

it is still far too extensively violated. At the bottom of the depredations lies a general idea on the part of the people that wild animals are fair game for all who can shoot or trap them. To meet this, and show that the public interest demands a rigid system of game preservation, an educational propaganda is necessary. So long as there is a feeling abroad that the game is preserved all the year for the pleasure of a few wealthy sportsmen in the killing season, the trouble will endure. We have a scientific interest in preventing the utter extinction of wild animals, and an economic interest in securing the perpetuation of a valuable source of food supply, either of which is more important than the gratification of the sportsman's instinct. Probably it would be found useful to call attention more pointedly and intelligently than is generally done in public schools to the wild animals and their characteristics.

Gladstone on
Massacres.

The massacre of subjects by a Government which ought to protect them is so brutal a mode of administration that it always arouses the moral indignation of civilized people. The contempt of the Porte for the public opinion of Europe is rapidly arousing the masses to a pitch of indignation which is almost sure to find expression in military force. Mr. Gladstone's brief speech in Liverpool was studiously moderate in tone, but it was decided enough to leave his meaning perfectly clear. His advice, to recall the British Ambassador from Turkey and to dismiss the Turkish Minister from Great Britain, may not be acted on, and it might not prove effective if it were; but it is becoming rapidly clear that something must be done if worse trouble is to be avoided. It is a curious historical fact that Gladstone has already by spirit stirring addresses at grave crises twice aroused crusading enthusiasm to such a pitch as to lead to successful revolutionary wars. Over thirty years ago his exposure of the atrocities of King Bomba's *régime* in Naples drove that heartless and incompetent ruler into exile and led to the consolidation of Italy into one kingdom. Twenty years ago his denunciation of the Turkish massacres in Bulgaria brought about the active interference of Russia and the alienation of a large portion of European Turkey from the dominion of the Sultan. It is not often permitted to one man to lift his voice so often or so potently on suffering humanity.

Queen Victoria
and Bismarck.

No incident of recent years has done more to arouse admiration among British people for their Queen than the spirited and effective protest she has made against Bismarck's unseemly conduct in publishing a private letter which she wrote to the late Emperor William I. in 1870. This letter was of the nature of an appeal to the venerable monarch to use his influence to prevent a war of extermination against France. Bismarck was bent on the further dismemberment of the defeated country, and his resentment at being thwarted by the Emperor has been deep and lasting. Why he should have published Queen Victoria's letter just now seems inexplicable except on the supposition that he desired to inflame German public opinion against the British Royal Family. Her Majesty resented his most unpardonable offence against common decency, and the present Emperor has been constrained to apologize for the boorishness of his former Chancellor and to give a virtual pledge that nothing of the sort shall occur again. The whole incident is calculated to rupture the superficially cemented relations between the Emperor and Bismarck, and to cause excessive annoyance to the former, who appears to be unable to forgive Queen Victoria for being his grandmother.

Germany and
Free Speech.

Nothing could show more clearly the difference between the political conditions of Germany and Britain, respectively, than the recent official expulsion from the former country of an Armenian lecturer who had previously made an unmolested tour of the latter. Germany is not a country of free speech. The press is hampered and muzzled. Individual citizens must speak the name of the Emperor with bated breath and whispering humbleness, if they would escape prosecution for "lese majeste." The charming frankness and fearlessness which characterize the newspaper discussions of public affairs in Britain and America are in Germany entirely absent, indirection and insinuation being the methods resorted to for the purpose of saying what is likely to displease the powers that be. This state of affairs cannot last for ever, and the sooner it is brought to an end the less mischief it is likely to work when the crash comes. The present Emperor will not probably relax voluntarily any arbitrary restrictions of popular freedom, but it should be possible for the people to constrain him by means of advisers who have common sense as well as patriotism among their qualifications for office.

* * *

The Bryan Crusade.

"CRUSADE" seems to be a proper designation for Mr. Bryan's Presidential campaign in the United States, apart from any covert reference to his somewhat irreverent use of the "cross of gold" metaphor. He has thrown himself into his candidature with an energy which is unprecedented, at least in its way of manifesting itself. To the present generation of observers attempts to capture the highest office in the national gift are unfamiliar, whatever they may have been before the Civil War, and the task is much more formidable now than it was then. Mr. Blaine made a run through several doubtful States when he was a candidate, but he contented himself with brief speeches wherever he went; Mr. Bryan has held a large number of largely attended meetings in the Northern and Eastern States, and his speeches at these have been long and argumentative. Horace Greeley held meetings in different parts of the country in 1872, but they were comparatively few in number, and were held only in the larger centres of population; Mr. Bryan's have been so frequent that his campaign journey may fairly be described as a "stumping tour."

It may well be regarded as doubtful whether the silver candidate has helped or hurt his own prospect by the plan of campaign which he has carried out. Apparently his intention in spending so much of his time in States that are regarded as sure to go against him has been to make his crusade as educative as possible, so that, if he fails to capture the Presidency now, either he or some other representative of free silver may secure it four years hence. There seems to be a growing feeling that it is undignified for a candidate for the Presidency of a great nation to "take the stump," and that if Mr. Bryan were elected he would not be able to slough off the demagogism which seems to mark alike his plan and his speeches. Mr. Cleveland never made a speaking tour, and Mr. McKinley is making none now; it is not unlikely that this personal self-suppression may commend itself to the sober second thought of the better class of voters in the coming contest. A President who is too much given to talking could hardly avoid embarrassing himself and other people by speaking when he ought to keep silence.

There is no reason that we know of for doubting the personal sincerity of Mr. Bryan in his silver policy. He seems to believe that the United States can, without inter-