

Correspondence.

OUR DUTY TO CUBA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The debt of satisfaction and instruction due the *Nation* for many years of entertainment is not to be discharged or repudiated for any slight cause, and yet it seems to me that the strength of language in this week's second editorial (first page) cannot be justified by any real facts. Is it a slip of the pen or a burst of enthusiasm that prompts you to say that the "dilatatory House [of Representatives] is doing its best to bring bankruptcy and misery upon the island [of Cuba]"?

The proposition which I understand you to support with so much vigor is, in effect, to levy or maintain a sugar-tax of many annual millions on seventy millions of Americans, and hand over a third or half of it, as a rebate, subsidy, or gift, to the eight million Cuban aliens—in other words, to present them with the means of avoiding work, attaining wealth, and supporting their Government at our sole expense, we having already expended some lives and a few hundred millions in conquering for them their independence from Spain, after they had demonstrated their inability to get it for themselves. If your proposition is not here stated correctly, then the alternative must be to give up to them many millions of the best and surest public revenue we have, and maintain in its place taxes at war rates upon ourselves. Whatever the details proposed, the gist of the scheme is the support of a so-called Cuban Government of negroes and mulattoes for an indefinite period by the United States.

Your severity of statement falls upon all those Americans—whether in or out of Congress—who object to the scheme; that is, who see neither duty nor advantage in pampering alien peoples or paying for foreign governments in which they have no share, with taxes wrung from their own earnings. It appears to me that neither Lord North, nor George III., nor any other reckless tyrant ever devised a more predaceous scheme of "taxation without representation." If Congress can lawfully tax us, directly or indirectly, for the support of a foreign people, there cannot be one shred remaining of constitutional restriction on the fiscal powers of a Government falsely pretending to be representative and constitutional. At all events, it is a scheme respecting which honest differences of opinion must prevail that are entitled to respectful treatment.

I have no interest in sugar, except as a domestic consumer, and, like you, am no protectionist; but the project of taxing ourselves to support a foreign people of different race is protectionism in its most obnoxious form, and would be but stupidly disguised by the fraudulent device of tax manipulation in place of openly collecting the money and paying it over. If I decline to contribute alms to a street beggar, I might be stigmatized with more or less justice, but without absurdity, as mean or unfeeling; but surely it would be an abuse of words to charge me—as you substantially charge Congressional conservatives—with "doing my best to bring bankruptcy and misery upon the" beggar.

Not merely soundness of judgment, but fairness and precision of statement, have

ever distinguished the *Nation* from the vulgar irresponsibility of the political press, and you must have many readers who, like me, appreciate such distinction, and would feel it as a severe personal misfortune if those sober qualities should come to be sacrificed or impaired, even in the strain and din of public discussion. I. J. W.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 8, 1902.

[The foregoing would be sound enough, on general principles, but the particular modifying facts are that, as President Roosevelt says, we have "inherited" the whole Cuban difficulty from the McKinley Administration, including the definite promise to grant tariff reductions on Cuban products; also, that a *quid pro quo* is to be had in the shape of tariff favors for our exports to Cuba. In other words, the "beggar" is, in reality, a peddler seeking to swap goods, to mutual advantage.—ED. NATION.]

YALE AT THE FORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your excellent and discriminating notice of the Johns Hopkins celebration, in the *Nation* for February 27, contains the following sentence:

"President Gilman, then, was free to found an institution, unique in its day in America, of which productive scholarship should be the informing idea—free to take immediately the step which President Eliot, inspired even then by the same ambition, has since been able to take in the Harvard Graduate School."

Harvard University and President Eliot may rightly claim the position of general educational leadership during the quarter-century just past, but it is none the less fair to give due emphasis to the services of other institutions. The first American university to offer systematic non-professional instruction for graduates was undoubtedly Yale, where, under the inspiring influence of President Woolsey, the degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred, "upon examination," as early as 1861 (at Harvard not till 1870). The names of some of the earliest Yale doctors, Eugene Schuyler, James M. Whiton, and Arthur W. Wright, in 1861, Josiah W. Gibbs and Lewis R. Packard in 1863, are a sufficient guarantee of the character of the work then done at Yale. President Gilman himself was a professor at Yale from 1863 to 1872, and the splendid institution which he created at Baltimore may well be called the child of the earlier movement at New Haven. I may add that, in spite of hampering poverty and of troublesome administrative scruples during the years 1871-1886, the Yale Graduate School has grown and broadened, till in the present year Yale enrolls a larger number of graduate students than any of our older universities, save only metropolitan Columbia. PH.D.

BERKELEY, CAL., March 5, 1902.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue for February 27 Mr. J. Davis Barnett of Stratford, Ontario, asks for confirmation of a Canadian legend that "the writing of Lord Durham's Report was in the main by Christopher Dunkin, a

teacher in Greek at Harvard in 1837." In reply, permit me to say that I remember hearing, many years ago, while a young man living in the city of Quebec, that the late Mr. Justice Dunkin (who died at Knowlton, in that province, January 6, 1881), had had something to do with the preparation of that famous document. Other names were also mentioned, including that of the late Mr. Stewart Derbshire, afterwards a member of the Canadian Parliament, and, at the period of his death, Queen's Printer for Canada. But I do not think that either of these gentlemen, or any other, apart from Lord Durham himself and his chief official secretary, Charles Buller, had any considerable share in the undertaking; my reason being, in Mr. Dunkin's case, that, having been appointed Secretary of the Education Commission called into being by Lord Durham, his whole time would have been taken up with that branch of inquiry during the five months that his Lordship remained in the country. Moreover, in a memorandum of his public services which he supplied to me, as editor of the 'Canadian Parliamentary Companion,' while he was still in active public life, he made no mention of the circumstance; and as he was known in official circles as the "Demon of Detail," it would be very unlike him not to mention it, supposing that any foundation had existed for the story.

On the whole, it may, I think, be taken for granted that to the master hand of Charles Buller is to be attributed the credit for the framing and putting together of the major portion of what we must rightly regard as the Magna Charta of Canadian liberty and freedom. In fact, there never was any doubt expressed on the subject among the many with whom I conversed in the old days on this and kindred topics, including such well-informed statesmen and public men as the late Hon. Henry Black, C.B. (who was offered a seat in Lord Durham's Special Council), the late Stewart Derbshire, the late William Brewster, the late Hon. Joseph Howe, and the late Sir John A. Macdonald. All were of one mind, and most emphatic in their declarations.—Yours faithfully,

HENRY J. MORGAN.

483 BANK ST., OTTAWA, March 6, 1902.

THE TRUST OF GIRARD COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the matter of "Perpetual Educational Trusts," about which you have written, and in relation to which Prof. Ewald Flügel of Stanford University, California, wrote you on February 12, I beg to send in this mail a copy of the proceedings in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Girard College.

This institution, provided for in Mr. Girard's will, was formally opened in 1848, and has been in successful operation since then. Examining the will, page 118, etc., you will find exceeding great detail, not only in the matter of the construction of the several buildings, but also in connection with the organization and future management of the College. Having, on page 137, etc., indicated the purposes of his endowment, and the details for its management, he adds, on page 140, "In relation to the organization of the College and its

appendages, I leave, necessarily, many details to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia and their successors." Under this clause material modifications have been made in the curriculum and in the general administration of affairs, so that the graduates of the institution might be prepared to meet the changed conditions of modern life. Strict adherence to the literal provisions of Mr. Girard's will would have minimized the advantages flowing from his endowment, and the clause leaving many details to the managers of the institution has been of great advantage.

Permit me also to call your attention to the fact that, while this, perhaps the most magnificent endowment in the United States, is called a "college," we receive boys as young as six years of age, but not older than ten years of age, and that they graduate as young as fourteen years of age, and that all of them must leave the institution when they become eighteen years of age.

By legislative enactment passed in 1869 (see page 158, etc.) the management of the College was placed in the control of a board called the "Board of Directors of City Trusts," thereby securing greater permanency of administration.

Yours truly,

LOUIS WAGNER, President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS,
PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1902.

Notes.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish shortly 'Music in the History of the Western Church,' with an introduction on religious music among primitive and ancient peoples, by Prof. Edward Dickinson of Oberlin College.

'The True Aaron Burr,' by Charles Burr Todd, is announced by A. S. Barnes & Co.

'A Grand-Duchess and her Court,' by Frances Gerard, which E. P. Dutton & Co. will presently bring out, is a biography of Anna Amalie of Saxe-Weimar.

A volume of short stories by Maxim Gorky, 'Twenty-Six and One,' is in the press of J. F. Taylor & Co.

The Brown-Merrill Co. will issue 'Forces in Fiction,' by Richard Burton.

The Grafton Press have nearly ready 'The Mobile Boer,' by Capt. John A. Hassell and A. R. I. Hiley; 'The Land of Nome,' of gold-seeking fame, by Lanier McKee; 'The Worth of Words,' by Dr. Ralcy Husted Bell; and 'Love Songs and Other Poems,' by Owen Innsley.

Prince Henry's cramming for his visit to this country having embraced Mr. J. F. Muirhead's 'America the Land of Contrasts,' the publisher, Mr. John Lane, has thought a third edition of this genial but not fulsome work timely. Mr. Muirhead's penultimate chapter, we remark, is styled 'Baedekeriana,' as dealing with "subjects related to the tourist and the guidebook," and reflects the competent observation of the compiler of 'Baedeker's Handbook to the United States.' It is a comparison of the traveller's creature comforts here and in the Old World, not always to our advantage. Mr. Lane has just ready 'The Book of the Apple,' by H. H. Thomas, and 'Of Gardens: An Essay,' by Mrs. Caldwell Crofton.

Immediately forthcoming from D. Appleton & Co. are 'Deep-Sea Plunderings,' by Frank T. Bullen; 'The Nearer East,' by D. G. Hogarth; 'The History of the Louisiana Purchase,' by James K. Hosmer; 'The Living Races of Mankind,' by H. N. Hutchinson; 'General Forrest,' by J. Harvey Mather; 'The Earth's Beginning,' by Sir R. S. Ball; and 'Practical Forestry,' by Prof. John Gifford.

A paper by Thoreau, "The Service," declined for the *Dial* by Margaret Fuller, and never published, is to be handsomely printed at the Merrymount Press for Charles E. Goodspeed, Boston, in limited editions. Mr. F. B. Sanborn will furnish an introduction.

L. C. Page & Co., Boston, are now bringing out the second series of John Heneage Jesse's Memoirs, the first having already been published by them in a popular form.

A new edition of Lewis and Clark's Journals, following the Philadelphia edition of 1814, supervised by Dr. James K. Hosmer, who will provide an introduction and an index, and of Hennepin's Travels, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, after the edition of 1698, are fall enterprises of A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. add to their limited "special editions" a reprint of Lowell's remarkable Birmingham address on Democracy. The long Elzevir form of the little volume is attractive, but the page is too narrow to display properly the really beautiful old-style font which has been cut especially for this reprint. Otherwise the making of the volume is in every way tasteful. The handsome letter-press has and needs no other enhancement than that which a sparing use of printer's ornaments and of rubrication affords. The binding is of sober gray boards, with a fawn back, and the edition is limited to 500 numbered copies. The prefatory note is by the late Horace E. Scudder, and recalls vividly that constant grace and scholarly amenity which he never failed to lend to his routine editorial tasks.

The two latest additions to the Dent-Macmillan "Temple Classics" are Goldsmith's Plays in a single volume, with brief but excellent notes; and Bunyan's 'The Holy War Made by Shaddai upon Diabolus,' best of the aftermath of the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' In both cases, the reprint is from first, or virtually first, editions. Bunyan's portrait accompanies his allegory.

The trade catalogues of J. Pearson & Co., London, are of the kind worth cherishing as books in and for themselves, in view of their elegant appearance and bibliographical information. Such is that newly issued entitled 'Very Choice Books,' remarkable for its illustrations of fine bindings, along with facsimiles of title-pages and MSS. We may not particularize the contents, but No. 197 is the original MS. of R. L. Stevenson's "The Feast of Famine," composed in Tahiti; while No. 205 is the (bound) proof-sheets of Voltaire's poem, "La Bataille de Fontenoy" (Paris, 1745).

Dr. Dennis's 'Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions' (Revell Co.) is an elaborate statistical supplement, with illustrations and maps, to his 'Christian Missions and Social Progress,' and gives in tabular form a really admirable statement of the present situation in Protestant missions. It is unfortunate only in that the large fact of Roman Catholic foreign missions is ig-

nored, and the word "evangelical" used for "Protestant." The Roman Church certainly shows little courtesy or respect to other organizations, but that is no reason why Protestants should retort, and unchurch it in turn.

Mr. F. E. Kidder, C. E., known to all persons engaged in building as the author of the 'Architects' and Builders' Pocket-Book' and a two-volume work on 'Building Construction and Superintendence,' has made for William T. Comstock's publishing house a practical sort of book on 'Churches and Chapels.' It deals with the planning of such buildings and their construction, the hanging of visible roofs from the real roof, or the supporting of them upon the walls (with at least one most extraordinary drawing, a curiosity of false perspective), with seating, heating, the hanging of bells, the placing of clocks and of pulpits. With these and the very bold suggestions as to novel plans of Sunday-school and church, the reader should be satisfied. It has been thought right, however, to introduce in chapter ii. an appeal to him to deal with churches in a churchmanlike spirit; as well as to give special though brief notice to the supposed requirements of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the way of interior design.

'A First Book upon the Birds of Oregon and Washington,' by William Rogers Lord (Office of the J. K. Gill Co., Portland, Oregon), gives untechnical brief descriptions of 148 birds. The size, song, habitat, and color of each species are noted, and some little account of feeding and nesting habits is added. In conclusion there are a chapter on domesticating and taming birds, a key for identifying species, and an outline for a course in bird study. The book has been introduced into the Oregon public schools for supplementary reading, and appears in a second and improved edition. As the only handbook for the region, it will doubtless be of great value to the enthusiastic bird student; but because of its inadequacy of illustration, bareness of description, and lack of order in the arrangement of species, it does not appear likely to hold the attention of the average school child.

The new 'Lehrbuch der Meteorologie,' by Dr. Julius Hann of Vienna (Leipzig: Tauchnitz), is one of those excellent treatises to which the reviewer can give only the heartiest praise. It presents a conservative and philosophical treatment of all departments of meteorology, and an epitome of its progress during the last forty years. Abundant extracts and citations make the book a most serviceable guide to original sources. Like Bartholomew's 'Atlas of Meteorology' (the first part of his projected Physical Atlas), published a few years ago, Hann's 'Lehrbuch' at once takes rank as indispensable to all who seriously pursue the scientific study of the atmosphere.

Malwida von Meysenbug's recently published volume entitled 'Individualitäten' (Berlin and Leipzig: Schuster & Loeffler), consists of five studies of distinguished men and women, embodying personal recollections or the results of historical investigations. The first paper, on "Nietzsche," is by far the most successful of the many attempts to trace the moral and intellectual development of this remarkable character, leading to the gradual derangement and final eclipse of his brilliant faculties. It is