

THE WEALTH AND BUSINESS RELATIONS OF THE WEST.

WHERE is the West? In popular estimation the West in this country seems to be an indefinite area between the Pacific Ocean and the standpoint of the observer, wherever that may be. In the matter of wealth, however, it may better be described as all that part of our country not in the vicinity of New York. At the very least it is not less than all that part of our country west of a line drawn from the city of Washington to the city of Chicago. This means that Florida, Ohio, and Wisconsin are in the West, as truly as Kansas and California. It also means that the States named and the States they represent have interests in common to a far greater extent than they usually seem to realize.

What wealth has the West and what part of it is hers? There is scarcely danger of disagreement as to the nature of wealth. Primarily it is that which will insure to man what he wants. Land is wealth, and houses for shelter, and building materials, and machinery, and mines, and cattle, and fisheries, and all else which will support life and protect and embellish it. The contrivances of society for the designation of wealth must not be confused with wealth itself. The railway track and the locomotive are primary wealth; a bond or a share of stock of the railway company is merely evidence of the holder's ownership of a part of the track and the locomotive.

The West possesses nearly all the primary wealth of the country. The East is not by nature an especially bountiful mother. She is inhospitable, even hostile. The sufferings of the first settlers of the East in New England would never have been much modified, at least for large populations, but for help from the Western provinces. Massachusetts is said to produce less than one-five-hundredth of what she consumes. If New York be rightly called the Empire State, what name shall be applied to such States as Missouri, Montana, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and California? If Broadway property is worth a fortune a foot, it is merely, for the most part, because the business of the West is by arbitrary selection done there. I repeat, therefore, the West has nearly all the primary wealth of the country. It has, for

example, nearly ninety-five per cent of the total tillable acreage. It has on these acres forty million people, who are in possession of forty billion dollars' worth of property, including more than one hundred and fifty-two million farm animals, worth over two billion and seventy million dollars; and more than one hundred and forty thousand miles of railway, worth over eight billion dollars. How to express the value of fine climate, curative waters, and magnificent scenery in words and figures I leave to some volunteer from Tennessee, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, or California, with the skill of long practice. Our census is not authority on such branches. What wealth the West has and what part of it she owns are widely different matters. It is, of course, impossible to measure accurately the Eastern share of Western wealth. It is in two forms. The first is the form of security for debt; the second is the form of title in fee. The West owes at least six hundred million dollars of State, county, municipal, and township debt, the total of such debt in the country being (in 1890) \$1,135,210,442. The West owes its proportion of the \$891,960,104 of national debt. The private debt of the West is enormous. All this debt is practically owned in the East (including Europe), and the annual interest goes where the debt is owned.

As to Western property legally owned in the East, the amount is incalculable. The railway property is a good item to begin with. Then comes the telegraph; then come the mines; then come bank, mercantile, and manufacturing properties; then come all sorts of ordinary holdings, such as lands, buildings, cattle and other chattels. Probably the only strictly accurate statement that can be made is to say that the East owns a gigantic share of the West. It surely does. What has caused the present peculiar distribution of the ownership of Western wealth? The location of primary wealth by no means determines the location of its ownership. The modern machinery of civilization makes it easy for proprietors and their property to be and remain far apart. Riches take wings in more ways than one, and net profits are migratory. Accumulated dollars are like birds of a feather. Close communion is in the creed of rich men. This latter is not so much because they love each other as because they love the same things. Proximity also enables them to watch each other. And so it happens that while the West has produced and now possesses great wealth, the East owns perhaps the greater portion of it. To tell how this came about is partly to excuse and partly to condemn Western people.

What I have described as the financial West has been at a disadvantage, because it is all a new country, a young country, except the southeastern portion of it, and when the effect of the war is considered, that part is even newer and younger than the central portion. The inhabitants of this financial West are almost wholly immigrants from the East. They, or their immediate ancestors, emigrated from their homes in nearly all cases by reason of financial distress. The older new settlers came without money and left debts behind to be paid and obligations in the way of friends to be partly or wholly supported. The younger new settlers came without money and left at least friendly obligations behind, if not debts. These new dwellers in an old wilderness were largely hopeful, industrious, intelligent, and courageous; and just these admirable qualities made them eager to enjoy and therefore swift to borrow. A great anxiety for present possession and a great confidence in future development, together with rank financial carelessness in certain general localities and in spots everywhere, caused the credit of the West to be strained early near to its breaking limit.

Much of the debt thus created was wise and proper, such as the debt for educational purposes. Much of it, on the other hand, was unwise, such as parts of the railroad-aid debt. But, wise or unwise, it has had to be paid and will have to be paid, more or less duly, with interest and penalties. If a dollar of money had been invested in the West for every dollar of debt acknowledged by it, there would be far less grief than is now felt. The Western people can only plead ignorance or carelessness, or both, in explanation of why they gave away gratuitously so many promises to pay gold dollars. From the list of the guilty for this should be carefully deducted those who in the actual distress of frontier life have been forced to give more than they received that they might secure relief from immediate suffering.

The West has been at a disadvantage, because it has been in violent competition with itself. Every acre of Kansas land has been in competition with every acre of Illinois land, just as both the Kansas and Illinois land has been in competition with New York and New England land. The abandoned farms of Vermont and New Hampshire are abandoned for the same reason that the unoccupied lands of the West are unoccupied: the competition of vast areas of better land has made their profitable operation impossible.

Just as the lumber business of Pennsylvania was revolutionized by the opening of the great lumber regions of the central North and South, so the agricultural business in all its branches has been several

times revolutionized by the oceans of new land from time to time flooding the market. Farms in Ohio and Indiana which have been profitable in the past and will be again are now undesirable. The opening of one single irrigating ditch in Colorado added to the agricultural land of the country an area as large as the State of Connecticut; the building of a single Western railroad brought comparatively near market more good land than there is in all New York and New England. Thus millions of acres of agricultural and mineral lands have conspired to break down the prices of agricultural and mineral products. The sanguine settlers of the West were right in their estimate of the capabilities of their new country, but wrong in their assumption that the capacity of the markets would remain equal to the supply.

The West has been at a disadvantage because it has, necessarily or not, bought all its manufactured articles in the East. The absolute degree to which the West has been subjected to the East in the matter of manufactures is rarely understood. The canned corn and tomatoes, for example, used in Kansas and Nebraska and beyond come chiefly from Baltimore. Boston baked beans all the way from Boston are sold at every well-regulated lunch counter in the West. Until recent years the flour from Rochester, New York, held first place in all Western markets; and Pittsburg nails have, at least until lately, been carried beyond the Pueblo steel mills into the heart of one of the greatest iron areas in the world to the exclusion of the Pueblo product. Raw cotton goes—nobody knows where it does not go—to be manufactured, anywhere and everywhere away from its native place, no matter how much coal and timber may be near it or how close it may be to the sea.

In every line the West has gone far to get much—from pins and matches to clothing, food, and machinery. In fact, it is hard to think what manufactured articles do not come from the East. The Western manufactures spoken of in census reports are in some part secondary manufactures, such as the repairing of machinery, rather than its original manufacture. The fact that Western manufactures are steadily increasing does not change the fact that in the past there have been practically none. To diminish the net value of a Western product by hauling it East, and to increase the cost of an Eastern manufactured article by hauling it West, has been a whipsaw process which has steadily ravaged the Western pocket-book, and many times even the pocket-book of the common carrier that has participated in the hauling.

The West has been at a disadvantage because all the profits of the

transportation between the East and the West have gone East to remain. The railroads, all considered, have probably not made unreasonable profits, but whatever they have made has been an Eastern gain. If the West owned the roads, such profit as there is in the transportation business would, of course, remain in the West. As it now is, the East is almost alone in the business and enjoys a corresponding advantage. What is true of railroads in this respect is also true of telegraph and express lines. Moreover, the inventive spirit of the age has constantly furnished the East new resources which compete with Western resources. The ocean can now feed the people of the Atlantic States to an extent that it once could not. When a Baltimorean admits, as one recently did, that he can get good, fresh oysters and fish (from the Atlantic) in Kansas at a low price, it is fair to assume that the East gets them at a lower price, and that all such supplies used in the West are used in place of some Western product. New methods of culture, manufacture, and transportation have greatly changed the conditions in the food markets of the nation in the past few years.

The West has been at a disadvantage by reason of the inferior skill of its average agricultural and industrial workers. All over the southern West, as the natural result of *ante-bellum* methods, there has been a scarcity of genuine thrift—the thrift that has made France rich, to say nothing of England and New England—while the central and the ultramontane West have suffered from a very general feverish, speculative, restless, move-to-the-next-cheap-land-or-boom-town sort of a feeling which has been productive of bad farming, bad contriving, and reckless living generally. Wherever the plough spends the winter at the end of the last furrow, and wherever the fences do not command the respect of marauding cows, there men decay and wealth does not accumulate. The man of thrift gets many times as much service from his tin cup, his cook-stove, his harness, and his mule as the man of careless habits. The West needs to exchange an army of slovenly apprentices for as many well-trained journeymen. The exchange will be made in time.

The West has spent its money in the East for insurance, at a fabulous profit to the East. For example, over one hundred companies are elaborately represented in Kansas alone. What is true of insurance to our disadvantage is true of education. Thousands of young men and women annually go East to study—many of them going where they get less for their money than they would nearer home. The machinery of the churches makes a drain from West to East for for-

eign missionary and other purposes, though in early days the Eastern churches sent a great volume of money West. Nearly every dollar spent in the West for entertainments, dramatic and otherwise, has gone East—is steadily going East. Practically all the money spent in the West for books and periodicals and pictures goes East. The West is relatively a far better market for literature than the East, because it is building up its libraries from the foundation, and its isolation, together with the Eastern interests of Western settlers, makes periodical literature in especial demand. Almost every pretentious book—even when “published” in Chicago—is manufactured in the East. Even the country paper in New Mexico or Idaho is half-printed on plates edited and made in the East and sent West by express. For medical and surgical skill the West goes to the East always when it can, though not always wisely or necessarily. The location of the national capital means constant and voluminous contributions from the West to the East. The annual flight of Western people to the Northeast to escape warm weather means an immeasurable sum of money going from West to East, for there is practically no reciprocal flight. The Florida and Southern California winter travel and the Rocky Mountain summer travel do not begin to equal the summer travel to the Northeast. Europe gets vast sums of money from Western tourists, who are rarely economical when they get among oriental attractions. Royalties on patented inventions go East, for that is where the rights are owned, no matter where the inventing may have been done.

When Western men have left money to educational and charitable objects, it has been true in the past that nearly always the objects of their generosity have been in the East. Within three months two bequests in Kansas City, amounting to nearly seventy-five thousand dollars, have been left to an Eastern school and an Eastern church organization. Cornell College, the pride of New York, is endowed in large part with money derived from the sale of Western lands which it obtained for practically nothing. Think of the public domain in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and other States devoted to the support of a university in New York. The transaction, of course, was legitimate, and Cornell is to be commended and congratulated; but the fact remains that the nation made a mistake at the expense of the West. Under the same law all the Eastern States, in proportion to their respective populations, were given a like share of the Western domain for like purposes.

The West has suffered from its own internal public necessities.

It has been forced to build its public institutions quickly, where the East has had centuries of time. Kansas, for example, in thirty years has secured and nearly paid for a capitol, two insane asylums, a penitentiary, a reformatory, two reform schools, a university, a normal school, an agricultural college, an imbecile school, an institution for the blind, another for the deaf and dumb, a soldiers' home—in all some fifty or sixty buildings of modern style and great value, with appropriate grounds. What Kansas has done other States have done in varying degrees of generosity. The West has had to contend with the fact that a large number of its people have never considered it home or have removed from it after making fortunes in it. From the Chinamen on the Pacific coast to such men as Mr. C. P. Huntington, Mr. Austin Corbin, and the Messrs. Rockefeller, there have been widely divergent classes of people who have sent their money or themselves, or both, out of the West with the least possible delay. Thus the West has not come into the advantageous relations with resident capitalists which might have been expected, and which would have reduced interest charges and increased manufactures.

The West has been injured by the slow but sure rise in the value of gold. It has had to pay in gold as promised, and has suffered therefrom precisely as if it had promised to pay in bushels and the bushel had been steadily increased in size. But this change has not been of a hundredth part the importance assigned it by the misleaders of the people, as it has been exceedingly slow and slight and has helped as well as hindered almost every individual. Many securities calling for gold are not paid in gold, as the holders, when ready to sell, take that currency which can be had quickest. The whole money history of the country probably leans a little against the West, but it has been and is one of the least of her adversaries—in spite of the roar of the candidate to the contrary.

And thus might be enumerated a thousand methods by which Western money has been drawn East and Eastern ownership in the West many times multiplied. The offset to this outflow of money is confined almost entirely to what is paid the West for raw material. For corn, cotton, cattle, wheat, fruit, and other such products a large sum is paid yearly, but it is paid chiefly in the nature of a credit, there being always a large balance in favor of the East. The West gets some pension-money, but it first supplies most of the money with which this payment is made. It gets also now and then a liberal gift like that from the late William B. Spooner, of Boston, of one hundred

thousand dollars to Oberlin College, Ohio, and a like sum to the University of Kansas. It also gets something by the acquisition of new settlers of wealth who leave the East in search of advantageous climates or for other personal reasons. But, in the main, the West gets only such money from the East as its staple products bring.

What should the West do to protect itself? At least a partial answer to this important question may easily be given. In the first place, the West should secure to itself all the advantage of having first-class credit. It should pay all its debts with rigid honesty, and thereby get command of such money as it must borrow at the lowest possible rates. Every instance of repudiation, partial or complete, raises interest rates for all in proximity and costs a thousand times what it saves. When the lowest possible interest rate has been secured, then money should be borrowed only in the most conservative manner, for the surest purposes. The time has come when railroads and similar improvements will be built wherever they are needed, without especial assistance in the way of bonded indebtedness or its equivalent. The short way of expressing it is to say that no money should be borrowed for speculation. This applies to the farmer who borrows to make small ventures out of the proper line of his business, as well as to the town, county, or State that borrows money to buy a railroad, the title to which it does not get, in the hope that it will enhance the value of real estate and increase business. Speculation is speculation no matter who indulges in it, and it is a game usually planned against the player.

Close to the matter of refraining from debt is that of withholding municipal franchises from gift to private persons or corporations. Every city should furnish its own water, gas, transportation, and light, either directly or by contract let to the highest bidder, or otherwise, so as to make sure of good service at reasonable expense. It is possible that in the past Western cities have received more than they have paid for by giving away their public-service rights, as thousands of stocks and bonds have been absorbed in the East which have proven heavy losses to their owners. But this has been due to the fluctuating nature of the new towns in the new West. Now that conditions have become generally permanent, the various municipalities can act with perfect safety in becoming their own public servants in the matter of water and light and transportation, as well as in the matter of sewers and police protection.

The West should do more of its own manufacturing. This should

begin on the farm and in the home. Individuals should buy from abroad fewer things that they can contrive for themselves. The old-fashioned New England farm economies were in substance merely home manufactures. Out of them our ancestors grew rich. There has been a gratifying general increase in Western manufacturing in the past ten years, but only a start has been made on the right road. The West should do another thing which is related to home manufacturing. It should diversify its products. Regions which produce only corn, or cotton, or timber, or silver, or coal, or fish, usually wear the same badge—the badge of poverty. A farmer in western Kansas—in the middle of the western quarter of Kansas—said last October:

“I came to Kansas without a dollar. I have never made a dollar in Kansas except by farming. I went in debt for my first quarter section, to the extent of the purchase-price of ten dollars per acre. I now own a whole section clear of all debt, and have brought up my family decently. We have all worked hard, but not so hard really as town workmen. I have made money every year I have been farming in Kansas. How do I do it? By diversifying my crops. I have always hit on something for which there is a good market. One year it is water-melons, another alfalfa, another wheat. I have never failed to have at least one paying thing on my list.”

This is an accurate report of an honest man's remarks in response to close questions. Diversification of products first fortifies a Western farmer by giving him at home the necessary circuit of subsistence, so that he need not sell his surplus at an unfortunate time merely that he may live. The plea for increased home manufactures in the West is also equivalent to a plea for selling off its surplus only in the most condensed form. It is better to ship corn in the ear than in the shock; in the kernel than in the ear; in pork and beef than in the kernel; in high-grade pork and beef than in low grade; in dressed pork and beef than in live. The nearer its ultimate form a product comes, the less, proportionately, is the charge for transportation and the less is subtracted from the source of production.

The West should cultivate assiduously all those characteristics which will excite the love and admiration of her own sons and daughters and the stranger within her gates. Men of independent means may live where they please. When such men move from west to east their bank accounts go with them. Beautiful towns, good roads, the best schools (from *kindergarten* to university), active churches, reasonable laws—all these agencies will save the West far more than they cost. Everything of beauty in the West will surely be a joy forever

to some man who, without it, would go elsewhere and take his money with him. The best achievements of the architect, the builder, the artisan, and the artist should be encouraged without stint. The beautiful club-houses of Albuquerque, Helena, and Chattanooga will anchor more money there every year than the houses cost. The palaces of Portland and Pasadena, San Francisco, Denver, and St. Louis will always hold near them thousands besides their owners.

The West should keep her statute-books clear of all crude, extravagant, and extraordinary laws which accomplish nothing but the purposes of the demagogues and cranks who devise them, except to drive rich men to the seclusion of great cities and the immunity of non-residence. Nagging laws and gad-fly officials make a combination which draws poverty like a plaster. How to give the most attention and attract the least should be the design of every law—not to say law-maker. This must not be construed as a reflection on stringent liquor laws, or any other laws directly stimulating the virtues of the people; for no intelligent man can forget that vice occasions every nation many times more loss in any given time than all other causes combined.

The West should see that her political reforms, like charity, begin at home. There is not a town, county, or State government in the West that may not be better conducted than it now is for much less money than it now costs. Elaborate organizations for the government of small towns and sparsely-settled counties; payment of officers by large and unreported fees, instead of by fair salaries; slow and slovenly courts, half-paid but not worth half what they get; too frequent elections and too much legislation; too little restraint on the vicious and too little care for the unfortunate; cumbersome, careless, and corrupt management of cities, made possible by the neglect of citizens generally—all these matters, and such as these, are of far more consequence to the people than the ordinary affairs of the Federal Government. And, finally, if the West wishes to make sure of propitiating the gods, she should offer up her political demagogues as a burnt-offering.

In some sections of the United States the country has always been run by political leaders. In other sections the political leaders have been run by their country. The last is the correct method, and if the West would adopt it universally and at once send to the rear all her ambitious citizens who promise to cure in Congress ills that Congress cannot reach, a great relief would be realized. The real

people of the People's party are right in their discovery that something is wrong, that there is a degree of "calamity" in the West; but they are wrong in believing what most of their leaders tell them as to the cause. These leaders claim that there is but one trouble and one remedy. They say the trouble is bad law and the remedy a change of office-holders. They teach that government is all in all. Like the one-drug doctors, they prescribe for all miseries their sole remedy. In season and out they continually cry for the blood of those in office. Occasionally, of course, it has been impossible for the People's party to effect a change for the worse in this line, as the worst has been already in; but as a rule, so far, the party has only sacrificed skilled and faithful public servants, passed by those who have been founders and builders of their respective States or communities, and chosen instead cheap men lacking even a primary comprehension of political truth or political wisdom. In no single case, by either the good, bad, or indifferent of these leaders, have I heard the real truth told—the truth such as is here set down. No intelligent man elected to office by the People's party in its brief career—no such man as Col. William A. Harris, Congressman-elect, from Kansas, or Governor-elect Lewelling, of Kansas—will dare to deny over his own signature the statement that the financial troubles of the West are due mainly, not to bad Federal statutes, but to the facts enumerated in this paper.

What concern has the East in all these facts? It has abundant reason to think of them most seriously. It is to its advantage to maintain the most cordial relations with the West. The West can get along without the East better than the East can without the West. The East can retain the affection of the West only by showing affection. Since the earliest years very little affection has appeared. In a business way the East has driven as hard bargains as she could. In a social way—or in what may be termed a social-political-business way—there has been on the part of the East as little affection as there has been much ignorance. The East has treated the West somewhat as England has treated the United States. "Out to America" and "Out West" have been similar phrases in similar use. Eastern people have too much neglected the ties that bind. They have felt no obligation to know their own country before knowing Europe. Mr. Depew, the brilliant president of the Vanderbilt railways, which depend on the West for a great part of their traffic, up to within two years ago had never been west of Chicago, and at this writing has, I believe, been no further west than Denver, which is only about four

hundred miles west of the centre of the United States. When he mentioned the Chicago limit to his western travels he did not appear to be the least ashamed of it. Such relations to the West on the part of such men cannot but result in much inconsiderate and unwise action. If the East knew the West as it should, it would not now be true that the repositories of the East are crowded with idle money for which its owners know of no satisfactory investment. The ignorance about the West which prevails in the East characterizes even most of the newspapers. A long and careful study of the Eastern papers convinces me that, as a rule, they bear about the same relation to the West that the English newspapers do to the United States.

The East is rich and can wait for what it wants. It can wait for great advantages and great winnings and disregard the demands of conservative business. I need not quote a higher authority on this than the late Mr. Gould. An eminent ex-chief-justice of one of the Western States once put before him a business plan. Mr. Gould listened intently and interposed no discouraging remarks. When the lawyer had no more to say, Mr. Gould remarked briefly that he could not coöperate with him. "Which do you doubt, my words or my figures?" queried the astonished lawyer. "Neither," answered Mr. Gould. "On the contrary, I think you have outlined a most excellent conservative business scheme. But such things are not wanted in New York. If, instead of showing a certainty of making a fair interest on a large investment, you would show a probability of great profits on a small investment, you would have what will go here." The East can wait indefinitely, because she has only the distress of avarice, which at its worst rarely equals the distress of poverty. The East has come to its present condition by centuries of saving, industry, and thrift, and her possession is a power with which she may trifle whether she ought to or can afford to or not. Eastern financiers of real strength and character should do all in their power to discourage the fly-by-night financiers who flit about the West, treating the people to buncombe and bunco in about equal parts. The Eastern men who use the West as a base of operations for swindling their own Eastern neighbors, and then roll their eyes in horror at the wickedness of the West to which they charge all the blame, have their victims at both ends of the line and ought to receive double punishment. They are driving a wedge between the East and the West. A fatal wedge of this kind is not an unprecedented possibility. A glance at the map of Europe shows that people of the least geographical separation are

often furthest apart. If the East had done all its duty by the old West—the South—there would have been no War of the Rebellion. England has her Irish question. Primarily it was her own fault. The East should work as well as pray to be delivered from such calamities. This country wants no problem like the Irish problem in England.

It is not my purpose to croak about the West or to scold the East. The West is getting along slowly but surely toward all sorts of supremacy, while the East has not been guilty of much more than forgetfulness. My object is merely to contribute to a perfect mutual understanding, to the end that all may prosper to the uttermost. It is probably impracticable to ask, still more to expect, the average business man in the East to do much more than to get what money he can every day as the days come. But the giants in business and in politics and in education can be expected to act with reference to the whole people rather than the few. If they do not, their descendants will wish they had.

CHARLES S. GLEED.

LITERARY AND MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS IN ENGLAND.

As the throng which gathered to the funeral of our great poet melted slowly away from the Abbey, the same thought was borne in upon many of us—Have we then no poet left in England? The passing away of a great figure which for two generations has filled the mind and speech of men is always wont to leave this impression of a void. Forty years ago, when Wellington was laid beside Nelson in St. Paul's, Tennyson groaned out: "The last great Englishman is low." And as we left the Laureate alone with his peers in Poets' Corner, there rose to a hundred lips the murmur: "The last English poet is gone!" It was a natural feeling, an unthinking impulse; perhaps a blind mistake.

It is inevitable that we should seek at times like this to compare, to judge, to anticipate the verdict of our posterity. But the impulse should be resisted: it is futile and worse than useless. We are far too near to judge Tennyson truly or even to decide if he has left a successor. The permanent place of a poet depends on his one or two, three or four, grandest bursts, and his inferior work is forgotten. So too the poetry which startles and delights its immediate generation is almost always much weaker than the poetry which mellows like wine as generations succeed. It needed for Dante five entire centuries before his real greatness was admitted; it needed two centuries for Shakespeare.

It would be strange if English poetry were to close its glorious roll with the name of Tennyson. For three hundred years now our race has never failed to find a fine poet "to stand before the Lord." Shakespeare had done immortal things while Spenser still lived. Ben Jonson survived until the early lyrics of Milton. Dryden was in full career when "Paradise Lost" was published, and when Dryden died Pope was already "lispering in numbers." Pope survived till Gray was a poet and Cowper a youth; and with Burns, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, and Shelley, the list comes down to the poet whom we have just buried. In these three centuries, from the "Faery Queen" until to-day, the only gap is for the ten years which separate the "Rape of the Lock" from the death of Dryden. But at Spenser's