

# The Outlook

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## The Week



THE reassembling of Parliament on Monday was immediately preceded by a meeting of the Liberal leaders at the Foreign Office. The Queen's speech, which is brief and formal, was supplemented by Lord Rosebery's speech at the Liberal conference, and the two outlined very distinctly, if not very fully, the Liberal programme. After the usual references to financial and diplomatic affairs, the Queen's speech enumerates a number of legislative proposals, chief among which are the Evicted Tenants Bill, the reform of the registration laws, the establishment of local government in Scotland, the exercise of direct local control over the liquor traffic, measures relating to the settlement of labor disputes, and the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. This programme, which omits all reference to the two pressing matters now before the English public, the Irish question and the question of amending or ending the House of Lords, was supplemented by Lord Rosebery's very definite and frank statement, in which he declared that there will be no change of measures on the part of the Liberal party, although there have been notable changes of men. The new Ministry will carry out the policy of the last session. The Welsh Church question will be resolutely pressed to a definite and successful issue; the Liberal party is bound by every tie of honor to continue and carry out Mr. Gladstone's policy with reference to the Irish question, and Mr. Morley's decision to remain in the Irish Office is the best answer to the doubts that have been raised regarding the attitude of the new Ministry toward Irish matters. The new Cabinet is also in entire accord with Mr. Gladstone's declaration concerning the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery reminding his listeners that he himself had used stronger language than Mr. Gladstone. The Lords must understand, the new Premier said, that the task of revision in their hands is delicate, and rejection dangerous. Under a system of democratic suffrage, the House of Lords as now constituted is an anomaly. It has degenerated into an organization guided by one man; it has become simply a Tory body, agreeing with the House of Commons in all measures which originate under Conservative governments, and vetoing all measures which originate under Liberal governments. Lord Rosebery closed with a strong statement of his steadfast adhesion to a thoroughgoing Liberal policy. Mr. Gladstone's retirement was made the occasion of very warm eulogies from Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords and from Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons.

Since the resignation of Mr. Gladstone interest has centered in the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and in the attitude of the various Liberal groups towards it. The life of the Cabinet depends upon the support of the extreme Radicals and the Irish, for, with a majority of about forty in the

House of Commons, the eighty-one Irish members may be said to hold the key of the position. When the session began, all kinds of disaster were predicted to the Liberal cause, but Mr. Gladstone went quietly forward, kept his party together, held the Irish sufficiently in line for legislative purposes, passed several measures of the highest importance, and has now transferred the Premiership to his successor without a break in the party ranks. Lord Rosebery undoubtedly will have great difficulties to contend against, but it is not unlikely that the prophecies of disaster which are now freely uttered by the Conservatives will prove as delusive as those which were solemnly breathed forth at the beginning of the session. Mr. Chamberlain advises a policy of waiting on the part of the Conservatives. There has been some talk during the past week of a possible reconciliation between the Liberals and the Liberal-Unionists, but it is difficult to see how such a reconciliation could be effected. Mr. Chamberlain has burned his bridges so effectively and with such offensive hostility to his old allies that it would be almost impossible for him to return to them. On the other hand, the Duke of Devonshire has declared that union is impossible while the Liberals adhere to the cause of Home Rule. It is true that the Liberal interest in Home Rule is not so keen as it was; but it is also true that the party is pledged in every possible way to the measure. Even if the party were not politically and morally bound to the Home Rule cause, the fact that desertion on its part would instantly destroy its majority in the House of Commons puts the Liberal loyalty to Home Rule beyond question. Not only will the Liberals hold fast to Home Rule, but, in all probability, the Conservatives, if they have a chance, will attempt to deal with the question in their own fashion.

It is not likely that international complications of serious consequence will follow the invasion of the Mosquito Reservation in Nicaragua by Great Britain—if invasion it can properly be called. There is no doubt that armed men have been landed at Bluefields, in the Reservation, from an English war-ship, either the *Cleopatra* or another vessel. It was on account of the probability of some complications in this part of Nicaragua that our ill-fated vessel, the *Kearsarge*, was on its way to Bluefields at the time of its disaster. This Mosquito Reservation is nominally governed by a king or chief of its own selection. In point of fact, however, for some time the political power has been in the hands of negroes and of some white men whose interests are mainly connected with Great Britain. The negroes in the country, though comparatively few in number, seem to be much more intelligent and active than the native population. There is no doubt that Great Britain specifically agreed, by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, to keep her hands off this territory, but it is also true that Great Britain in 1860 received a guaranty from Nicaragua that the latter country would maintain the autonomy of the

Mosquito Reservation. This assurance has, it seems, been broken by the action of Nicaragua in invading the territory. So far as appears, the invasion was prompted by cupidity and was followed by a state of affairs much resembling anarchy. Great Britain is occupying the district on the grounds that the treaty of 1860 has been broken, and that she may rightly send forces on shore to protect the property interests of Englishmen and other foreigners, which, it is claimed, have been endangered by the local disturbances. Of course the real importance of the whole matter lies in the fact that the Reservation is not far from the route of the proposed Nicaragua Canal—Bluefields being only seventy miles from Greytown, one of the termini of the Canal. A resolution has been introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Morgan inquiring into the landing of British sailors. As we go to press it is reported that the British forces have been withdrawn.

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In the elections last week for the popular branch of the Japanese Parliament, political parties seemed divided only by internal questions, such as rebellion against the dominating aristocratic clans—the Satsuma, Chōshū, and Tosa—who make up a large part of the House of Peers, and from whom most of the Emperor's Ministers have been chosen. This, with the demand for the political equality of the nobles, gentry, commoners, and peasants, constitutes a platform for the strongest party—namely, the Radical, led by Count Itazaki. More moderate in these demands, but laying stress on commercial rather than social reforms, is the National Union party, while the Progressists are still more in a minority. But all parties are agreed on the burning questions arising out of foreign control, and demand treaty revision and new legislation as to immigration and naturalization, foreign ownership in land, mines, manufactures, and railways, extra-territoriality, and the jurisdiction of consular courts. By signing the Treaty of 1858, admitting all foreign goods at a nominal duty of five per cent., a treaty irrevocable save by the consent of each party thereto, Japan unwittingly yielded one of the fundamental doctrines which should actuate every independent State—namely, the right to raise revenues according to its own sovereign will and convenience. Awakening to this realization upon the fall of the Shōgunate (or feudal system) and the consequent restoration of the Mikado, when the real poverty of the country became apparent, the Government, acting on the friendly counsel of President Grant, asked the treaty-making powers for revision, and has since vainly persisted in the demand for commercial independence. That she will ultimately attain it no one doubts; but it must be coupled with provisions for the safety of foreigners' persons and property, and fair concessions as to trade.

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The rapid growth of republican opinions in Norway, and the prospect, more or less remote, of a Norwegian republic, is viewed with dismay across the Skagerrack and the Cattegat, where the Danes are watching Norwegian affairs with an interest born of the desire to get back again that land under their crown. As a beginning, the suggestion has just been made by their agents in Christiania, and has been received with great favor, that an independent monarchy, with a Danish prince—say, for instance, Prince Waldemar—upon the new Norwegian throne, would be quite the ideal thing. Not only the dynastic hopes of Christian IX.'s family, but also the political aspiration of ambitious but conservative Danes, would be served; for if Norway became republican in government, who knows how

long the Danish Radicals would keep the peace? One thing is true: if the coming elections in Norway result in a Radical majority, the Conservative Ministry will be bound to retire. The King will then have either to give up all unity in foreign policy, in which the alliance of the two kingdoms consists, or to enforce the Swedish reading of the Act of Union. Oscar II., in whom sagacity is not lacking, is confident of the support of the Swedes, and he will not sacrifice the Union, which he believes to be indispensable to the prosperity of both Sweden and Norway. Despite the superiority of her military resources, Sweden would find it a hard task to reduce her sister country to subjection, if force should become necessary; and it would be still harder to keep her in that condition. Up to the present, opinion in Norway has been concerned with union and monarchy, or separation and a republic. But the third issue, that mentioned above, is now being quietly fostered by Denmark.

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Already there are direful mutterings in Newfoundland in regard to the Marquis of Ripon's recent dispatches to the Legislature demanding the speedy passage of an act which shall legalize the enforcement of the French *modus vivendi*. Arbitration and an extended temporary act gives France the right to fish and to take lobsters on the island's west coast, a privilege which has always been attended with unpleasant complications. Her Britannic Majesty's Government desires to make a permanent settlement, but insists that the initiative shall come from the Newfoundlanders themselves, who, as everybody knows, are anti-Gallic to the core. Even the arbitration of 1892, arranged by their own delegates in London conjointly with the home Government, was rejected by the irate local Legislature, in a vote of twenty-four to seven. The proposed bill provides for English instead of local judges, and also declares that any compensation to Newfoundland by the British Parliament will be contingent on whether or not the results of local legislation are acceptable in London. Think of such commands to a semi-independent folk! There is, naturally, not much more love lost between them and the French than between them and the simon-pure John Bulls.

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An interesting article by Mr. John Birkinbine in a late issue of the "Engineering Magazine" gives in clear outline a striking picture of the economic condition of Mexico. Of the twelve million persons in that country, he says, two-thirds are peons—and this word in Spanish America means a species of serf, compelled to work for his creditor until his debts are paid. The debts of these laborers, says Mr. Birkinbine, are generally due to their gambling habits. He quotes from an English newspaper published in the City of Mexico the statement that "it is officially announced that the average daily wage in this country is twenty-seven cents." These low wages are, of course, so far as material causes are concerned, the effect of the non-employment of machinery. But they are also the cause of this non-employment. Hand labor is so cheap that there is no pressure upon employers to introduce machine substitutes for it. It is, in large measure, by forcing the introduction of machinery that the dear labor of England and America has resulted in their turning out the cheapest work in all industries where machinery can be used. But behind this material reason for the non-employment of machinery in Mexico is the intellectual and moral condition of the people. They are not intellectually alert enough to understand and use complex machinery, and they are not disciplined enough to

perform the unremitting work required by the simplest machinery. In this way the character and capacities of the workmen have prevented the use of machinery even where employers have sought to introduce it. Mr. Birkinbine states that some expensive machinery bought for use in Mexico is lying idle, or already thrown aside. It cannot be stated too often that, in solving the problem of material wealth, the intellectual and moral wealth of the people must first be sought, and then the material wealth adds itself.



The local elections which took place in twenty New York counties last week resulted in Republican victories only less marked than those in Pennsylvania a fortnight previous. Of the 372 Supervisors elected, 272 were Republicans, 95 Democrats, 4 Populists, and 1 a Prohibitionist. Almost the only Democratic successes were in Elmira, the home of Senator Hill, and Troy, the home of Senator Murphy. In Troy, however, the success was dearly won. Although both the leading candidates for Mayor were Democrats, the fight was conducted with a more than partisan fury. In one precinct the Republican watchers who were present in the interest of the Independent Democratic candidate were ejected from the polling-places, and one of their number was shot and killed, while another was dangerously wounded. Two other Republicans who seem to have been supporting the regular Democratic nominee were wounded, but not seriously. The Democratic leader in the Assembly declares that the reason for the virulence and violence manifested was the participation of the A. P. A. in the campaign. Two of the men wounded were members of this anti-Catholic league, while the other two were Catholics. Along with these discouraging events in Troy we are glad to be able to mention the successful conclusion of the indictments brought against election officials in this city for offenses last November. Nearly twoscore of offenders were convicted, and most of them are now in prison for terms ranging from two months to five years. These convictions are mainly the result of the disinterested work of the Bar Association in the last campaign. The effects of this work will not soon be lost, but pure elections can be made secure only by the formation and strengthening of disinterested organizations bound to make them pure. We believe that the very badness of present conditions will result in good, by forcing upon men of conscience the need of a new municipal spirit.



The interest exhibited by the people and the press in the joint meeting at Albany last week of the American Forestry Association, the New York State Forestry Association, the Adirondack Park Association, and other smaller bodies is encouraging to those who appreciate the extreme importance of immediately taking measures to preserve what is left to us of our forest areas. The Congress listened to many papers and addresses from expert writers and thinkers on the subject, and no doubt the meeting has given an impetus to the agitation. Among the speakers were Governor Flower, Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton, Dr. B. E. Fernow, of the Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department, Mr. R. U. Johnston, Dr. Schuyler, and others. Secretary Morton said truly that, unless we soon heed the many warnings urging us to replace the fallen forests, what had happened to the Orient would happen to the Occident. He asserted that the people of the United States consume for building purposes, fuel, etc., twenty-five acres of woodland every day of the year. The approval of the Convention was asked for the McRae Bill

now before the New York Legislature. Governor Flower, in his address, remarked that timber-cutting did not, under right management, involve forest destruction. This, of course, is, literally speaking, true; at the same time the danger involved in any timber-cutting provisions is, under the present condition of affairs, alarming. This very McRae Bill, for instance, permits the Forest Commission to sell matured and standing timber above twelve inches in diameter under certain regulations. This provision is roundly denounced, in a petition before us, by the Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation and the Committee of the Brooklyn Constitution Club, as "delivering over to the vandal ax, for the sake of money-greed, some of the noblest trees of the State." And, in fact, a strong case is made by these petitioners against this and some other provisions of the McRae Bill. The history of forest legislation in this State has always been one of partial failure mingled with very little positive success, and the friends of the movement will be wise if they insist on a thorough and radical treatment of the subject by the Legislature instead of humbly accepting whatever is offered.



Last week's legislation at Albany establishing the Provident Loan Society has awakened general interest in the management and aims of the municipal loan-offices abroad. The first *Mons Pietatis* was established in the sixteenth century by Pope Sixtus V., and was truly a mountain of charity. In contrast with it and its successors, the Bowery methods of the New York City pawnshops—where sums advanced are too small in proportion to property pawned, to which is added an outrageous interest of thirty per cent., while crowning all are extortionate agreements as to redemption or sale—rest upon the legal negation of charity. They discriminate against the needy and deserving, and break down their self-respect by legitimatizing usury. This new venture, therefore, is in the best sense a charity, for its interest on loans will be limited to the legal rate, six per cent., and its other conduct will be in accordance with such business principles as characterize the *mont de piété* in Paris, in which the general rate of interest is about seven per cent., though the maximum may be increased to twelve and a half, and the report of which for 1891 shows that two million three hundred thousand articles were placed in pawn for the temporary use of twelve million dollars, the average loan on each article being about six dollars. Less than eight per cent. of the articles pledged had to be sold. At the royal pawnshop in Berlin the total amount involved was two and a half millions, with an average loan of about five dollars in each case. Whenever, in these municipally controlled loan-offices on the Continent, a surplus occurs, rates are at once lowered; but they are in any event so liberal that many poor people habitually keep their Sunday clothes in pawn, redeeming them Saturday night and returning them Monday morning. Like the foreign bureaus, the Provident Loan Society proposes to demand a certificate of good character, or, failing this, to have each case thoroughly investigated, so that well-meant efforts shall never pauperize. Nothing in the domain of economics or of charity commends itself more to those philanthropically disposed than does a properly ordered loan-office, as is shown by the sixty thousand dollars of which the Bologna *monte di pietà* has just become legatee. But in New York City more immediate and objective results will follow in the reduction of usurious interest, in limiting the number of pawnshops, and in establishing an installment plan for payments. A danger to be scrupulously avoided lies in permitting the least appearance of charity, and thus possibly repelling

those who are as proud as they are poor. Truest altruism will here enforce the maxim: "Business is business."

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The Vermont Supreme Court has rendered a final decision in the famous case of the New York liquor-dealer who shipped intoxicants to Vermont customers by express, the express company collecting the charges. The Court has held that such sales were made in the State of Vermont, and that the fine of \$6,150, together with two months' imprisonment, imposed by the lower courts for the 307 offenses admitted was in no sense a cruel or unusual punishment.—In South Carolina some of the Prohibitionists are rebelling against the disposition of the administration to force dispensaries upon communities where a majority of voters are opposed to any selling of liquor whatever.—In Iowa no bill repealing the prohibitory law has yet been passed, and there is a fair chance that none will be.—In Manitoba the "Voice" reports that a large majority of the legislators are Prohibitionists, and that the Provincial Government has promised complete prohibition if granted the right to enact such a measure.—More important than any of these items, however, is the agreement reached by the Prohibitionists and Populists of Ohio upon a platform on which the two parties may unite. We have before had occasion to notice that throughout the South and West nearly every Populist believes in local or State prohibition, while among the third-party Prohibitionists a majority at least agree with ex-Governor St. John and Miss Willard in regarding the suppression of the liquor traffic as simply the most important of the economic measures needed for the elevation of the masses. A union of these two classes has, therefore, always seemed probable, and the platform agreed upon at Marysville, Ohio, may indicate the lines upon which the two parties are destined to unite. The temperance plank adopted demands that liquor shall be sold exclusively by public agents, and favors the absolute suppression of its sale for use as a beverage. The sale of liquor "exclusively by public agents" furnished the common ground upon which the Prohibitionists and Populists who constitute the reform party of South Carolina united, and it seems likely to furnish the basis of agreement in the formation of a new party out of the same elements at the West. It is perhaps needless to add that the Marysville Convention indorsed woman's suffrage, for upon this the Populists, except at the South, are as united as the Prohibitionists.

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On another page will be found a description of the experiences of an American young woman at Swiss and German universities, written by one of the pioneers in this field. Though the article is made up mostly of personal incidents, we do not think that the generalizations one would naturally draw from it are in any degree misleading. The French universities are quite as progressive as the American—more so than those of our Eastern States—in their attitude toward woman's higher education. Napoleon's motto for France after the Revolution, "A career open to talent of every sort," is accepted at the Sorbonne and the College of France, and the same opportunities are extended to women as to men. But in Germany the situation is different. No one of the German universities is, as yet, formally open to women. When women are admitted to the lectures, it is by the grace of the individual professor. According to an interesting letter recently published in the "Nation," it is very easy for American young women to obtain such permission from most of the professors if they go in person to ask for it. Then the professor is almost certain to be moved with compassion

toward her who, attracted by the fame of his own works, has come so far to hear him. In some of the faculties, however, personal application avails nothing. The lectures on art, political economy, history, mathematics, literature, the classics, and philosophy are generally open to woman, but those on medicine, law, and theology are closed against her. In the medical faculties most of the individual professors would gladly lecture to women, but are allowed no option. In law and theology, however, liberal ideas have obtained no foothold. "Indeed," says the "Nation's" correspondent, "the lecturer on ethics in the theological faculty of one of these universities refused a woman who wished to hear him, on the ground that ethics was a subject quite out of woman's sphere." With this idea holding sway in the theological faculty, it is no wonder that Germany is as far behind England and America in her moral and religious life as she is in her industrial and political life. It is impossible to have an enlightened nation when enlightenment is prohibited to the better half of it.

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It is probable that few persons have taken the trouble to find out just how many of the telephone patents have recently expired. The portions which now become public property are described as follows: "The combination with an electro-magnet of a plate of iron or steel or other material capable of inductive action, which can be thrown into vibration by the movement of surrounding air, or by the attraction of a magnet; the formation in an electric telephone of a magnet with a coil upon the end or ends of the magnet nearest the plate; in combination with an electric telephone, the employment of a speaking or hearing tube for conveying sounds to or from the telephone." Any manufacturer, therefore, may now make receivers, but not transmitters; for the Bell Company holds the right to the Berliner patent, covering a microphone—namely, a contact telephone, depending upon pressure between the electrodes. This patent, as sweeping in its provisions as are the above, so long enjoyed by the Bell Company, was granted in 1891, and, though suit is now pending to have it declared null and void, transmitter manufacturers will hardly dare to establish large plants until the case is settled. No matter which way it goes, the case will probably be appealed, so that it may be several years before a final result is obtained. It is unfortunate for the nearness of an era of cheap telephones, which would mean the greatest good to the greatest number, that the Bell Company is so much of a monopoly as to make it a prodigious task for competition to enter the field, even should the courts decide against the Company. Again, city people are naturally averse to giving permits for the stringing of more wires. In New York City none can be put overhead, while the subways are practically in the control of the Metropolitan Company, and no other concern would be allowed to use them without a hard fight. The present Bell Telephone Company was organized in 1880, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, now \$20,000,000. The average rate of dividend has been 14.72 per cent. In Massachusetts last week there was much opposition to the Company's proposal to extend its capital to fifty millions, while in the New York State Legislature a bill has been introduced providing that the annual telephone charges in cities of one million or more inhabitants shall not exceed \$78, and grading from that down to \$27, according to population.

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GENERAL NEWS.—On Friday of last week a dynamite bomb was exploded in front of the Chamber of Deputies

at Rome; about half a dozen people were injured, some seriously, but no one was killed; many arrests of supposed Anarchists have been made.—Mr. Gladstone has been ill during the week, but is now steadily improving.—On Thursday of last week the Spanish Ministry resigned, on account of difficulties arising out of the finances, but Señor Sagasta has formed a new Cabinet.—The New York Senate's investigation into the charges against the police of New York City has begun.—The Sheffield Blanket Ballot Bill has been abandoned by the Republicans in the New York Legislature, and a new bill is to be drafted.—There has been fighting between the British and Portuguese on the Zambezi River in Africa, growing out of alleged aggressions by a party of British telegraph constructors.—Cable dispatches from India state that advices from the British column commanded by Captain Maxwell, which is operating in Assam against the Abors, show that it has sustained serious losses at the hands of the tribesmen, and is retreating on Sadiya.—The Russo-German commercial treaty passed its second reading in the German Reichstag last week by a vote of 200 to 146.—President Peixoto's fleet is now said to be lying off the entrance to the Rio Janeiro harbor, and an engagement with the insurgents is expected; the relations of the newly elected President (Dr. Moraes) to the contending parties are not yet well defined; latest advices state that Admiral Da Gama has gone on board a Portuguese man-of-war, and offers to surrender on assurance of personal safety for himself and officers.—The Seigniorage Bill in the Senate has been very unexpectedly advanced beyond the stage where amendment is possible. When the Chair announced that the bill was open to amendment, most of its opponents supposed that an amendment had already been offered by Mr. Stewart, and so offered none of their own. As Mr. Stewart had withdrawn his amendment, the opportunity for prolonging the debate in this way was lost. The Democratic majority in favor of the bill is very strong.—Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, the eminent English judge and writer on criminal law, died on March 11.



## The Revised Tariff Bill

The tariff bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee is no longer the Wilson Bill, but the work of a combination of protectionist Democrats whose votes were necessary to the passage of any bill at all. The main principle of the Wilson Bill—free raw materials—is whittled down to free wool. The second principle of the Wilson Bill—untaxed or lightly taxed necessities—is squarely repudiated by the imposition of a tax of one cent a pound on raw sugar. The main defense of the changes made is the increase they will effect in the revenue. On the basis of last year's importations and unreduced Federal expenditures, the Wilson Bill would leave a deficit of \$26,000,000 a year. Its advocates, however, contend that importations would increase under the lowered tariff, and that the economies pledged by the party would fully offset any possible deficiency of revenue. The Senate bill proceeds upon no such assumption. On the basis of last year's importations and expenditures, it would create a surplus of \$34,000,000. This great increase in revenue is chiefly due to the tax on sugar. Prior to the passage of the McKinley Bill, when the tax on sugar was two cents a pound, the revenue therefrom was over \$50,000,000 a year. With the fall in the price of sugar that came with the removal of the tariff, consumption greatly increased, and the proposed tax of one cent a pound is expected to yield about

\$40,000,000 a year. As this tax will impose a burden of three dollars a year upon most families, without distinction as to means, it is in a peculiar sense a tariff for revenue only, having no regard to the requirements of justice. Its reimposition was occasioned by the fact that the Senators from Louisiana threatened to vote against the bill unless their sugar-planter constituents were made the recipients of the bonus which the protection of sugar would afford them. The planters in Hawaii are not to be permitted again to share in the bonus, as the old treaty with that island is by the Senate bill formally abrogated.

The restoring of the duty on bituminous coal and iron ore is important for the principle thus abandoned rather than for the revenue that would be afforded. The proposed duty is forty cents a ton, as against seventy-five cents in the McKinley Bill. The revenue in each case would be less than one million. Senators Gorman and Wilson, of Maryland, are believed to have been chiefly influential in securing these changes. Many detailed changes are made in the schedules of manufactured articles—largely, it would seem, at the dictation of the Democratic Senators from New York and New Jersey. In these changes there is no principle perceptible. Altogether they recall Murat Halstead's description of our tariff in 1874, when he said that it meant neither protection nor revenue, but that "salt had a few votes, iron a few votes, leather had a few, grindstones a few, and so on, and they all combined together." It should be said, in conclusion, however, that the Senate bill increases the tax on distilled liquor to \$1.10 a gallon (instead of ninety cents as at present, and \$1 as proposed in the Wilson Bill), and that, in retaining wool upon the free list, it withdraws the largest part of the protection hitherto accorded to the farmers, and may result in arraying that class still more generally against the entire protective system. The income tax is retained.



## A Lenten Meditation

God is love. It cannot be said that God is justice, or mercy, or pity, or righteousness, or wisdom, or power; but God is love. Wisdom and power are the instruments of love; justice, and mercy, and pity, and righteousness are inflections of love. There is no virtue that is not love; there is no sin that is not a violation of love. Holiness is love because holiness is health, and there is no health but love. Perfect love is perfect health. Righteousness is life according to a right standard; and the only right standard of life is love. Pity is love looking on suffering; mercy is love looking on a sinner; justice is love looking on the community. All moral attributes of God are phases of love, as all colors of the rainbow are phases of sunlight. If God ceased to love, he would cease to be God. If his love were imperfect, qualified, limited, or restricted, he would be an imperfect God.

God is love personified; Christ is love incarnate. But love incarnate is God incarnate; for God is love.

There is no real incongruity between justice and mercy, for both are love. They have not to be reconciled; for they are eternally and essentially one. Justice is love considering the welfare of the sinner; mercy is love considering the welfare of the community. But the welfare of the sinner and the welfare of the community are not inconsistent; they are identical. Whatever cures the sinner protects the community. Merciful penalty is the only just penalty. Penalty inflicted in wrath inflicts a threefold injury: it injures him who inflicts it, him who suffers it, and those who observe it. If a teacher strikes a blow in anger, he degrades himself, he injures the pupil whom he strikes, and he impairs the discipline of the school-room and lowers the moral