

their power, now that peace between Germany and the Papacy is concluded and that a fresh crusade for the restoration of the temporal power seems the order of the day, Italy is on the defensive, from the King to the artisan, from men of the ten to men behind the plough. For (and this is a novel feature in Italian history) the power of the priest, if not destroyed, is weakened to an inconceivable extent among the agricultural populations. Once the story of Dives and Lazarus could be spent as current coin among them; but now that peasant boys attend the common schools in the winter months and often evening classes in the summer, now that Socialistic orators pervade the country, while the hinds still cling to their belief in heaven and immortality in reward for good deeds, and in punishment for bad ones, they have very clear ideas of their right to a portion of the good things in this world, and have firmly resolved to make common cause with those who sanction and maintain this right.

The salient feature of the present agitation is, as I said at first, the fact that the chiefs of the Moderate party, that is, the ultra-conservative, monarchical, church-and-state party, are so alarmed that, being first patriots and then Catholics, they do not hesitate to express their fears and declare themselves ready for defensive warfare. First and foremost in such a question as the present stands Ruggiero Bonghi, whose remarkable article in the *Nuova Antologia*, "Leo XIII. and his Latest Acts," ought to be translated entire to give full force to his previsions. No one hoped more than he did from the new Pope, no one has so constantly expressed his admiration for his talents and his virtues, or manifested such respect for the "Pontiff as Pontiff, elected by the sacred college and by the will of God." After reviewing the state of affairs between Germany and the Papacy, Signor Bonghi writes:

"If this does not harm the kingdom of Italy, it forces that kingdom to be on its guard, all the more because the Pope's policy beyond the Alps is quite a different thing from his policy on this side of the mountain frontier. Nay, the gentler it is there, the bitterer it becomes here. In fact, in all the Pope's conduct it is difficult to discover a single sign of reconciliation with Italy, of acceptance of the conditions which the kingdom has created for the Papacy. Leo XIII. does not pour out on the kingdom the wordy torrents of Pio Nono, but his animus towards it is in no wise changed, and, as the years pass, this becomes ever clearer. If we could at first indulge in some illusions, it is difficult to do so any longer. The kingdom as it is constituted and as alone it can be constituted cannot allow the Pope, as sovereign, to possess a single crumb of Italian soil; but the Pope does not conceive now, any more than he did in the past, of the independence of his spiritual power unaccompanied by some span of territory of his own, and he no more accepts the principles of the law of guarantees to-day than did the Roman Curia the first day that it was promulgated fifteen years ago. Among the reasons that influence the Pope's transalpine policy stands foremost the desire to create for himself a favorable opinion among foreign governments and foreign peoples which shall support him in a future revindication. He is convinced that some day or other the impossibility of the free exercise of spiritual power apart from temporal sovereignty will be made so clear to governments and peoples that it will be restored to him by common accord. This conviction of the Pope and the Curia is as strong to-day as in times gone by."

Later on, Signor Bonghi admits that the Italians are justified in regarding as a sign of obstinacy the brief of June 13 in favor of the Jesuits. He regards "the consultation demanded of the consistorial advocates as to the right of the Italian Government to dispose of the ecclesiastical benefices" as a sign of "evil disposition (*malanimo*) and of hostile intentions against the Italian Government. . . . It is clear that the Pontiff will not defile himself (*imbrattare*) with this Gov-

ernment and the people which has constituted it. It is a fresh declaration that he regards it as a leper—a leper so doomed that not even charity can compel a priest of Christ to touch it and cure it; and this seems to me the most disheartening, although the least noted, of the Pope's acts."

After such words as these from such a staunch and long-enduring champion of the Papacy, in as far as its existence was compatible with the absolute unity and independence of Italy, even the King's telegram glides into the shade. While Queen Margaret is as devout a Catholic as any of her regal race, and does her utmost to educate the future heir to become a champion of the Holy See, King Humbert has quite other convictions, hopes, and aspirations. Hence his affirmation of the "intangible conquest of Rome, capital of Italy," while it gratifies, does not surprise.

Second in importance to Bonghi's article comes the speech of Silvio Spaventa on the temporal power, at Bergamo, on the 20th instant. That arch-Moderate and worshipper of Cavour, in an exhaustive speech, demonstrates that "Cavour's ideal was impossible of realization—nay, more, that its failure was Italy's victory; that in the irreconcilability of the Papacy lies the future prosperity of Italy; that the Church to-day is as free as liberty of conscience can demand; that any sort of concession, any failure in the execution of existing laws, would be fatal not only to intellectual liberty and to morality, but to the material existence of the new kingdom." I must confess that when I first read Bonghi's article and Spaventa's speech, I turned to see whether the former was not signed "Carducci" and the latter spoken by Aurelio Saffi! Of course Saffi and every surviving Liberal, Progressist, Radical, Unitarian, Federalistic, and Socialistic patriot has done his duty and said his say in each of the hundred cities and many hundred villages where this year the celebration of the 20th of September assumes the form of a new plébiscite. Most remarkable, perhaps, is that of Bologna, where Moderates and Clericals used to unite against the Radicals, and where now Moderates and Radicals are uniting their forces against the Jesuits. Venice, too, has come out strongly, and the Venetians are decidedly a religious people; but there in starry light gleamed Victor Emmanuel's pledge ("To Rome we came, in Rome we remain"), and in the grand gondola procession, like globes of fire, shone the names of Fra Paolo Sarpi, Savonarola, Arnaldo di Brescia, Galileo, Campanella, with the more recent victims—Monti, Tognetti, Locatelli—of papal tyranny and intolerance. Apropos of Locatelli, Pio Nono's latest victim: his bones being found by accident outside the gates of Rome, where they were hidden after his execution, the Clerical municipality of Rome attempted to sequester them, but the attempt was frustrated, and the "commemoration protest" (as the celebration of the 20th of September was called in Rome) was in itself a momentous expression of the universal national will.

There is no fear in Italy of a no-Popery agitation being got up such as we have seen twice in England. The live-and-let-live policy in religious matters most mercifully prevails—would to heaven the same tolerance were observed in politics! The question is not in the least whether Tizio, Caio, or Sempronio is Catholic, Protestant, Jew, or freethinker, but whether the Jesuits are to take possession once more of the national youth, male and female; of national palaces, colleges, and of many of their old tenements, there to store, increase, and put to use their gigantic wealth, so that when the hour for revindication strikes they shall have an organized, equipped, well-disciplined army to officer such recruits and conscripts as meanwhile they

may enroll. Signor Tajani, the present Minister of Grace and Justice, has commenced with a few stringent acts—has taken possession, in the name of the State, of several edifices retained illegally by religious orders in Florence; has given orders, already executed, for the eviction of some eighty old and newly-made nuns from the grand edifice of the Sapienza in Naples; and has at the same time issued a circular to prefects touching the violation of the law by the admission of fresh recruits to the convents and monasteries. So far so good, but without a rigorous enforcement of every past and present law against the Jesuits, such half measures will serve only to irritate honest Catholics and to encourage the audacity of the Curia and the Jesuits to defy the King, the Government, and the people of the new kingdom of United Italy, against which, in a European war (which, alas, looms on the horizon), they calculate openly to find allies where but yesterday were arrayed against them violent and, it seemed, implacable foes. J. W. M.

Correspondence.

A REFORM ISSUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A letter from me can hardly contain aught but a thrice-told tale; but illustrations of a principle are always in order, and the appeal which "V." sends from Chicago is exactly in point. There is a general disposition to make financial, and especially tariff, reform the basis of future political effort, but the difficulty is to get it out of the stage of generalities into that of definite action. The progress from the close of the war to the present time has been absolutely nothing, and the outlook is far from encouraging. It is conceivable that every member of Congress might be elected on a distinct basis of tariff reform without our getting one whit nearer to any practical result. There is a vast multiplicity of interests, each of which might be ready to sacrifice all the others, provided itself is left untouched, but will support all the others sooner than give way itself. We may even go further than this, and assume that each might be willing to make a considerable sacrifice provided any permanent policy could be arrived at which could be shown to promise ultimate general benefit. No such policy, however, can possibly emerge from the committee-rooms. The work there is a chaotic struggle of opposing interests; it is always treated in detail and never as a whole; always from the point of view of localities and never from that of the nation. There is no public discussion and no focussing of the light of experience. Every year the subject is taken up *de novo*, and even were a bill passed there would not be the slightest security that it would not be pulled to pieces at the next session. Apparently the only thing that could be accomplished by general public opinion would be a horizontal reduction, and it is more than probable that, if carried to any considerable extent, it would produce such immediate and severe disaster that it would be repealed in a panic, and the suffering have all been incurred to no purpose. In fact, our high tariff is so interlocked with our system of currency that it would be extremely dangerous to take violent action as to one without having our eyes open as to possible consequences chargeable to the other. The finances need to be treated as a whole, a process with which the committee system is absolutely incompatible.

The instances of "home rule" and "land purchase" in Great Britain adduced by "V." have in one sense nothing to do with tariff reform, but in another they are so perfectly apposite as to be

worth considering. In each case, besides the general principle, there is a definite measure of detail, brought forward by Mr. Gladstone with the whole weight of his personality; and the last election turned upon those particular measures plus Mr. Gladstone. The country has pronounced against both, and now mark what follows. The subject is not thrown into Parliament to see whether that body can agree as to some alternative measure for which they are just as incompetent as the mass of the electors, so that the result would only be to excite passion both in and out of Parliament to a white heat. On the contrary, the new Ministry have to show that they can govern Ireland without any such measure, and, if not, what else they propose. The effects of both courses of policy will be thoroughly discussed in and out of Parliament, so that if ten, twenty, or fifty years hence a settlement is arrived at, each year and each measure and each Ministry will have contributed a share towards working it out, while a whole generation of statesmen will have been tried as by fire.

Now, let us suppose a party platform with a resolution as follows:

"We believe that the tariff as well as the finances in general should be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to his responsibility to Congress and the country; and that, with this view, he should be called upon to submit in person at the opening of the session a measure in full detail for the adjustment of the tariff, and to take part in the public discussion of the same."

By such a measure and the discussion upon it, the public would get some real idea of the qualities of the Secretary and of individual members, and of the merits of the case. Suppose that, after discussion, Congress should reject the Secretary's plan. We should, at any rate, be no worse off than we are now. A year of discussion by the country which should turn on this particular measure, as well as the degree of ability shown by the Secretary and by members, would so inform that official and Congress that they would have a much better chance of coming to terms at another session. But suppose a second rejection. Before another session a Presidential election would intervene. If Cleveland were elected, but with a still hostile Congress, it would mean that he must change his Secretary, and two years of public discussion would furnish a much better guide to a choice than whether a particular State or section considers itself entitled to be represented in the Cabinet. If the new Secretary could make no headway, the next Congressional election would determine whether the country preferred to go on in anarchy or to make Congress submit.

It may be said, "But it would take years to settle anything in this way." Well, we have spent twenty years already, and have done absolutely nothing, and there is no apparent prospect of doing anything for twenty more, unless by a jump out of the frying-pan into the fire. Two or three years would be well spent in finding out what the country does want or whether it wants anything.

"V." asks for discussion. It is much to be wished that he or yourself or somebody would leave the generalities of free trade and protection, and point out something practical to be done in the particular crisis in which we are placed, instead of merely urging the election of Congressmen in accordance with our general views, and then blindly trusting that somehow or other something will be evolved. G. B.
BOSTON, October 2, 1886.

A LICENSE PLAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Feeling convinced that prohibition does not prohibit, and that the license system fails to

check the evils connected with the liquor traffic, and having little faith in the efficacy of the anti-saloon scheme, I ask leave to present to your readers the following plan for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether for medicinal, scientific, or social uses.

In each ward or school district let one license be granted to the highest bidder in that ward or district, the licensing board having power to reject any bid on account of the character of the applicant or his proposed site of location. For the amount of his bid let the successful bidder open one place of business, and also have the privilege of opening additional places, on the payment for each new one of a sum equal to the amount of his bid, the authorities having in every case the same power of refusal as above.

In this way the number of liquor-shops and dealers would be greatly lessened, competition, the life of the liquor as well as of other traffics, would be reduced to a minimum, responsibility would be centred, and the enforcement of regu-lative laws rendered possible. In short, most of the defects of the present loose license system would be remedied. The tone of the saloon, the quality of the liquor sold, and the respectability of the seller would be greatly improved.

And perhaps not the least important result of the plan here outlined would be to array the liquor-dealers on the side of the law. Their self-interest could be depended on to prevent unlicensed individuals from selling, and also to detect any of their own number violating the law. For I should have it that a single violation of the law by a licensed dealer should be punished by forfeiture of license, and thus the loss of one would be the gain of the rest.

EDWARD T. LEE.

CAMBRIDGE, October 2, 1886.

THE PEABODY STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I wish to correct an impression which, judging from your editorial in the issue of September 30, referring to the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, you apparently entertain concerning the responsibility of the Knights of Labor for not making an effort to settle the tannery strike at Peabody and in this city by the means above named.

The fact is, the manufacturers have openly announced that they will not consent to arbitration; that the Knights of Labor will not be recognized by them as far as any compromise is concerned; and that any man who wishes the trouble were over, to render it so in his own case, has only to leave his comrades to get out of it as best they may, and make an individual bargain with his future employers.

I have no sympathy with unjust strikes or boycotts, but in this instance the blame for the long continuance is not all on one side. W.

SALEM, MASS., October 4, 1886.

ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND CHRISTIAN MORALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Not having read the work of T. Edwin Brown, reviewed in the *Nation* of September 30, I have no means of judging as to his success or failure in attempting to show a relation between economic principles and Christian morality. As to the fact of such a relation, much depends upon what is required as a sufficient basis to establish a relation. My own views may not be of much consequence, but will not occupy much space.

From a Christian standpoint, there is just as much of a "relation" between the two as is involved in their being coexistent parts of a thoroughly harmonious whole. Of course this is in-

tended to apply only to what is true in each. Neither economic science nor Christian morality can be held to account for the ignorance and superstition which masquerade in their garments.

Finding fault with general laws which cannot bend to suit individual cases is a weakness not of the clergy or Church, but of human nature. The principle which causes the kind-hearted Christian philanthropist to distrust economic science because some honest, hard-working man is made to suffer by its invariable laws is the same principle which, with different environments, causes the anarchist to fling his deadly bomb at some neighbor who gains a competence while he goes cold and hungry. The trouble with both is, that they want the whole universe so attuned as to harmonize with them, instead of bringing themselves into harmony with it.

What is needed to remove prejudice against government in accordance with the fundamental principles of economics, out of the Church as well as in it, is a knowledge of what those principles are. Arouse a popular interest in the question, and the solution will be forthcoming.

W. H. JOHNSON.

MR. JONAS AND THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Permit me, in the interest of truth and in justice to myself, to correct certain statements made in the *Nation* of September 23, and which I had heretofore overlooked, concerning the proceedings of the Wisconsin Democratic State Convention. I desire to say, firstly, that I am not and never have been a Socialist; on the contrary I have always vehemently opposed all Socialistic doctrines, advocating simply the undeniable rights and just interests of the workingmen as American citizens. Secondly, that I positively declined to be a candidate for any position before that Convention. Thirdly, that the circular distributed without my knowledge and against my desire did not "demand" my nomination, neither did it advocate the same on account of any "Socialistic tendencies," which have no existence.

I am, sir, most respectfully yours,

CHARLES JONAS.

RACINE, WIS., October 1, 1886.

THE TILDEN BEQUEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Recent correspondents of yours, in advocating a limited-circulation scheme for public libraries, it seems to me, have hit upon a method which would relieve many men of research unable to obtain access to a scarce work. For my part I have for years been anxious to make use of the report of Lieut. Allen (the commander of the military escort which accompanied Mr. Schoolcraft) of the expedition to the sources of the Mississippi in 1832. The State Historical Society's Library never contained it, nor the State Library, and though I have watched second-hand catalogues for years, I have never seen it for sale. Under such circumstances I have naturally had to do without it, for a poor man cannot pay for journeys to other cities for the sake of reference to a single book, though he could make pecuniary deposit for the safe return of any such scarce book he might need for use in getting up an article which would be incomplete without certain facts contained in the author required.

ALFRED J. HILL.

ST. PAUL, MINN., October 1, 1886.

CURIOSITIES OF TRANSLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: If not too late, I would add my offering to the contribution of curious and incorrect

translations which appeared in the *Nation* a short time ago.

The translation is one of Kurtz's 'Church History,' by J. H. A. Bomberger, published in Philadelphia in 1861. In vol. ii, page 261, the following passage on Zinzendorf occurs:

"He spoke equally disrespectfully also of the miserable fisherman's, shepherd's, and visitator style, of the classical obscurity and Rabbinical *shoulderminology* of the Holy Scriptures."

On referring to the original it appears that "shoulderminology" is a translation of "Schulterminologie." What the translator supposed the word meant I cannot conceive.

THOMAS L. COLE.

STAATSBURGH, N. Y., September 27, 1886.

Notes.

FROM the *Publishers' Weekly* we take the following selection of further fall announcements. *Cassell & Co.*:—Certain large and important illustrated works, viz., 'American Art,' a folio of twenty-five etchings, with text by S. R. Koehler; Sir Walter Scott's 'Christmas in the Olden Time,' with designs by Harry Fenn and other American artists; 'Shaksperian Scenes and Characters,' and 'Songs from Shakspeare.' Also, 'A Mother's Song,' by Mary D. Brine; 'Electricity in the Service of Man,' from the German of Dr. A. R. von Arbanitzky; 'An Introduction to the Study of Robert Browning,' by Arthur Symons; 'The Twilight of Life: Words of Counsel and Comfort for the Aged,' by John Ellerton; and a 'Beecher Book of Days.' *S. E. Cassino*, Boston:—Thackeray's 'The Mahogany Tree,' with photogravures from designs by F. T. Merrill; and Dickens's 'Christmas Carol,' also illustrated. *Cupples, Upham & Co.*, Boston:—'Our Eyes, and How to Take Care of Them,' by Dr. H. W. Williams; and a 'Life of Mrs. Barbauld,' by Grace A. Oliver. *Dodd, Mead & Co.*:—D. G. Rossetti's 'The Blessed Damozel,' illustrated and adorned by Kenyon Cox. *Estes & Lauriat*, Boston:—Owen Meredith's 'The Earl's Return,' illustrated with photo-etchings and woodcuts after drawings by W. L. Taylor; Hood's 'Fair Ines,' illustrated by W. St. John Harper and W. F. Freer; and a limited sumptuous edition of George Eliot's complete works, illustrated. *Harper & Bros.*:—The following notable illustrated works, viz., Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer,' with E. A. Abbey's and Alfred Parsons's designs; Charles Dudley Warner's 'Their Pilgrimage'; 'Happy Hunting Grounds,' by W. Hamilton Gibson; 'Home Fancies and Heart Flowers,' by Mrs. M. E. Sangster (the verses) and Frank French (the vignettes of child types); and Reber's 'History of Mediæval Art,' translated by J. Thacher Clarke; also, 'Ancient Cities of the New World,' by Désiré Charnay; 'Mexico of To-day,' by S. B. Grifflin; 'Retrospections of America,' by John Bernard, an English actor; 'A Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question,' by Prof. S. Newcomb; 'Outlines of International Law,' by G. B. Davis; and a 'Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament,' enlarged by Prof. J. H. Thayer, of Harvard. *D. C. Heath & Co.*, Boston:—'How to Teach Reading, and What to Read, in the Schools,' by Prof. G. Stanley Hall; a series, 'Reading for Home and School,' to be edited by Prof. C. E. Norton, of Harvard; 'Studies in Greek and Roman History, 1000 B. C. to 476 A. D.,' by Mary D. Sheldon; and 'An Introduction to the Study of Browning's Poetry,' by Prof. Hiram Corson, of Cornell. *J. B. Lippincott Co.*:—The Book of American Figure Painters, with thirty-two examples, the text being by Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer; and Buchanan Read's 'The Closing Scene,' illustrated. *D. Lothrop & Co.*, Boston:—'Idylls and Pastorals,' by Celia Thaxter, twenty-four

poems with as many photogravures by leading American artists; 'Youth in Twelve Centuries,' again with twenty-four photogravures, of race-types; and 'The Land of the Czar and the Nihilist,' by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., illustrated. *A. C. McClurg & Co.*:—Victor Hugo's 'On Shakspeare,' translated by Melville B. Anderson; 'The Home Life of Great Authors,' by Hattie Tyng Griswold; 'The Standard Oratorios,' by George B. Upton; and 'The Aztecs: Their History, Manners, and Customs,' from the French of Lucien Biart, by J. L. Garner. *Roberts Bros.*, Boston:—'The Procession of Flowers in Colorado,' with twelve water-color drawings by Alice A. Stewart; 'Sonnets and Lyrics,' by the late Helen Jackson; 'The Last Days of Marie Antoinette,' by Lord Ronald Gower; 'Margaret of Angoulême, Queen of Navarre,' by A. Mary F. Robinson, in the "Famous Women Series"; 'John Jerome: His Thoughts and Ways,' by Jean Ingelow; 'Mabel Stanhope,' by Kathleen O'Meara; 'A Year in Eden,' by Harriet Waters Preston; 'Franklin in France,' by Edward Everett Hale; 'Two Pilgrims' Progress from Fair Florence to the Eternal City of Rome,' by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell; and 'Familiar Talks on Some of Shakspeare's Comedies,' by Mrs. E. W. Latimer. *Geo. Routledge & Son*:—'Les Misérables,' as already announced in these columns; 'England, Scotland, and Ireland,' from the French of P. Villars, expensively illustrated; 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' with water-color adornment, like the 'Gulliver' of last year, by V. A. Porson; 'The Frenchwoman of the Century,' by Octave Uzanne, in collaboration with Albert Lynch as designer in color; 'An Apple Pie,' by Kate Greenaway; and 'One Hundred Famous Americans,' by Helen Ainslie Smith, with numerous portraits and other illustrations. *Scribner & Welford*:—'Giovanni Dupré,' by President Frieze of Michigan University; 'The Follies and Fashions of our Grandfathers,' one of Andrew W. Tuer's amusing compilations, with tinted plates; 'Stories of the Magicians,' by A. J. Church; and a folio edition of Munchausen's Adventures, with eighteen colored plates by Richard. *Charles L. Webster & Co.*:—'McClellan's Own Story,' with illustrations by A. R. Waud, the well-known "special artist" of the civil war. *White, Stokes & Allen*:—'The Good Things of Life,' third series; 'Life's Verses,' second series; 'Cap and Bells,' verses by Samuel Minturn Peck; 'Thoughts and Remembrances,' poems by Emily Leith; 'Make Thy Way Mine,' chiefly religious poems, by George Klinge; and 'Lives of the Presidents,' in separate volumes.

'The Lorgnette,' a series of illustrated society sketches, by S. W. Van Schaick and J. K. Bangs, will shortly be published by George J. Coombes.

To their meritorious "Desk Outline Map of the United States," prepared by Dr. Edward Channing and Dr. Albert B. Hart, D. C. Heath & Co. will add "Progressive Outline Maps" of the several continents, printed on substantial drawing paper, adapted to lead-pencil or to ink.

Next week will appear the first number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, edited by Prof. C. F. Dunbar of Harvard (Boston: George H. Ellis). Prof. Dunbar writes the opening paper on 'The Reaction in Political Economy'; Mr. Arthur T. Hadley on 'Private Monopolies and Public Rights'; Mr. S. Dana Horton on 'Silver Before Congress in 1886.' Mr. A. Macfarland Davis begins 'An Historical Study of Law's System.' There are departments of Notes and Memoranda and of Correspondence; and an Appendix deals with 'Wagner on the Present State of Political Economy.' The above table of contents bears out the declaration of the prospectus, that this University publication "is not to represent any special school or body of economic doctrine."

The most curious paper in the *Magazine of American History* for October is that entitled "President Lincoln and Colonization." In it Mr. Charles K. Tuckerman briefly tells of the Congressional provision, made at President Lincoln's request, for colonizing the blacks who were expected, after the Emancipation Proclamation, to overrun the North. The incident is well-forgotten, but it was worth calling to mind the one result of this panicky legislation—a deportation of some hundreds of negroes from Fortress Monroe to Hayti, Mr. Tuckerman being very unwillingly one of the contractors; their utter failure and almost starvation there; their subsequent reshipment to their native country; and the loss to the contractors of nearly \$90,000, no cent of which was ever recovered from the Government.

Devotees of lacrosse who wish to vindicate its title to the otherwise bestowed appellation of "the national game," may consult the latest *Bulletin* of the Essex Institute (Salem, Mass.). In a scholarly paper on "Indian Games," Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis shows how "cross," with slight variations, was played by the aborigines throughout the length and breadth of the American continent. Platter and straw, gambling games, the latter resembling Chinese odd-and-even gambling with cash, are also described, together with a sort of bowls, called chunkee, or hoop and pole. The extent to which the Indians would beggar themselves in these games of chance knew no bounds even of personal liberty.

The opening paper in the September Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society is by Capt. C. Bridge, R. N., descriptive of his "Cruises in Melanesia, etc.," during the last five years. It is brimful of information about the islanders, many of whose peculiar customs are fast disappearing. Referring to the difficulty of communicating with them on account of the immense variety of languages, he gives specimens of the "sandal-wood English or the *bêche de mer* lingo," which has become the universal language of commerce, a prominent characteristic being the frequent use of "exceptionally vigorous profanity." Of the Melanesians, whose intelligence and truthfulness he highly commends, he says that all "who have not been converted to Christianity are cannibals," but "are almost invariably ashamed of cannibalism." The Marshall Islanders are great navigators, and "make curious charts of thin strips of wood tied together with fibres," and indicating "the position of the different islands with a surprising approach to accuracy," as well as giving "the directions of the prevailing winds and currents." Attention is called, too briefly, to the remarkable cyclopean ruins, in the Caroline Islands, of canals and artificial harbors, built of blocks of basalt, twenty-five or thirty feet thick. In conclusion, Capt. Bridge refers to the fact that the British have for some years given up the practice of retaliation for "outrages," still persisted in by some nations, with the most satisfactory results in establishing friendly relations with the natives. The second paper is by A. P. Maudslay, giving an elaborate account of his "Explorations of the Ruins of Copan," in Honduras, last year. He believes that he has found conclusive evidence of the existence among them of the remains of stone roofed houses, a conclusion contrary to that of Stephens and other travellers. Accompanying the paper are plans and illustrations of the sculptures and hieroglyphs.

The nineteenth issue of the *Bibliographical Contributions* emanating from the Library of Harvard University, under Mr. Justin Winsor's editorship, is a catalogue of the Kohl collection of early maps relating to America in the possession of the State Department at Washington. It is, however, much more than that, for Dr. Kohl's notes have been revised and retrenched, while