

e committees of both houses of Parliament, ruinous cost to the rate-payers. This is f the most practical grievances; another at, in the present congested state of Parntary business, Scotch bills are crowded Ministers and whips regard Scotch busiwith impatience. The bills and votes of y are introduced at the very fag-end of ession, and are passed, if passed at all, ut adequate discussion in the small hours morning. That is the complaint, and it t without foundation. Again, Scotland become seized with the impression that her contributions to the Treasury are rtionately larger, her receipts from the ury, whether in the shape of the salaries blic officers or for any public purpose, are ratively niggardly.

While, as it becomes difficult to obtain a ig in Parliament, it becomes more diffi to find a Minister in his office who would l to a piece of Scotch business. The in- e of the Lord Advocate declined as he te more closely subordinated to the Home ; an accumulating series of statutes relat- local economy and government cast new on the Home Secretary, who was advised Lord Advocate. But the Lord Advocate o power to enforce his advice, and, there- was not a responsible Minister to whom the ould look. This was the underlying and not mere jealousy of professional rs, which prompted the efforts of a large r of Scottish members during more than years to get a Minister for Scotland ap- l. This has now been done. His powers- been grudgingly doled out, and his n may probably require to be fur- strengthened; but in this office as it e eventually constituted, the Scottish will have a Minister whose business it is lerstand their wants and their system, o will have power to press their views he Cabinet.

difficulties above mentioned show that home rule, as it has hitherto existed, has great advantages combined some disad- es. The dividing line between the Eng- d Scotch systems of administration has so deeply graven that Scotch business e treated separately in Parliament, and, ime is limited, it runs the risk of not be- lt with at all. So Ministers elude the f applicants who seek to gain their at- o subjects which they do not under-

Now, say the Home-Rulers, why not this by creating a Parliament to sit tland, to dispose of purely domestic with an executive responsible to ou propose it for Ireland; why not cotland? The business, they say, e secure of immediate attention. It e better done by persons all of whom ood and had a legitimate interest in it. foundation laid in such a scheme many hopes are built. Dissenters hope that estion of disestablishment, long ripe, e at once settled. Some churchmen are confident that it would be negated. ance reformers sigh for a Parliament would speedily give full effect to the e of local option. Land reformers and eformers have great faith in the radi- of a Scottish Parliament. Possibly as- vorkingmen see a better chance of tak- ctive share in the direction of affairs.

aid, in answer, that the difficulty of public business done is to a large ex- mon to all parts of the kingdom, and, s it admits of remedy, can be remedied means; and, secondly, that there are objections to the scheme of a Scottish

Parliament, which far outweigh the possible advantages. Let us very briefly examine these propositions. Even assuming that Irish business was got rid of, or reduced to reasonable proportions, the congestion of other business in Parliament presses severely on the whole kingdom, though most on Scotland, owing to her separate position. All parties are prepared for a large scheme of devolution in connection with a reconstitution of local government, and this might do much to remove one of the most vexatious and serious of the Scottish grievances. Another hope lies in the development of the office of Secretary for Scotland. The public want to know where to have the Government. This office has hardly been taken seriously by any Government, though it has already been filled by some distinguished men. If Scotland is to be contented, the office should be an important one and very carefully filled.

As to objections to the scheme of home rule, perhaps the gravest is one that has been advanced in the case of Ireland, though I think with much less weight: May Scotland not be a great loser by the change? Is there to be an English Parliament also? Logical Scottish home-rulers say yes; but even if Englishmen accept the arrangement, not because they want it, but as a kind of afterthought to make a Scottish scheme foursquare, is there no peril to the relative influence of the Scottish nation in the general Government of the Empire? Scotland's little Parliament would be side by side with another seven times as numerous and powerful. Might not a separation and antagonism of interest be organized and fostered by this means? No doubt her representation in the Imperial Parliament would continue. But, after all, domestic affairs are the main part of the public business of the country. Thus, while the members for Scotland mix with the others in all business, their general influence, their chance of individual influence, is increased. As a body of delegates representing a Scottish Parliament, their position would be altered for the worse. In such circumstances it would scarcely be possible for so large a number of the Government to be Scotchmen as sat on the Treasury bench in Mr. Gladstone's last administration. The country, too, would be a loser if large questions of domestic policy were not deliberated on in full Parliament.

There is perhaps a latent element of regret and discontent which no scheme of home rule can remove. Scotland is a nation, if ever there was one, and yet her tie to England, with all that it bestows, has deprived her of some things that belong to a nation. London is a metropolis that brooks no second. It draws away many of the flower of the Scottish youth for commerce, for the army and navy, for the learned professions. Every man who can afford it makes London his town residence and sends his son to an English public school also. All the State and ornamental posts of Government are centred in London. In an old country this is felt. To a certain extent the Government is looked upon silently as a kind of absentee landlord. If, however, the upper stratum of society in Scotland is somewhat impoverished by the attractions of London, the great spread of culture and civilizing influences among the middle and lower classes is a still more important fact.

I have only touched on some of the misgivings which Scottish home rule suggests to many minds, attractive as it is to others. It is, as has been said, for the Scottish people to decide whether or in what shape they will make such a claim, and there is little doubt that they will come to a conclusion with the deliberation

and prudence commonly attributed to the nation. C. D.

ALONG THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST.

SMYRNA, November 5, 1887.

At Tangier, Morocco, in September, the tourists in search of health were arriving in considerable numbers, and the two principal hotels, very good and cheap, were filling up. The shooting is good, and includes boars and partridges, the former being now in great abundance within twelve miles of the city. Traveling is safe and easy, and one does not hear of robbery, theft, or molestation of any sort by the natives. The city is not changing its character; it is still the same neglected, dirty, and peculiarly Moorish town, with its fringe of foreigners—their legations watching each other—Jews, Arabs, and European renegades. The surrounding country can be called very interesting and charming, consisting of hills, ravines, enough vegetation to please the eye, the Atlas Mountains in the distance, and the ocean on one side, usually with bold high bluffs at the shore. Within a distance of five miles the roads are good, enough for horseback travelling at a rapid rate, and one sees a considerable number of villas and residences amid large gardens and groves, in fine locations for health and view. Carriages or wheeled vehicles are not used at all, on account of the state of the roads, but horseflesh is cheap and good, and the "barbs" are wonderful saddle animals. The facilities for living are exceptional; the hotels are good, while the market is not surpassed anywhere for plenty or cheapness. One finds here people from Gibraltar and neighboring Spanish and French cities in search of health and novelty. The place offers much to amuse those having out-door tendencies, while there is an absence of man-milliners, fashionable promenades, and late hours. One can hunt, ride, explore hill and dale, with occasional Roman remains, and enjoy a pure high atmosphere at the villas (often rented) in the hills away from the city.

I should judge that France has probably the most persevering ambition in Morocco. Her officials are not weaklings, and, though nothing is said, their manner suggests cheerfulness in regard to the future. The Spanish appear to be equally and perhaps more sanguine with regard to their claims, but Spaniards do not show much physical grip, if I may use the word; they expect a great deal, but are slow to act at moments requiring decision and force. The Italians have pretty well hidden their intentions, if they harbor any. Under these circumstances France will take hold, I have no doubt, unless prevented by Europe at large. The country is so fertile and rich that one is utterly surprised it was not long ago annexed or protected by some one of the Powers. It is only equalled by Algeria. As is well known, two grain crops, and even three, can be produced annually (with irrigation), while fruits, grapes, and many of the semi-tropical plants for food and the arts grow in abundance. The climate is very healthful, though hot in the summer months.

News of the Sultan's state of health causes more or less constant speculation, but correct information cannot possibly be obtained as to this. Small wars are perpetually going on with the Arabs in the interior, and intrigue and mystery reign here at the court as elsewhere in Moslem States. The army numbers some twelve to fifteen thousand, more or less under foreign instruction and arms. It is quite likely that Morocco could and would make a far stronger struggle than Tunis did. Here, as nowhere else, can one see the tall, gaunt, ascetic

Moslem, and he passes you with often a scowl or sullen stare. The faces remind one of their hard, abstemious lives and utter faith in their religion, and of the types one so much sees in church pictures and portraits. But it is bewildering to come across a circle of great big fellows squatting on the ground, with their dark skins and white robes, bartering over a few almonds, for instance, or melons, for hours. A strict Moslem is a healthy being, and many here are physically magnificent. They are, however, addicted to smoking kief or kief—a species of hemp, narcotic in its effects, which they mix with tobacco, and which is markedly injurious. The Sultan has ordered its prohibition, but this has very little effect apparently. One can readily go back here some hundreds of years in imagination, as there cannot have been much change in that time, seeing the manner of living, the implements, customs, and beliefs of the inhabitants. Trade, of course, is restricted, but there are no taxes to speak of. Imports and exports pay a low percentage, however, and, with other petty annoyances from the native officials, foreign trade does not amount to much at present, nor does it seem to be desired. With a stable Government, Morocco should be wealthy and prosperous. There is daily communication with Gibraltar, whence it is easy to go promptly to any part of the world.

Oran, Algiers, and Bona, in Algeria, are very much like ordinary French towns, having the same municipal governments, street scenes, cafés, theatres, and the like. Oran exports enormously of grain—report says more than Algiers—while a great and increasing wine trade is predominant in the latter city. One is struck by the extent of the vineyards in the country between Oran and Algiers, and probably this vast quantity of rather coarse red wine makes up the bulk of the "Bordeaux" wine sent to all parts of the world under new labels. It goes to Bordeaux in casks. There are some brands of the native wine, both red and white, that are fairly good.

Life in Algeria seems active enough. The climate at this season is charming, there is good sport, the cities offer many attractions, with fine shops, squares, and parks, and handsome equipages. The garrisons at the principal points are large—in Oran five thousand, in Algiers seven thousand, with bodies distributed elsewhere in varying numbers—in all, some thirty thousand in the country. The roads are excellent, and the railroads fairly efficient—extending from Algiers westward to Oran, eastward to Bona and Tunis, and southeastwardly and southwestwardly to Constantine and to a lake region near the frontier of Morocco. The French system seems to have thus far brought some order out of the former chaos at least, with means of communication by rail and good roads, the telegraph, good breakwaters, and artificial harbors, and to have fostered agriculture generally. Recently extensive drought has caused much loss to farmers, and it is proposed to grant, by Government, ample supplies of seed to farmers in need of it.

In all northern Africa, one must concede to Algeria the palm for its resources, extent of agriculture, and evidences of superior order and civilization. There are no roads elsewhere from the Atlantic to the Nile, nor is there anything to commend among the degraded populations one meets with. In the city of Algiers the natives are not disturbed in their religion or ordinary customs of worship and living, and the part where they live, congregated in their tomb-like rookeries and narrow quarters, is still a most unique and interesting spot for the tourist and stranger. French health officers daily inspect and observe the condition of the

streets, urinals, and markets, however. In winter the number of visitors to Algiers is now very large, and, besides good hotels, parties can rent furnished houses, apartments, or even villas for the season, which is said to be gay, the Governor and leading authorities continually entertaining. The country adjacent to the city is surpassingly beautiful; and the smooth, level roads leading along green and abundant vegetation, with much diversity of landscape, the Atlas Mountains in the distance, and the Mediterranean on one side, all combine to form a very pleasant country for the traveller in search of an agreeable winter climate or new scenes.

Tunis will not be released by the French unless very unlooked-for circumstances arise. It is true that there are not more than a thousand troops in the country, but Algeria is not far away, and a railway connects with Bona, containing a garrison of some thousands. One sees at the mast-head the flags of France and Tunis together side by side, but streets in the city of Tunis are named and numbered in French, the new quarter and boulevard (completed eight months ago) is all French, and some thousands of shopkeepers, artisans, café and hotel people are to be found there. There is a good first-class hotel, quite new and comfortable, besides some second-rate ones. The Italians are in considerable numbers, and are no doubt strongly opposed to the French "protectorate." From Goletta, the port of Tunis, one travels to the capital by an Italian railway. There are legations and consulates from the European countries, but none from the United States. The French have not yet succeeded in interfering with any of the smells of the city, and these arise from utter lack of drainage, heaps of refuse and decaying matter, and from the close, narrow, and tunnel-like streets. The bazaars are wide and usually cleaner, but even here one must be well seasoned to annoyances of sight and smell to keep up. Tunis offers more to the traveller in the way of quaint streets, blind alleys, large bazaars, and queerly costumed people than any city in Africa, to my knowledge. It is not yet much frequented by tourists, and things and places wear a totally different aspect from what they do in either Tangier, Cairo, Algiers, or Tripoli. One is struck by the number and influence of the Jews. Without them trade would come to nothing, as they possess most of the money and the commercial skill and habit. Their men are large, handsome fellows in rich burnoose and turban, while their women still wear the trousers of embroidered muslin or linen, short burnoose, and small, rimless, conical hat. The natives are much lower in the social scale, as a rule. If any part of the population invited the French protectorate, it occurs to one that it must have been the Jews, and it was without question a shrewd move. The Tunisian troops are still seen, and the native authority has a semblance of existence, but the future evidently belongs to the red-legged zouave and the overshadowing French official class.

Carthage still remains a fruitful field for the excavator. The museum in the Chapter House in the rear of the Cathedral of St. Louis, now approaching completion, is being constantly added to. These buildings are on the top of the hill, on the supposed site of the ancient temple of Æsculapius, and are large and prominent objects, imposing and beautiful in structure and design. In one great room are arranged the various objects, with three large glass cases of coins and jewelry, many shelves of pottery, busts, parts of statuary, inscription tablets, and so on. The only Punic remains consist of coins, oil-lamps, and vases of pottery, and some bits of jewelry, and pins of copper and iron; and

this part of the collection is very limited. The bulk of the museum is of Roman origin, and includes many fine fragments of marbles, tablets, and inscriptions, as well as a large lot of coins, vases, arms, and elaborate capitals. The garden wall is a mass of flat tablets and inscriptions, with now and then a part of a column, capital, or fragmentary statue. One of the priests has charge of the museum, and seemed to be an accomplished and learned man. He showed considerable curiosity concerning New York, stating that he had once been there.

The gas corporation of Tunis is giving the Cardinal Archbishop (who controls all excavations) much assistance, and they are cleaning out the mud, rubbish, and water from the large underground cistern nearest the seashore—for what purpose I could not ascertain. The aqueduct ruins still offer building materials, stretching from the mountains eighty-seven miles away. All over the fields and the vast site one easily finds openings letting down to the house walls below, and, though much is problematical concerning the accuracy of location, one is interested in visiting and seeing the sites of the various gates of old Carthage, the great temples, the amphitheatre, the house of Hannibal, the various cisterns—three groups of them; those on the east, nearest the sea, being extraordinary in size and present condition. The water gate and artificial harbor are easily traced, while the above-named cisterns and baths are not all destroyed even now. All along the shore from Cape Carthage to Goletta, a distance of five miles, one finds traces of huge foundation walls, pillars, and columns. In a hut I saw a marble capital of great beauty serving as a table. Most of the site is now in fields, the hills, apparently, not being fertile, while some of the foreign legations occupy the best parts with fine country residences, large gardens, and parks. The villages of Mersa, Sidi Bou Said, and Sidi Daoud are all on the confines or within the old site. There are also the palace and baths of the present Bey of Tunis and some general officers (natives), a line of railway (branch of the Italian line from Goletta to Tunis), and an old fortification. The legations belong to England and France.

The means for travel and mail communication between Tunis and Europe are very ample, and are mainly in the hands of the French. From Algeria there are daily mails to France, trains run frequently over the several roads, and, when the lines of railway projected in Tunis are completed, the block of northern Africa known as Tunis and Algeria will be a compact and well-in-hand French colony, with undoubtedly a great future.

C. A. SIEGFRIED.

THE QUEEN OF WESTPHALIA.—III.

PARIS, November 8.

THE Queen of Westphalia took leave of the Emperor Napoleon, whom she was never to see again, on the 20th of April, 1814, at Nemours. The next day she started for Montereau, and was arrested on the road by the Comte de Maubreuil, who had once been attached to the household of King Jerome. Maubreuil examined all her baggage, seized a box containing 84,000 francs in gold, and ten boxes, one of which was full of her jewelry. She joined her husband at Berne, and continued to resist all the entreaties of her father. She went afterwards to Styria, where the Emperor of Austria had offered her an asylum for herself and her husband. She was confined at Trieste of a son, who afterwards entered the army of Würtemberg, and died in 1847 at Villa Castello, near Florence.