

manufacturer, or the cotton industry of Rouen a single cotton-manufacturer. The great port of Marseilles sends up a crazy old Communist in the person of Félix Pyat.

As to literature and science, the places of the Broglies, of Jules Simon, of Haussenville, Guizot, Villemain, Saint-Marc-Girardin, are occupied by M. Compayré and Dupuy. The retired list of the army no longer furnishes famous soldiers. A major (*commandant*) or two is all the electors get from it, and these unknown to fame, as military men who grow old in the inferior grades are apt to be.

What does it all mean? The Conservatives would, of course, say that it is all due to the Republic, and that if a monarchy were set up, illustrious Frenchmen would come back to politics. But unprejudiced observers say they know better, that the true cause of the change is to be found in a certain jealousy or suspicion on the part of democracy everywhere of men who have risen to eminence in other ways than through popular favor; and they have a great many facts to support them. The mere fact, however, that conspicuous men do not find their way any longer into the Legislature would be of no consequence if they were not missed — if the work of legislation was done as well or better without them. Whether the new phenomenon is to be deplored or not, depends, therefore, on the kind of laws the new men turn out. Legislatures are not made that men who have grown great elsewhere may shine in them. But does the world get on as well without their services as before? This seems to be a question which the next generation will have to answer.

#### THE SUDAN NEWS.

It is of course possible that Osman Digna has got hold of the Khedive's letter to Emin Bey in some other way than by the capture of Stanley, and that if he were really sure of his game, he would have accompanied it, when sending it to the British commander at Suakim, with some threat or demand. It is also possible that the reports of the successes achieved by the Mahdi's lieutenant, Omar Saleh, towards the equator are exaggerated. But there does not seem to be much doubt that Emin Bey at least has been captured, and that, although the "white traveller" captured with him may be somebody else than Stanley, Stanley's mission is a failure, and he himself is at least in great danger.

It will probably be some weeks before the whole truth comes out; but in the meantime the news, such as it is, will infuse an immense ferment into British politics. The truth is, that the Tories are now face to face with exactly the same problem that Gladstone had to solve when the rising against the Egyptians in the Sudan cut off Gordon at Khartum. It will be extremely interesting to see how they will solve it. If the present Mahdi has got hold of either Emin Bey or Stanley, he will use his power over him to try to extract concessions, such as the evacuation of Suakim, from Lord Salisbury; and Lord Salisbury will have to decide whether he will allow two brave men to be butchered without trying either to res-

cue them or avenge them by retaliation. Gordon's going to Khartum was not Gladstone's doing. It was Gordon's own act, born of his confidence in his influence over the Sudanese, and of his ignorance of the new spirit of fanaticism which the Mahdi had aroused. He went there believing that his presence would suffice to restore order. When he discovered his mistake, and began to demand help from home, the very facts which made his situation precarious made the task of rescuing him one of extraordinary difficulty. Nobody who saw what it was when Lord Wolseley attempted it can, in his heart, have wondered that the Gladstone Ministry hesitated about entering on it. It proved both the glory and shame of England. Hundreds of valuable English lives were sacrificed, and some thousands of naked savages were slaughtered.

Since then, in spite of all the fresh light which Lord Wolseley's operations have thrown on the subject, nothing has been done to change the situation. No attempt has been made to rescue or succor Emin Bey, whose efforts have been just as heroic as Gordon's, and whose success in maintaining himself alone in the heart of Africa for several years shows him to be, in the very highest sense of the term, a great commander. It is true he is a German, and not an Englishman; but he has really been defending the English cause at his lonely post down there at the equator. He held, as Gordon held, the Khedive's commission, and flew the Egyptian flag; but Egypt is now an English dependency: its troops are under English orders, its debt is managed by English financiers, and its future is absolutely in English hands. The greatest question in Egyptian politics is whether the claim of dominion over the Sudan shall be abandoned or not. The Egyptians would probably have abandoned it long ago, through sheer force of circumstances, if they had been independent. The question with them, if they stood alone, would be to-day, not whether they could reconquer the Sudan, but whether they could keep the Mahdi from coming down to Cairo, as the Shepherd Kings did for their conquest, 4,000 years ago. Nothing, as far as can be seen, stands now between Egypt and a conquest by the dervishes, except the British troops; for it seems to have been demonstrated that the Egyptian army will not stand up against the Arab charge, either in small or great numbers, even under the command of Europeans.

In short, the Egyptian problem is not one whit nearer solution than it was when Gladstone left office. Suakim has been held by a British garrison, but not as a British possession; and it probably could not be held at all without the assistance of a naval squadron, which lies constantly in the harbor, to help the troops to keep the Arabs out. No attempt has been made to occupy any territory outside the walls. No one can venture 500 yards from the fortifications without risk to his life. In fact, the place is besieged. The object of the occupation is said to be to prevent the use of the town and harbor as a slave emporium; and this is achieved, but the cost of this advan-

tage is prodigious, considering that it is now maintained by the best authorities that the exportation of slaves across the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea is and has long been but a small portion of the whole trade, and that the rack and ruin still wrought in central Africa by the slaveholders is wrought mainly to supply the inland market, that is, upper Egypt and the great oases. The slave-dealers have to make prodigious captures in order that their caravans may bear the losses incident to their long marches and scanty fare.

It will thus be seen that a magnificent opportunity for the display of the courage and statesmanship in which the Conservatives found Gladstone so wanting is now about to be forced on the Tory Ministry, and it will be interesting to see what they will do with it. Either they must submit to having Emin Bey, and perhaps Stanley, killed, and thus eat the humblest of humble pie in the eyes of the Mahdi's followers, or they must sally out and attempt to catch the Mahdi and conquer him. There must be no Gladstonian dilly-dallying with this business. If the Mahdi will not come to be conquered in a convenient place, where there is plenty of wood and water, they must pursue him into his deserts, and show him the difference between being attacked by Radicals and by genuine Imperialists.

#### THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

THE *Nation* for January 28, 1875, at which time the plans of the Johns Hopkins University were beginning to take shape, contained a note discussing the possibilities of the new foundation, in which the following sentences occur:

"The endowment may, therefore, be called unprecedented in both its freedom and its liberality. The trustees can found any kind of university they please, and they have thus a power which has never before been lodged in the hands of any body of men in this country. When we first heard of it we confess we felt little interest in it, concluding that we were simply to witness the addition of one more to the huge array of high schools which the country already possesses, in which poorly paid professors would labor year after year in the dull routine of giving a 'university education,' by teaching Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and perhaps a smattering of natural science, to half-prepared boys or girls, or both. But luckily this great endowment has fallen into the hands of men who have a higher idea of their responsibilities, and they intend to use it for the foundation of a real 'seat of learning,' or, in other words, for enabling the country to play its proper part in the best intellectual work of the day, feeling assured that the preparation of boys and girls to earn a livelihood will be abundantly looked after by other institutions. . . . It is a great opportunity, and we hope and believe it will be rightly used."

It did not require many years of the working of the new University to demonstrate the founder's wisdom in leaving the trustees unhampered in their choice of the paths by which the University might be made most conducive to the advancement of learning in this country. The trustees, in their turn, chose for President a man in whose judgment and in whose vigilant energy they could place the most complete reliance, and who has been practically unhampered in determining, with the aid of the Faculty, all the perplexing and many-sided questions which successively confront the directors of a new university, as the trustees themselves had been unhampered in determining, with the aid

of the President whom they had chosen, the broad lines upon which the work of the University was to be built. No one who has taken any interest in the progress of the higher education in this country needs to be told of the outcome. Before half of its first decade had been completed, the Johns Hopkins University was universally recognized to be one of the most potent of the intellectual forces of this country. It was even welcomed abroad, especially in Germany and in England, as a worthy ally of the great foundations in which the highest learning was fostered in the Old World. All this is now a familiar story; but when the new institution was entering upon its career, the most sanguine of its friends could not have expected the work of its early years to be attended with such signal success. We fancy that President Gilman would have been as much astonished as the rest of us if he had been told in 1876 that on the 12th of July, 1883, the leading scientific journal of England would conclude a review of the year's work at the Johns Hopkins University with this sentence: "We should much like to see such an account of original work done and to be done issuing each year from the laboratories of Oxford and Cambridge."

But the service which the Johns Hopkins University has done to the advancement of learning in America cannot be measured by the instruction that has been given within its own walls and the researches that have been carried on by its own members. The standard of university work, throughout the length and breadth of the country, has been advanced in the past ten years with a rapidity and steadiness never before paralleled. That the example of the Johns Hopkins University has been a great stimulus to every college which has taken part in this forward movement, none will question. It is impossible to trace the origin of each particular measure of progress, but every one knows the contagion of a good example, especially when it is emphasized by conspicuous success. When we see a gentleman in Milwaukee endowing with great liberality a laboratory and journal of biological research, we may not be able to assert that the biological work at Johns Hopkins has had anything to do with determining the direction of his munificence; when we see a university in Nebraska issuing a series of historical monographs, we may be unable to trace any connection between this and the work done at Baltimore; when we observe that in the last eight or ten years nearly every one of our stronger colleges and universities has done its best to develop its opportunities for post-collegiate study, it may be impossible to show that this would not have been going on just as vigorously if the Johns Hopkins University had never been instituted. But while things of this kind are not susceptible of downright demonstration, there can be no doubt that the historian of education in America will designate the opening of the Johns Hopkins University as the event which marked the entrance of the higher education in America upon a new phase in its development.

The thirteenth annual report of the President of the University lies before us. It is of the same general character as its predecessors, being chiefly a history of work done and a record of additions to the laboratories and libraries; but it closes with a passage which, though brief and inconspicuous, is full of grave significance to the friends of the University:

"Our only cause of anxiety is one of which you are fully aware—the loss of income from the stocks which were given to the University by its founder. Your wisdom, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, will no doubt devise

some efficient relief. I believe it to be a reasonable expectation that the efforts which you have put forth, and which you have encouraged others to put forth, for the establishment of a university will receive financial support when you are ready to ask for it."

The country-seat of the founder, now within the city limits of Baltimore, and comprising about three hundred acres of land, forms an important part of his legacy to the University, and one which at some future day may have a market value approaching or exceeding that of the railroad securities at their best; but this property cannot now be made a source of income. The great bulk of the available endowment of the University was left to it by the founder in the form of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock. Johns Hopkins enjoyed the reputation of being perhaps the shrewdest financier and man of business in the city of Baltimore; and in his will he distinctly recommended the trustees to keep these Baltimore and Ohio shares. It is certainly a striking instance of the irony of fate that the one injunction which the founder laid upon his trustees should have proved, though relating to a matter in which his sagacity was undoubted, to be so ill-judged. The directions of the will on this point were not, indeed, mandatory; but Baltimore and Ohio shares are seldom in the market except in small quantities, so that any attempt of the trustees systematically to diminish their investment in them would—especially in view of the founder's recommendation—at once have excited suspicion, and greatly lowered the market value of the shares. The trustees have thus been in a position of great difficulty; and since they number among them some of the ablest and most successful men of business in Baltimore, and since the whole body has shown the most zealous interest in the welfare of the University, he would be a bold man who should say that the present unfortunate condition of the finances of the University has been brought on by the fault of its managers.

The University is not dependent upon this source of income alone. Other funds of a moderate amount were included in its original endowment, and the trustees have made further investments out of the annual excess of income over expenditure, besides providing buildings and apparatus out of this excess. There is now also a considerable income from tuition fees. But the main source of income has been cut off for the past two years, during which the 15,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock have brought no dividends. How long it will be before matters mend in this direction no one can tell. The use of part of the surplus accumulated in former years has thus far enabled the work of all the principal departments to be continued in full force; but in the nature of the case this cannot go on indefinitely, and the outlook seems to be that, unless it shall receive aid from outside, the University, instead of expanding as it should from year to year, will be compelled to diminish its activity in some of the departments in which its work has been of the greatest service to the cause of the higher learning in this country.

But we feel sure that when the University appeals to the country for aid in its truly national work, the country will show that it numbers among its men of wealth some who are not indifferent to its intellectual glory. The collegiate department of the University may be considered as chiefly of local interest and utility, and the people of Baltimore should be counted on to see that this department does not suffer for want of the necessary funds; but in the benefits of the post-collegiate work

of the University, the whole country has shared, both directly and indirectly, without distinction of sections. He would do the greatest possible service to the cause of learning in America at this juncture who should come to the aid of this lusty champion of the highest knowledge while yet its vigor is unimpaired and its courage undiminished; and he who would build a lasting monument to his memory might do well to consider whether he would not be more likely to accomplish this by identifying his name with that of some department of a foundation already famous the world over, than by beginning an entirely new institution of which he cannot foretell the success.

The success of the Johns Hopkins University has not been due simply to its liberal endowment. One may go further, and say that it is not exhaustively accounted for by the wisdom and good judgment of its directors, combined with their ample means. Napoleon used to say that after everything had been provided—men, materials, position—one thing more was still needed to secure victory, viz., good luck. Whatever the sources of the University's success, and whatever defects may be pointed out in its operations, it has somehow succeeded in accomplishing the one thing needful: it has laid hold of the spirit which ought to dominate a true University. This spirit will not embody itself for the asking; we cannot be sure of getting it for the sum of \$3,000,000, more or less. We have got it at the Johns Hopkins University, and there are not so many centres of this kind of influence in the country that we can afford the loss or impairment of one of the chief of them. Whether by a single magnificent gift or by the contributions of many men of wealth—in one way or another we are confident that this great people will see to it that an institution which has done so much towards "enabling the country to play its proper part in the best intellectual work of the day" shall not be compelled to slacken its activity or to lower its standard.

#### CÆSAR BORGIA.

PARIS, November 30, 1883.

M. YRIARTE delights to live in Italy—not so much in modern Italy as in the Italy of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. We owe to him various books of great interest—"The Patriarchate of Venice in the Sixteenth Century," written out of the state papers of the archives of the Frari; 'Rimini,' 'A Condottiere in the Fifteenth Century,' 'A Study of the Malatestas,' 'Francesca di Rimini in Legend and in History,' 'Venice,' a great volume on the city of the Lagoons. He publishes to-day a 'Cæsar Borgia,' written with the help of documents found in the archives of Romagna, of Simancas, and of Navarre. There is a legend of the Borgias, and history finds it difficult to separate the fable from the truth in it. "Nothing," says Yriarte, "remains intact of them; the implacable reaction provoked by their crimes has pursued them beyond the tomb; their sepulchral stones, with their pompous epitaphs, have been broken, their images have been mutilated. In Navarre, a bishop of Calahorra, thinking he was accomplishing a pious work, threw away the bones of the Duke of Valentinois; at Ferrarra, the names engraved on the funereal stones have been effaced; traditions are lost, and we do not know to this day where repose the remains of Lucretia Borgia."

Gregorovius was the first who attempted to find the truth in the legend, and great is the contrast between the judgments passed on Cæsar Borgia by him and by Machiavelli.