoid war. No other would have given Spain so many opportunities to escape that dread alternative. No; but neither would any other strike more heavily and more directly if war were forced upon it. The hand of friendship had been offered. If it be spurned, the mailed fist must replace it. And as the one was opened, warm and loyal, so will the other be hard and cold and stern. It is not yet too late for Spain to make which choice she will. When she has once finally made it she must abide by it.—*New York Tribune.*

The trustees of Cornell University have appropriated $40,000 for the erection of a new hall of chemistry. Plans have been completed, and work will be begun immediately. The building will be 120 by 60 feet, two stories high, and will be connected with Morse Hall, which is also devoted to chemistry. The new building will be devoted almost entirely to work in assaying and inorganic chemistry. It will be ready for occupation in the Spring of 1899.

NO "RECOGNITION" HANDCUFF.

The value of Mr. Rubens' legal opinions to the Cuban Junta, of which he is counsel, no one can clearly judge, but his misinterpretations of value to the American people in reaching a sound opinion on Cuban affairs is incalculable.

The foolish declaration which Mr. Rubens made in regard to the exclusive and sovereign rights which his "junta" had and would exercise in Cuba, if the United States interfered without "recognizing" the "junta" and its republic as a sovereign State, has given a vivid object lesson as to the practical and technical difficulty of "recognition."

Recognizing Cuba has been treated by its advocates as if it were a useful, impressive and effective way of dealing a blow at Spain, helping the "Cuban Republic," and solving the Cuban question. This sort of talk is mere rank ignorance, whose only danger was in the general ignorance that this talk was ignorance. Mr. Rubens has told this ignorance law and made perfectly clear to the American public that Uncle Sam would handcuff his hands in the name of liberty and a republic by "recognition." "Recognition" is not, in international law, a sentimental handshake, full of sympathy and good will. It is a solemn act, which, so far as the recognizing nation is concerned, creates in the recognized nation a complete, unquestioned sovereign State, with all the rights that go with the same. Like a deed, the act once done cannot be revoked, and binds the party issuing it against challenging his own act.

The Cuban people deserve freedom from Spanish rule and riddance of a Spanish garrison. Cuba is to have both. The Cuban cause is to have complete and crowning triumph. The Cuban Republic has not been able to secure this triumph. The United States can. Yet the "junta," which speaks for the Republic, proposes to shut out the United States, unless the "junta" is given a quit claim in sovereign fee on all Cuba, the Cuban people and the Cuban cause.

This cannot be. It is our solemn duty as a nation to discern and distinguish between Cuba, its suffering people, its struggling cause and the small group of men whose earnest patriots and some conscienceless speculators, who assume to dictate to the United States the course and policy it shall follow in rescuing the Cuban derelict, with its starving thousands, whom Spain cannot govern and the Cuban Republic cannot free.

Our duty is plain. The Cuban Republic has its rights. It occupies parts of Cuba. Its full rights must be considered in a final adjustment. The rest of Cuba also has its rights. The United States must recognize all alike, give all peace, order and food, and, this task accomplished, see that a government is organized which represents all of Cuba. Instead, "recognition" will give Cuba as a present to those who have not won it, and too many of whom have speculated in its necessities.

Mr. Rubens has made "recognition" impossible by proving in advance what recognition would be and must mean.—*Philadelphia Press.*

GENERAL LUCIO V. MANSILLA.

In reply to various enquiries concerning the author of "General Rosas — Ensayo historico-psicologico," recently brought out by the well-known Paris publishers, MM. Garnier Frères, we print the following biographical sketch from the London *South American Journal and Brazil and River Plate Mail*.—

General Lucio Victor Mansilla was born in Buenos Ayres on the 23rd of December 1831. His father was General Mansilla, "Guerrero de la Independencia," and his mother, Doña Agustina Rosas, sister of the Dictator of the same name. He was educated at Buenos Ayres, and, at the completion of his studies, went on a voyage to Egypt, Ceylon, and the East Indies, returning by way of Europe, being at that time about eighteen years of age.

On his return to his native country he joined company with Don Benigno Lopez, son of the Dictator of Paraguay, and the two young men, entirely unattended, took a small boat, ascended the Rivers Parana and Paraguay as far as Asuncion, crossed over by land from there to Uruguayana, and came down to Buenos Ayres in another boat on the River Uruguay, passing the rapids of the Gran Salto Oriental, thus accomplishing an exploit that is well worthy of mention.

In 1863, under the Presidency of General Urquiza, young Mansilla had first the post of Secretary to the Minister of Finance, and later that of "Oficial Primero del Ministerio del Interior," being at the same time editor of the *Diario Oficial*, but resigned these positions, when the war against the Province of Buenos Ayres by the remainder of the Confederation broke out.

He was elected Deputy to the Argentine Congress by two provinces, and, as editor of the newspaper *La Fe*, contributed to the new constitutional epoch initiated by the battle of Pavon, September 17th 1861.

He next entered the military career with the grade of Captain, and, during the Paraguayan War, organized the 12th Regiment of the Line, of which he was, later on, made chief. As Colonel Mansilla, he took part in all the principal actions of the Paraguayan War, being always in the front, and was wounded at the assault of Curupaytí, September 22nd 1866.

In 1868 Colonel Mansilla was nominated Commander of the South and South-East frontier of the Province of Cordoba, in which position he displayed great tact and activity, the results of which were very quickly felt, as the Indians were driven from the frontier line, and perfect safety for Christians was established. The most interesting and important episode of this period was a visit that Colonel Mansilla, accompanied by seventeen men and two monks, made to the Indian chiefs (Caciques), the greatest enemies then existing in that part of the frontier line, and concluded a treaty of peace with them, thus turning enemies into good friends.

The full description of this trip was written by Colonel Mansilla, under the title of "Una Excursion á los Indios Ranqueles," and the said work was awarded a prize (*premiada*) by the International Geographical Congress held at Paris in 1875; it was also incorporated in the "Select Collection of Spanish Authors," volume 38, another proof of the merits of the work. Besides the book above mentioned, General Mansilla has published the following works: "Reglamento para el Ejercicio y Maniobras de la Infanteria del Ejército Argentino" (1875), "De Adan a Sara" (1855), "Ordenanzas para el Ejército de la Republica Argentina" (1876), "Comentarios para facilitar el Estudio de las Ordenanzas," "Una Hasna," "La Confesion de un Pirata," "La Crisis Presidencial en los Estados Unidos" (1877), "Atar-gull o una Venganza Africana" (1861), "Una Tia" (1864), "Fuelfeco y Civilizacion," "Cartas Confidenciales," "El Asalto de Curupaití," "Cartas de Amambay," "Entre Parentesis," "Ensayo sobre la Novela en la Democracia" (1868), "La Caballeria Argentina," "Causeries del Jueves," "Retratos y Recuerdos," "Estudios Morales o sea el Diario de mi Vida," Paris, 1897, as well as several translations.

During the last few years General Mansilla has been engaged on private missions to Europe, sent by the Argentina Government. He visited the battlefields of the recent war between Turkey and Greece, and is at present occupied in Paris.

General Mansilla is one of the most distinguished military men in the Argentine Republic. He is the prototype of a gallant soldier, a capital horseman, with an iron constitution and will, and is thoroughly versed in military matters.

As a politician he has always figured in the most conspicuous planes, and took a prominent part in the political struggles which preceded the final organization of the Argentine Republic.

He was always on the right side, and worked as well on the battlefield as in the Congress (in which he was a Deputy for many years) for the development and advancement of his mother country.

As a literary man we have already enumerated his works, which were all distinguished by the brilliant style, exact knowledge, and clever treatment of the subject in hand, and by the masterly way in which he deals with whatever argument or question he passes his judgment upon.

As a *causeur*, he is unsurpassed not only in the countries of America, but is fully the equal of any European authority in that line.

The French publishing house of Garnier Frères, of Paris, has recently issued his latest work, "General Rosas—Ensayo Historico-Psicologico," in which the General deals in a scholarly manner with the history of that period, in which General Rosas was Dictator of the Argentine Republic; it is a most interesting book and throws much light on that epoch of Argentine history.

General Mansilla has just returned from a three weeks' visit to the Riviera, previous to embarking for home about the middle of next month.

PERSONAL.

Edmund Fish, of Hillsboro, Ill., the oldest living graduate of the University of Michigan, was graduated from that institution in 1845.

The Rev. Loyal L. Wirt, of California, has been appointed missionary superintendent in Alaska by the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

Miss Anna Dawes, daughter of ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, Mass., recently gave a lecture, in Springfield, Mass., describing her travels in Indian reservations.

Morris Rosenfeld, the Jewish tailor-poet, of New York city, gave a reading in Boston the other evening, under the auspices of the Deutscher Verein, of Harvard University.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, the widow of the Pathfinder, who is living at Long Beach, Cal., still retains her early charm of manner and keeps up her interest in philanthropic work.

Miss Jessie E. Parker was elected Mayor of Kendrick, Idaho, after a spirited contest. Her opponent was one of the most popular men in the city. She is said to be both young and pretty.

Miss Sophronisba Breckinridge, the eldest daughter of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has just been made a Fellow in the department of physical science in the University of Chicago.

For the eighth year in succession the Rev. Reuen Thomas, of Brookline, Mass., has been invited to occupy the pulpit of Dr. Parker's City Temple in London during the summer months.

The Rev. A. B. Riker, of Charleston, W. Va., has been elected president of Mt. Union College, and Dr. Frank G. Lockwood, of Chicago University, was chosen to the chair of English literature.

It is said that Speaker Reed's partiality to school-teachers who visit the Capitol, is due to the fact that he once taught a class in a Portland school. His biography in the *Congressional Directory* makes no mention of his experience as a teacher.

Ex-Senator Henry S. Little, of Trenton, N.J., has given $100,000 for the erection of a dormitory at the Princeton University. The gift was accepted by the Board of Trustees April 7th. Mr. Little was graduated from Princeton with the class of '44.

Thomas Sergeant Perry has accepted the professorship of English language and literature in the College Keiogijuku in Tokio, and left Boston for Japan April 11th. The engagement is for three years, and the family of the professor will follow him in the autumn to his new post.

Mr. Charles H. Hackley, of Muskegon, Mich., has offered to place in the City Park, bearing his name, statues of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Farragut, at a total expense of $20,000. The Park, with a soldier's monument, was a previous gift by Mr. Hackley to the city.

Mr. J. H. Worman, editor of *Outing*, was married April 4th to Miss Mary Allen Payne, daughter of Captain Daniel F. Payne, at the home of the bride's parents, at Wadham's Mills, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Barrett, of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Woodall, of Westport.

Miss Blanche Hortense Aussigne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Aussigne, of New York, was married April 10th to Mr. Emil Arns in the West End Collegiate Church, West Seventy-Seventh Street, near West End Avenue. After the ceremony the relatives and friends of the young couple sat down to a sumptuous wedding breakfast at Delmonico's.

Western Reserve University has secured in its college for women as a lecturer on household economics Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, professor of chemistry in the Institute of Technology at Boston. This department in Western Reserve University is one to which great importance is attached. The Commencement orators of the University are to be Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and Professor George H. Palmer, of Harvard.

The will of the late Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia, leaves to the trustees of the Anna Wright Seminary, at Tacoma, Wash., the sum of $50,000, with the request, that the said trustees loan the said sum on bond or mortgage, the income to be applied to keeping up the grounds of the seminary and such other improvements as the trustees may deem necessary, and in the event of enlarging or rebuilding the seminary the trustees are authorized to use the fund or so much thereof as they may in their judgment deem necessary for the purpose.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, Edward Robinson professor of Biblical theology in Union Seminary, and defendant in one of the most celebrated heresy trials ever held in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has been confirmed as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Henry C. Potter. He has sent his letter of withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church to the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the stated clerk of the New York Presbytery, and when the letter has been presented to the Presbytery, he will become a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"In the death of Professor Henry Allyn Frink," says the *Congregationalist*, "Amherst mourns one of its ablest and most popular professors. He crowded into his fifty years of life many professional activities, exerting at the same time a personal influence upon his students which hundreds of men still feel. He went to Amherst in 1885, carrying there many laurels won in his thirteen years' service at Hamilton College as professor of logic, rhetoric and elocution. Continuing at Amherst the same line of teaching, he elevated the standard of his department to such an extent that he was several times sought by other institutions."

Father John P. Chidwick, the chaplain of the *Maine* started for Key West April 9th to join the cruiser *Cincinnati*, to which vessel he was assigned. It was his intention to officiate at high mass April 10th at St. Stephen's, New York, but his selection as chaplain of the *Cincinnati* made it necessary for him to change his plans, much to his regret and that of the parishioners of St. Stephens' Church, of which he was formerly the assistant rector. After his return North he wrote to the Navy Department, asking for a new charge and intimating that he would prefer the *Cincinnati*. His choice was immediately approved.

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LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Walter Phelps Dodge is about to bring out in London a new book entitled "The Sea of Love."

"The Secret of Hegel," being the Hegelian system in origin, principle, form and matter, by James Hutchinson Stirling, has been brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A very useful book of reference by Arthur Hassall, "A Handbook of European History—476 to 1871," has just been published by Macmillan and Co. It contains nearly 400 double-columned pages of references to prominent events during the fourteen centuries covered by the title. The contents are chronologically arranged under the heads of the different countries. The volume is one which should be found in every library.

The Librairie Académique Perrin et Cie.—35 Quai des Grands Augustins—has this week brought out "Les Chimères en Danger," a series of pieces of poetry from the fluent pen of M. Charles Adolphe Cantacuzène, author of "Les Sourires Glacés," and of "Les Douleurs Gaffettes," etc. The present publication containing I. "Les Fiançailles Fallacieuses—II. Les Guirlandes de Cyprès et de Violettes—III. Sourires vers le Passé," will, with the aforementioned two, shortly appear in a single volume.

The current number (27) of the Weekly International Review *La Diplomatie*—published at 50 Boulevard Haussmann, M. René Brésiaire, director, contains: "M. McKinley, Président de la République des États-Unis," with portrait, by René Brésiaire; "La Semaine Politique," by Pierre Robbe; "Le Général Horace Porter," with portrait by E. B.; "Questions Diplomatiques—Le Péril Jaune," by "Un Diplomate;" and "Le Commerce de l'Ile Maurice," by "Un Consul;" "Documents Diplomatiques—Le Message de M. McKinley;" "Variétés Diplomatiques—S. M. la Reine Wilhelmine;" "Correspondances Étrangères — Lettre d'Espagne;" "Lettre de Turquie," by A. Rechid; "La Presse Internationale," by Cosmopolis; "Revue Économique," by G. Sylvestre; and the customary "Nouvelles Diplomatiques et Mondaines," "Les Sports," (Georges Guyot), "Revue Financière," (Witness), "Les Théâtres" (Léon Viennese), etc. Price 75 centimes the single number.

ART NOTES.

An exhibition of portraits by Antonio de la Gandara, of Paris, was opened at the gallery of the St. Botolph Club, Boston, April 9th.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts has bought George De Forest Brush's "Mother and Child" from the recent exhibition, for $6000.

Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate" and "Calvary," owned by Mr. John Wanamaker, have been on exhibition in Philadelphia for some weeks for the benefit of the Cuban reconcentrados.

The Municipal Art Society of New York City was incorporated April 5th, to provide adequate sculptural and pictorial decorations in the public buildings and parks of the city. Among the directors are the Mayor, *ex officio*; Charles T. Barney, Kenyon Cox, William T. Evans and Henry E. Howland.

The marble bust of Oliver Cromwell, recently purchased for £1400 by Mr. Wertheimer, has been presented by that gentleman to the British Government, and is now on view in Mr. Balfour's private room at the House of Commons. The reproduction of the Protector's features is remarkably correct, even the wart over the left eye and the indentation in the left temple being shown.

The honorary Commissioners and Committee on selection for the fine arts department at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, June-November 1898, are Jules Bidehoven, England; Frederick Meyer, France; Dr. C. Hofstede de Groot, Holland; W. M. R. French, Illinois; John L. Griffith, Indiana; Stephen N. Crosby, Massachusetts; Charles L. Frost, Michigan; Thomas B. Walker, Minnesota; F. L. Ridgeley, Missouri; John W. Bookwalter, New York; Frank Duveneck, Ohio; Daniel Baugh, Pennsylvania; Theodore Cooley, Tennessee; and John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin.

The enterprising art dealer and publisher, Mr. Charles Sedelmeyer, 6 Rue de la Rochefoucauld, has added another to his unique and valuable art publications—a portrait of Giovanna Tornabuoni, an eau-forte and burin engraving by A. Mathey-Duret, after the painting of Domenico Ghirlandajo, one of the most perfect female portraits of the fifteenth century. There will be only 300 proofs struck off, signed by the engraver—one-half on parchment, the other half on Japan paper, at 150fr. each; the plate to be destroyed after printing the above number. Subscriptions will be received at 6 Rue de la Rochefoucauld.

The next exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, which will be opened April 30th in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, for two weeks, will contain about two hundred pieces of sculpture, with several cases full of medals, a group of rare Chinese and Japanese statuettes, some copies of antique bronze figurines, and some architectural models, including the beautiful model of the new Appellate Court House in New York. The exhibition will be truly national, since exhibits have been entered from the studios of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore and other cities. These exhibitions are educational in the best sense, and they deserve the support and encouragement of all who are interested in developing in America a taste for the higher ideal forms of sculpture.

WHAT ENGLAND WOULD DO.

Our correspondence to-day shows in a striking manner the character of the warfare which Spain has been waging against her colonists. No such combination of brutality and incapacity has been given to the world for many a long year. Being unable to subdue Cuba, Spain is simply engaged in a prolonged process of devastation. We do not defend everything which the Cuban national authorities have done, but it must be admitted that since the same revengeful empire poured out the vials of her wrath on the Netherlands three centuries ago no such bloodthirsty and purposeless strife has been carried on by any civilized people as Spain has waged against Cuba. Our correspondent not only shows the manner of Spanish warfare, he shows also that Cuba has to all intents and purposes a Government of her own, which can enforce discipline, and which, outside Havana, can command the allegiance of the Cuban people.

Now let us imagine how we should feel and what we should do were a similar scene of horror being enacted as near to our own coasts as Cuba is to the coast of Florida. Supposing the Channel Islands were in revolt against a Government which was only another name for systematic organized robbery—a robbery which had been going on for generations. Supposing that our people owned immense properties in those islands which were being ruined; that 120,000 soldiers had succumbed to battle and disease in vainly trying to suppress the rebellion; that this had been in progress for three years; that our Government had spent millions in patrolling our coasts to prevent any aid being given to the insurgents; that the people of the islands were being starved and tortured as though they were the subjects of the Sultan; and that the humane efforts of our own Government and people were treated as hostile acts toward the power which held the islands down. This would be a parallel case to that of Cuba, which is almost within sight of the Florida coast, which is wrecked and ruined, and which is yet completely unconquered and unconquerable. We do not wish to say a word at variance with the just spirit of international law, but there is no Englishman living who would not call on his Government to intervene in the pure interests of humanity; and, we may add, there is no British Government that we can conceive of which would not have intervened long before now. The patience of the American Government, the calm and pacific policy of the President, have been beyond all praise. Had the people of the United States been polled on the question, war would have been declared before now; not, as is falsely suggested, because of financial or commercial interests, but on grounds of humanity, and because of the intolerable stench of this open sore close to the borders of the great Republic. The people have, however, been on the whole calm, and have quite wisely supported the President in his humane and friendly methods, while the Speaker of the House of Representatives has, with great tact and energy, suppressed the zeal of Congress. But it is evident that the time of action has arrived, and that President McKinley must take such steps as to challenge in the most direct way the right of Spain to murder her revolted colonists any longer. If Spain, in a word, attempts to resist the provisioning of Cuban starving people from American ports, war there will and must be, quite apart from any treachery toward an American warship. So much is certain.

What will be the attitude of this country can surely admit of no doubt. Whatever may have been our differences with the United States, the heart of our people will go out to the great attempt to be made to liberate an American colony from a cruel yoke. We have no quarrel with Spain, and doubtless our Government will observe neutrality if war takes place. But the careful policy of a Government, right and proper as it is, is not and cannot but be identical with the real sympathies of a people, and these sympathies will be manifested in the clearest way. It is not a case for the cold logic of lawyers, but for the warm heart of a people which beats in unison with the cause of humanity. One hears rumors of European leanings of a very different character, but it may be taken as quite certain that Spain will have no allies. She will fight alone, and the end of war will be beyond question the liberation of Cuban soil from her rule.—*London Chronicle.*

The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, the venerable pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Washington, has asked the Presbytery to permit him to retire because of his advanced age. In doing so he took occasion to stamp any report of differences or jealousies existing between him and the Rev. Dr. Talmage, his co-worker, as false in every particular. He eulogized Dr. Talmage in the highest terms.

It is a poor holiday when John D. Rockefeller does not give Chicago University a present. On Christmas, on New Year's, or the Fourth of July his hands seems to move mechanically towards his chequebook and then to write: "Pay to the order of Chicago University." Whenever anybody else gives anything, Mr. Rockefeller duplicates it also. Just now, for Easter, two women have given $160,000 to the University, and its old friend puts down another $160,000, making a very pleasant little sum for President Harper to announce at the last "convocation." A few thousands of the gift came from Miss Bruce, of New York, but most of it came from a Chicago woman who has not permitted her name to be given to the public.

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