

faith, I would have Princeton University, panoplied in her patriotic traditions and glorious memories, and joined by all the other universities and colleges of our land, cry out against the infliction of this treacherous and fatal wound. I would have the influence of these institutions on the side of religion and morality. I would have those they send out among the people not ashamed to acknowledge God, and to claim his interposition in the affairs of men, enjoining such obedience to his laws as makes manifest the path of National perpetuity and prosperity."

The festival ended with a great dinner in the evening, and Princeton University is to be congratulated on the good taste, the dignity, and the variety which characterized the elaborate exercises. The task of making the arrangements for the occasion was a very heavy one; it fell largely upon the shoulders of Professor West, who discharged it with extraordinary energy, judgment, and success. The whole country will unite in an expression of hearty good will to Princeton University, so long eminent for the patriotic service and work of its graduates.



These brilliant academic exercises in Princeton were followed on Saturday by academic exercises in New York City less impressive to the eye but not less indicative of educational life and progress. The new site of Barnard College on Morningside Heights, opposite the grounds of Columbia College, was formally dedicated by the laying of the corner-stones of two new and imposing buildings—Milbank Hall and Brinckerhoff Hall. The day was fair, the sky bright, and there was a great concourse of the friends of higher education for women in this city. The procession, which moved at half-past two from the Teachers' College, included many of the most prominent people in the city; there was a goodly number of college men in academic costume, and touches of color here and there gave an element of picturesqueness to the company. The addresses were made by Bishop Potter, President Low, and Mr. W. C. Brownell, temporary Chairman of the Trustees of Barnard College. The speeches were brief, as such speeches ought to be, but they were full of stimulating memories and of inspiring hopes. President Low and Bishop Potter share the gift of always having something to say and of saying it. The corner-stone of Milbank Hall was laid by the daughter of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who places herself, by her generous benefaction, in the noble company of the founders of colleges; and that of Brinckerhoff Hall by Miss Emily James Smith, the Dean of the College. The large block of ground on the Boulevard which is to be the site of Barnard College cost \$160,000; Milbank Hall is to cost \$170,000, and Brinckerhoff Hall about \$130,000. The friends of the College have therefore secured during the past four years about half a million dollars. The institution now needs another half-million as an endowment. Those New Yorkers who have walked over the ground at Morningside Heights and have been able to see in imagination the group of buildings which is soon to crown what may be fitly called the acropolis of the island, have caught a vision of the greater metropolis that is to be—a vision which needs to be translated into stone and mortar, beautiful grounds, and magnificent endowments by the generosity of those who have found in this city the opportunities of fortune. Every man who has made a competency in New York owes it to New York to share his prosperity with the community. It is this spirit which has given Chicago so intense a civic life, and has built up a great metropolis in so short a time. Half a million dollars endowment for Barnard College is sorely needed.



Eternal vigilance seems to be the price of public forest reservations. They appeal so deeply to the cupidity of

mankind that they become the constant prey of numerous forms of vandalism, many of which succeed in masking themselves under the guise of public benefit. For many years efforts have been on foot among far-seeing and patriotic citizens of New York State to secure the enlargement and permanent protection of the Adirondack reservation. Its importance to the water system of the State, and as a conservator of health and natural beauty, has compelled the long-delayed, almost reluctant, attention on the part of the lawmaking power, but without materially curbing the greed of those who found their account in the spoliation of the timber. Some time before the assembling of the last Constitutional Convention it was discovered that the laws regulating the cutting of trees within the reservation were utterly ineffective, by reason of the lack of support in local public sentiment. In executing permits to cut the larger timber the most wanton destruction resulted, and a flagrant disregard of the interest of the State was exhibited. After long and careful examination of the question by the late Constitutional Convention, a proviso was incorporated in the Constitution, at the instance of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, prohibiting altogether the cutting of timber on public lands. This we believe was the only proviso of the Constitution which received the unanimous vote of the Convention, and the ratification of the Constitution by the people seemed to place the reserve beyond reach of the lumberman's ax. But the enemies of trees were not to be so speedily outwitted, and at the last Legislature a constitutional amendment was proposed, which is to be voted upon on the 3d of November, virtually undoing the reform already accomplished, by permitting the leasing of five-acre plots.



The one specious argument under which this is urged, and which, we regret to say, has the support of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, is the old one—that it will prove "a source of revenue to the State." This argument is a measure of the depth to which the State policy on this subject may descend. Here is a great forested region in the hands of the State, the spoliation of which would inflict a calamity upon the entire watershed of northern New York, as well as upon the canal system of the State, to the ultimate destruction, moreover, of the sanitary advantages of the Adirondacks, which the advocates of the new amendment affect to have at heart. Its preservation is beyond considerations of expense. It would be better from every point of view that the Adirondack reserve should remain intact, even if it were to be a considerable charge upon the taxpayers of the State—a remote contingency; for if the destruction of the forests which are now in private hands in the vicinity of the public reservation continues at the present rate, there is no doubt that the time will come when the principle of eminent domain will have to be invoked to save what is left. The leasing of small tracts throughout the park would simply result in the defeat by piecemeal of the main object for which the park was originally established. Voters would do well in this matter to follow the lead of the New York Board of Trade and of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, in opposing at the polls this vicious amendment.



The semi-centennial of the American Missionary Association, of which we give a report in another column, was more than a local or a denominational jubilee. When this Association was formed, the slave power apparently dominated the continent. Texas had been annexed, with a promise that four new slave States should be organized.

out of it. The Mexican War was bringing another immense territory into the United States, which, but for the discovery of gold in California and the unexpected growth of anti-slavery sentiment in the North, would have been largely if not wholly given over to slavery. The two great political parties were bidding against each other for the vote of the slave States. The great missionary societies and a majority of the churches were silent respecting slavery or apologetic for it. This was the hour when a few earnest men, who did not think they must abandon Christianity because they were philanthropists, organized the American Missionary Association to preach a law embodied in the Golden Rule, and a Gospel which should proclaim liberty to all men—the law of human brotherhood and the gospel of freedom. The half-century of our noblest National life was remembered in Boston in this Jubilee celebration. It will be adequately celebrated only by a life of fifty years as courageous, honest, far-seeing, and devoted in completing the work which emancipation only began.

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All prophecies that we have seen have been disproven in the appointment of the successor to the late Dr. Benson as Archbishop of Canterbury. The great office has been filled by the choice of the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Dr. Frederick Temple, Bishop of London, Provincial Dean of Canterbury, and Dean of the Chapels Royal. Dr. Temple is one of the ablest men in the Church; the only occasion for surprise at the appointment is furnished by his age; he is now about seventy-five years old. He has had a distinguished career both at the University and in the Church. He graduated at Oxford with the highest honors, after which he became a tutor there; later was master at Rugby, and afterward Bishop of Exeter. In 1885 he was appointed Bishop of London. He is the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews" about which there was great controversy some years ago. He is a striking example of the tendency towards conservatism which often comes with age. A few years since he was recognized as a somewhat extreme Liberal; now he is regarded as a somewhat extreme Conservative: formerly he was a Broad Churchman; now he is a High Churchman. The honor could not have been more worthily conferred, and it has fallen upon the one next in the line of succession, although that order has not usually been observed in the past. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone offered the position to Dean Church before it was conferred upon Dr. Benson. If he were twenty years younger, a great career might be predicted for the new Primate. Under the circumstances his term of office must be brief, and no great innovations need be expected.

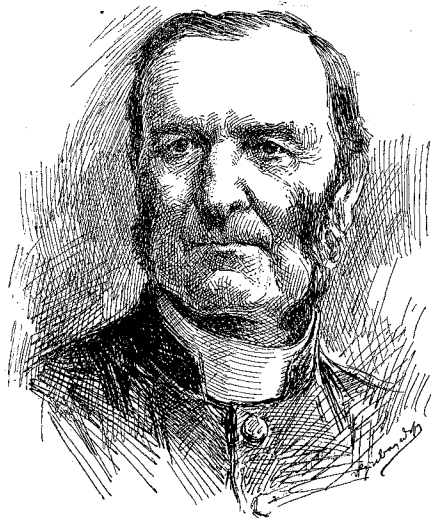
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Several recent incidents indicate a better hope for the future of the Armenians—though the indications are slight, and not too much can be safely deduced from them. The Black Sea, apart from special treaty, is an open sea, to which any naval or commercial power would have right of access through the Dardanelles. But by the Treaty of London of 1871 the parties to that treaty agreed that foreign ships of war should not exercise this right without the consent of the Porte previously obtained. The United

States is not a party to that treaty, and therefore is not bound by its provisions. The semi-official announcement that permission would not be granted to the United States to send a war-ship through the Dardanelles was replied to by fitting out the Bancroft, a vessel small enough to be within the limits of a guard-ship for the use of our Ambassador, such as the other Powers maintain in the Golden Horn. The Turk understands actions better than words, and the present indications are that not only will the Bancroft be allowed to pass up the Dardanelles, but that its presence will materially expedite some long and vexatiously delayed negotiations; that the Porte will abandon the claim hitherto maintained that a Turk cannot be naturalized and become a United States citizen without the Sultan's consent; that he will recognize as American citizens returning Armenians if naturalized and provided with United States passports; and that families of such Armenians will be hereafter permitted to come to the United States. Not less significant is the fact that the official organ of the Russian Government at St. Petersburg has suddenly learned that Christians have been massacred by the Turks at Van, which is near the Russian frontier. This, we believe, is the first information which has reached the Russian press of the Armenian massacres, and it indicates that Russia may be preparing to move on Turkey; if so, it is probably with the consent and approbation of Great Britain.

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The criticism of Mr. Gladstone's position by the Rosebery portion of the Liberal party has apparently done nothing to change his opinions or lessen his courage. The cable announces a letter written by him last week and read at a meeting in London called to protest against Turkish atrocities. He is reported to have said that it would be a wild paradox to say that the enforcement of British treaty rights to stop the systematic massacres in Turkey would provoke hostilities from the Powers. He added that it would be abandoning duty and prudence to advertise beforehand, for the ears of the Great Assassin, that British action was limited to what the most backward of the Six Powers deemed sufficient. Following this comes Mr.



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Gladstone's cablegram to the managers of the Armenian meeting in New York City: "I rejoice in the rescue of any faction of the Armenians from the fangs of the Great Assassin. So long as the inaction of the Powers continues, the situation will be shameful as well as sad, but the deeds are recorded both in Heaven and before man, and constantly accumulating horrors may yet work the downfall of that crying iniquity known as the Turkish Empire." *Per contra* is the extraordinary report that the German Emperor has taken this time to present to the Sultan a portrait of himself and, of all things most incredible, *his wife*, as a special token of his friendly regard, and, it is hardly too much to say, a notification to the other European Powers that any attack on the Porte will be regarded as an attack on his own personal friend, which Germany will be bound in honor to resent and resist. That in case of war Austro-Hungary would join her forces with those of Germany is certain; it is not certain whether Italy could keep out of the war, or, if she engaged in it, where she would be found. Terrible as a general European war would be, impossible as it is to see what would be the final issue, it