

cation for ruling over it by-law, or in any way except by the sword.

There is a passage in an article of Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton's in the July number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, on France and England—the first of a series—which throws a good deal of light on the nature of the opposition with which Mr. Gladstone is now contending on the Irish question. Mr. Hamerton says:

"The difficulty with which the English can be brought to respect the French may be partly explicable by their difficulty in respecting foreigners in general, unless they have been dead for a long time, like Homer and Virgil, or are invested with a sacred character, like Moses and Isaiah. It may be further elucidated by the peculiar condition of the English mind with regard to respect and contempt generally. This is a subject of considerable intricacy, which cannot be properly treated in a few words; but I may observe here that although the English are said to be a deferential people, and have, no doubt, the habit of deference for certain distinctions, they are at the same time an eminently contemptuous people, a people remarkably in the habit of despising, even within the limits of their own island. Their habit of contempt is tranquil; but it is almost constant, and they dwell with difficulty in that middle or neutral state which neither reverences nor despises. Consequently, when there is not some very special reason for feeling deference towards a foreigner, the Englishman is likely to despise him."

If we remember that the Irish Catholics have always been foreigners to the average Englishman, and that it is only by a tremendous effort, and by the aid of a species of religious exaltation, that he rids himself of this way of looking at them, the political significance of the above passage at this crisis will be fully seen.

SOUTHWESTERN PINE TIMBER.

Of late a strange phenomenon has developed in the alpine and subalpine regions of southern Germany. Not only have the pine forests sensibly diminished, but replanting has become remarkably unsuccessful. A new and as yet unexplained agency not only produces gradual decay among grown trees of the most valued conifers, but checks even the most scientific efforts towards replacing the loss thus sustained. This is the case in Bavaria. Within the last few years extensive pine-nurseries have singularly failed. Under the most judicious care young trees would take root, grow for a short time, then come to a standstill, linger for awhile, and finally die off. This has occurred to such an alarming extent that the forestry department at Munich, at a loss to account for it, has, at least privately, entertained the idea of, so to say, "infusing new blood" into its forests, by the introduction of foreign species. Its attention has been turned to India and to the United States, to the Himalayas and to the Rocky Mountains. It is particularly the genera *Abies*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Picea*, which are favorably looked upon as fit to become substitutes for and successors to their waning congeners in the Bavarian Tyrol.

In a general way it can be stated that the genus *Pinus* tapers towards the south, whereas southwestern *Picea* comes up from Mexico and runs out in Arizona. Of the former, *P. Murrayana* and *ponderosa* are most esteemed as building lumber, *P. edulis* (the "Piñon") is hardly good for anything but firewood and small beams. For posts, the red cedar and the junipers (*J. occidentalis* and *Californica*) are profitably used. While smaller conifers extend into the plain, the Piñon grows on extensive mesas or table-mountains also, as well as on lower slopes; the stately yellow pine covers crests and the higher declivities, and lines mountain torrents in deep ravines. Dense forests are not common. Northern New Mexico enjoys rather a widespread timber area in what is called

"Tierra amarilla" (yellow land or soil), and the plateau of the Zuni Range, between Fort Wingate and Nutria, bears a fine growth of stately trees. Many cañons are well stocked; but, on the whole, denuded and treeless expanses vastly predominate. Arizona exhibits similar proportions. The pine regions around the Sierra Blanca are everywhere bounded by naked ranges, basins, and plateaux, and so are the San Francisco mountains. Towards the south all chains become more arid, and therefore, in appearance at least, abrupt and forbidding. There is, in place of lofty trees, thorny shrubbery composed of species which under favorable circumstances also assume arboreal proportions, like the mezquite (*Prosopis juliflora*), the palo-verde or green wood (*Parkinsonia Torrejana*), the red madroño (*Arbutus Xalapensis*); but conifers are scarce except in isolated and not very steep chains, like the Sierra Huachuca and the Sierra Santa-Rita, south of Tucson. Both are very high, the latter culminating at 10,500 feet. It is a well-known fact that the timber line of Arizona in lat. 33° to 34° N. is several hundred feet lower than that of Colorado in lat. 38° to 39°, but these are local conditions. Under the parallels of 37° to 38°, in Colorado also, the timber line is, on an average, 1,000 feet below that of only one degree further north, 600 feet below the uppermost tree-limit of the Arizonian White Mountains, and 1,100 feet lower than on the San Francisco Range.

No part of our Southwestern territories has anything that equals in magnitude the vast area, covered by coniferous forests, of the Sierra Madre de Chihuahua and of Sonora. The Sierra Madre begins in lat. 30° 45' (about), and, as its slopes ascend, the growth of timber thickens and becomes more stately. The interior of the chain is, as far as lat. 29°, a vast elevated basin, thickly studded with pines, among which varieties of *Picea* are prominent. It is well watered, delightfully cool in summer, not too cold in winter. Game abounds, for along the water-courses grows luxuriant grass. But the region is inaccessible as yet, for so long as Apache outbreaks occur, so long will the savage make it his stronghold, his place of refuge. The greatest wealth of the basin, aside from mines (many of which are yet problematical), consists in its timber. Approach to it must come from the east, as the western entrances are few, tortuous, and often barred by nearly unscalable heights.

The example of Colorado, which possesses now a rather beneficial forestry law, may soon exercise a pressure on New Mexico, causing its Territorial Legislature to follow suit. Devastation of the limited timber supply in the Territories has considerably abated in the last years; the most dangerous time was when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Atlantic and Pacific were studding their roadbeds with "ties." No objection could be raised against this, so long as the timber was used within the Territories; but when it was cut in order to supply the Mexican Central Railroad, people began to murmur. At the present day, careless handling of fire in the mountains may and does cause occasional conflagrations. These are sometimes attributed to Indians, but the negligent traveller or prospector is quite as often responsible for them.

If attempts to increase the forests in the Territories should ever be contemplated, it should always be taken into account that their actual extent, or at least their extent within well-known past times, indicates very nearly the natural limits of indigenous conifers. To expand beyond such limits would involve experiments with foreign species. There is ample room for extensive planting of pineries on table-lands which are useless for agriculture, owing to lack of water for irrigation. Still, precipitation is copious enough for Indian corn, and the soil ample for juniper,

cedar, and even Piñon. A conversion of some of these mesas into pine groves might effect a greater change in the climate and hydrography of the country than reforesting the Rio Grande Valley or raising orchards. Experiment would soon prove whether it is possible or not; and what kinds of conifers, indigenous or foreign, might be successfully used for the purpose.

THE EXPULSION OF THE FRENCH PRINCES.

PARIS, June 17, 1886.

THE Chamber of Deputies passed on June 11, by a majority of 83, a bill which exiles the Comte de Paris and his son the Duke of Orleans, Prince Napoleon and his son. The other Princes of Orleans, if they remain in France, will be liable, by the terms of the second article of the law, to be proscribed by a mere Presidential decree. They are prevented, by the terms of the fourth article, from serving in the army and navy or from holding any elective office. When the revision of the Constitution took place last year, the Congress already decided that the members of the families which had reigned in France could not be made Presidents of the Republic, Senators, or Deputies. The Orleans princes are now strangers in their own country, and the head of their family, when this iniquitous bill has been passed by the Senate, will leave the country, in which he has lived for fifteen years as a quiet and law-abiding citizen, remote from the agitations of the capital, in the midst of his young family.

We are far now from the days when M. Thiers said that "the Republic will be conservative or it will not exist." The framers of our present Constitution were all more or less inspired by the ideas developed in the *France Nouvelle* of Prévost-Paradol. They thought that in our modern times there was no essential, no fundamental difference between a conservative republic and a liberal and constitutional monarchy. The Assembly which made our present constitutional laws had a monarchical majority; if it did not proclaim the monarchy, it was merely because the Comte de Chambord had pretensions which could not be accepted by the liberal members of this majority. It was well understood, when the constitutional laws were made, that the Congress which is formed by the union of both Chambers, could alter the form of the government and substitute the name Monarchy for the name Republic, the principle of heredity for the principle of election of the executive power.

These engagements were forgotten afterwards, and the contract was broken, even before the Comte de Chambord died. The Duc d'Aumale was first deprived of his command in the army. He was appointed Inspector-General of the French army, and he was allowed once to inspect three *corps d'armée* in the south of France, but this new function soon became merely nominal, and, *de facto*, the Prince returned to civilian life. The Duc de Chartres, who commanded a regiment in Rouen, was deprived of his command brutally and without even the semblance of a pretext, as well as his cousin, the Duc d'Alençon, who was merely a captain of artillery.

The temper of the Republic and of the republicans gradually changed: "Trahit sua quemque voluptas." They had undisputed power; circumstances had given them an authority which they did not owe to their virtues, to their courage, or to their intelligence. They had nothing to do but to heal the wounds of the country, to organize the army, the finances, to treat with moderation the traditional friends of monarchy; and if they had made France peaceful, contented, and prosperous, they would never have been troubled by any dangerous opposition, except, perhaps, the opposition of the Socialists and the Communists of the great

towns. They decided otherwise. They first persecuted the congregations, forcibly breaking in the doors of the convents. They began, in every town and in every village, what is called the work of laicization: they took down the crosses in the courts of justice, and in the schools they no longer allowed the masters to teach the catechism to the children; they suppressed the salaries of the priests wherever the Concordat allowed them to do so. The Municipal Council of Paris suppressed some books in the schools merely because the name of God was pronounced in them. They ceased to be the nation and became a sect; they began a sort of new crusade; they made war not only on Christianity, even on philosophy and spiritualism.

This coarse imitation of the German *Kulturkampf* created much discontent; but many other mistakes were made. It would be tedious to enumerate them. The principle of the irremovability of the magistracy was violated; hundreds of judges were removed from the bench and replaced by creatures of the Government. The finances of the country were regarded as inexhaustible, and the extravagance of Parliament had no limits. Each deputy considered it a necessity to get costly favors for his electoral district and for his supporters. The electoral committees became a sort of market of public offices. The colonial policy of the republican Government helped to increase the debt. Tonquin and Madagascar have cost already immense sums of money. I remember that when the French budget attained the figure of two milliards, some orator of the Opposition told the Chamber: "Gentlemen, bow to this round number of two milliards: you will never see it again." The amount of the budget of expenses is now above three milliards, and there has annually of late been an enormous deficit. Only two months ago the Government made a new loan of 900 millions of francs. Meanwhile, the crisis which is felt all over the world is felt also in France; the disease of the vine caused by the phylloxera has greatly impoverished the vine-growing departments of France; the losses incurred within a few years, merely from this cause, may be reckoned in milliards of francs.

The general situation of the country required great moderation in financial matters, and great moderation in politics. But the republican party, even when it has become the uncontested master of the country, seems unable to change its old habits. Bossuet said that every man has a voice which all the time bids him "*Marche, marche!*" till he drops into his grave. Since the Assembly has left Versailles for Paris, it seems intoxicated by the atmosphere of the dangerous city, which has always been revolutionary. The members of the Municipal Council, who no longer take pains to conceal their sympathies for the Commune of 1870, dictate their will to the Extreme Left; the Extreme Left dictates its will to the Moderate Left; the Moderate Left to the timid and unwilling republican majority. A few men, obscure, mediocre, full of evil passions, mad with hatred and envy, succeed in enslaving the nominees of the people and the ministers. The President, who lives isolated in the Élysée, seems totally to ignore the duties of a republican magistrate: he is a sort of King Log. The Constitution gives him rights which he has not used once; he has not once attempted to support a cabinet of his own choice against the caprice of a majority. He would find a willing instrument in the Senate, but he has never understood the character and the use of the Senate, and he has shown himself disposed to sacrifice its rights to the claims of the popular branch. He has chosen ministers who, the very day after the Senate had refused to sanction some great change by law, have effected this same change by a mere decree. The Senate

had rejected the seventh article of a law which forbade the non-authorized congregations to teach the youth of the country; in the face of this refusal, the President allowed his Cabinet to dispel these congregations by force. The Senate had refused to expel the Princes from the army by law; they were expelled the next day by ministerial decrees. M. Grévy has rendered the Presidential function impossible for his successors, or seems to have tried to do so. In the Chamber of 1848 he voted against the Presidency of the Republic; his ideal was then a republic with a mere Cabinet. He has kept his old theories in the Presidential chair, and has systematically annulled himself.

I will not dwell long on the arguments which were presented to the Chamber of Deputies by M. de Freycinet, when he spoke in defence of the law of expulsion as regards the Comte de Paris. It would be idle to prove that the Comte de Paris, when his daughter left France to marry the Duke of Braganza, had a right to allow her to take leave of her numerous friends, before leaving a country which she will perhaps not see again for years. M. de Freycinet seems to have considered that the Republic was in danger because the Comte de Paris invited on this occasion the members of the diplomatic body, though he did not invite them *en masse*, and only asked those who were his personal friends. If M. de Freycinet had felt so much uneasiness, why did he, five days after the soirée given by the Comte de Paris, appoint M. Billet, French Minister in Lisbon, envoy extraordinary for the ceremony of the wedding, especially as the courts of Europe did not appoint any envoy extraordinary on this occasion? Why did the French Foreign Office give M. Billet the permission to congratulate the King of Portugal on a marriage which created a new tie between the two nations? Something must have happened which produced a sudden and complete change in the sentiments of our Prime Minister; he must have consulted some very powerful and persuasive Egeria. His motives are not very palpable, for we cannot content ourselves with the theory which would condemn princes to be outlaws for the mere reason that they are princes. Napoleon used to say that politics were the modern representative of the ancient *fatum*; he shot the Duc d'Enghien in the name of inexorable destiny. Our French republicans will prescribe the Princes of Orleans in virtue of a so-called necessity. They do not know that the forces of imagination are the greatest forces in the world. If France, in an hour of need and in a great national calamity, finds it necessary to substitute a constitutional monarchy for a lawless republic, it will not much matter where the pretender lives. Louis XVIII. was unknown to the majority of Frenchmen when the Empire fell in 1814. There are necessities for peoples as well as for kings. M. Thiers used to say: "There is one thing which the people cannot make, which is *time*." It took time to make the royal family of France, and, if France will ever again have a king, she cannot choose any other dynasty than the dynasty which has been for centuries identified with its own history, with its troubles and its triumphs, its miseries and its glories.

At this writing the Senate manifests a decided hostility to the law of expulsion as passed by the Chamber of Deputies. Out of nine committeemen selected in the bureaux of the Senate, six are adverse and only three favorable to the law, and these six are all tried republicans. One of them is M. Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, who was the most intimate friend of M. Thiers, and who has been Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Republic (he was in 1843 Secretary of the Provisionary Government). The moderate republicans feel that the blow is not alone directed against the Comte de

Paris and his family, but that a decisive struggle is beginning between the moderate republic and the radical republic, which is only a mask for the Commune.

Correspondence.

MISSING MARYLAND ARCHIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the sixth volume of the *Atlantic Monthly* is an article from the pen of the late John P. Kennedy, called "A Legend of Maryland," telling the romantic story of Talbot the homicide. As one of his authorities, he refers to an original Journal of the Provincial Council, covering the year 1684, consulted by him at Annapolis, and describes it very minutely.

Now, from the archives which the State has placed in the hands of the Maryland Historical Society for editing, this volume is missing, nor has the most diligent search been able to discover its whereabouts. Of the years 1669-1674 we have no original Council-books, though we have later copies; and of the years 1674-1694 we have neither originals nor copies. The book consulted by Mr. Kennedy has vanished, leaving a gap in the record at a most important period in the history of the province.

As there have been times when these archives have been very carelessly kept—one of the earliest original record-books known to be in existence was rescued from a junk shop not many years ago—there is a bare possibility that this journal or other missing records may have found their way to the collections of antiquarians. Should this be the case, and should this notice meet the eye of any possessor of even a fragment of the ancient records of Maryland, he will confer a favor by communicating with the Maryland Historical Society.

WM. HAND BROWN, E.
Editor of the Maryland Archives.

CORNELL'S FELLOWSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the *Nation* of June 3 is an article by "M.," entitled "Collegiate Alumnæ," containing the statement that but two colleges yet offer the privileges of fellowships to women, and expressing the opinion that greater opportunities of that nature would be productive of much good.

Permit me to state briefly the provision made at Cornell University for the education of women. Besides being granted the same general rights and privileges as men, it is provided that twelve of the thirty-six scholarships of \$200 each, continuing for four years, shall be open to *women only*; while they are in no way debarred from attaining any or all of the remaining twenty-four, should they be better qualified than their male competitors. Furthermore, eight fellowships are provided, each yielding \$400 for one year, or, to quote from the University Register for 1885-86, "in cases of remarkable merit, for two years." I again quote, regarding the fellowships: "They are intended to offer to young men and *young women* [Italics mine] of exceptional ability and decided interests the opportunity for advanced study of a high character."

It will be seen that, while the fellowships are not open to women exclusively, they are granted to the most worthy applicants irrespective of sex. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, it seems evident that Cornell—with less than one-eighth of its 640 students women—has dealt equitably, even liberally, in this matter.

Respectfully,

D. D. JAYNE.