

approved the conduct of the Crown Prince during his short regency in 1878. The treaty of Berlin displeased him; he would have liked to see a smaller Bulgaria, and was indignant at the emancipation of the Jews in Roumania. That these two points have always displeased him is what he assured one of my friends one day in a moment of expansion. Perhaps it was out of spite for not having been consulted in so grave a circumstance. Perhaps it was truly his political conviction which was the animus of this plaintive recrimination. Above all, he has been very happy in his life, and he knows how to appreciate this blessing. In public he never speaks of politics, but is essentially a man of the world. His courtesy is extreme and unaffected. He knows that he owes everything to others, and does not disdain to be grateful; but, on the other hand, he allows nobody to forget the fact that it was his name that covered all that was done. In fine, he is really kind, truly frank, of medium intelligence, of a somewhat narrow mind; a very well-developed, good common sense; an excellent heart. He is an individuality which can only inspire sympathy and respect in his people, and he will hold a place among the great sovereigns, without ever having been a great man.

#### THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA.

The Empress Augusta has had some ardent friends, some passionate admirers, and some bitter detractors. Those who attributed to her a great intelligence were wrong; those who said she was vicious and malicious were equally wrong. She has no intelligence; she is not wicked; but she is treacherous and affected. She exerts herself to persuade the world that she is learned, literary, *au courant* of all that passes in the world of science and arts, and also to make herself popular. But she lacks dignity; she confides her secrets to her maid of honour. She surrounds herself with courtiers and with favourites who are the first to speak ill of their protectress. Her heart is excellent, her kindness is unbounded; but she is ignorant in the art of giving. Tire-some from amiability, she produces the impressions just contrary to what she desires. They believe neither in her philanthropy, her charity, nor in any of the qualities of which she really is possessed. An unhappy creature, but unhappy, above all, through her own fault.

#### THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Prince Royal is not a man of action; he is a *paterfamilias* in the fullest sense of the word. He lives only for his wife, and he adores his children with the exception of his oldest son, whose bold mind excites his fears. His passionate admiration for the Princess has made his heart entirely English. The Emperor and Bismarck look upon the Prince as utopian in his views; he loves the arts, encourages *belles-lettres*. When he ascends the throne politics will undergo a transformation. Therefore those who differ politically, in secret or openly, with the reigning Emperor, put their hopes in the heir apparent. Here in my opinion is their mistake. The Prince will never know how to make a decision, or he will only decide when the time for decision is passed. His manner is cold; notwithstanding his courtesy one does not feel at ease when in his presence. He has no other ambition than the legitimate desire to reign. Notwithstanding his kindness, which is unbounded, he never forgets an injury. Under his reign Germany will have peace, and the greatest happiness for France will be in the prolongation of his reign. He is not popular with the army. His father fears him and endeavours to keep him in the shadow as much as possible.

#### THE CROWN PRINCESS.

The Princess is a woman of much versatility of mind; she writes political memoirs, maintains a correspondence with philosophers, is something of a sculptor, paints pictures, composes sonatas, draws plans of architecture, etc. Society is an annoyance to her; she has no affection for it, and without a doubt she looks with contempt upon it, for one meets at her *soirées* certain people not to be seen in any other place, and who frequent society only as it is to be found at her house. She interests herself in politics and has upon this subject peculiar opinions not always orthodox or compatible with her immediate surroundings. In consequence of these opinions she makes frequent little journeys to Italy, ostensibly artistic pilgrimages; in this way she escapes the necessity of feigning an approval and is not obliged to relinquish her standpoint. Her relations with the Empress are very constrained; they are less so with the Emperor. She exerts through her affection and through her knowledge an unbounded sway over her husband.

#### THE HEIR OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Prince William, her oldest son, is but twenty-four years old; it is difficult therefore to foretell what he may become eventually. It is an incontestable fact that he is a young man of mind, of goodness of heart. He is the most intelligent among the princes of the royal family; he is brave, enterprising, ambitious, somewhat flighty, but has a heart of gold; sympathetic to a fault, fiery, active, and so vivacious in conversation and possessed of such quickness of repartee that one sometimes finds it hard to believe that he is a German. He adores the army and the army returns his love. He has found, notwithstanding his extreme youth, the road to popularity with all classes of society. He is educated, well read; he forms plans for the well-being of his country and is possessed of a keen political insight. His greatest fault is a pronounced susceptibility to feminine blandishments. His wife is a person of too much insignificance to exercise any restraint upon his spirited nature; even now she is neglected by him.

#### A LOW VIEW OF BERLIN SOCIETY.

Berlin society does not welcome strangers; the men of prominent position are very reserved, the women prudish or dissolute, the young men for the greater part *mauvais sujets*. They dance a great deal there. They do not talk at all. Berlin is essentially provincial. There is more slander there than in any other place. There are no lectures, little opportunity for instruction, and no interests other than local ones or those having a direct influence upon Berlin itself.

### LITERARY GOSSIP.

TENNYSON'S new book, "The Cup and the Falcon," contains much matter that is already familiar to the public, "The Cup" having been produced at the Lyceum theatre, and "The Falcon" at the St. James.

THE fever for the *édition de luxe* has begun to affect the publishers of newspapers. The proprietors of *The Graphic* announce that hereafter an *édition de luxe* of their illustrated newspaper will be issued at ninepence a copy.

MAYNE REID, in his story, "The Land of Fire," now appearing in *St. Nicholas*, brings to light the curious fact that white, the colour universally elsewhere regarded as a sign of peace, is by the natives of Tierra del Fuego used as a signal of hostility.

ROYALTY is actively entering the field of authors' life. We have lately had "More Leaves" from the Queen's journal; now we are to have a translation, by the Princess Helena (Christian), of the Princess Alice's "Memoirs," lately published in Germany.

MILLAIS at last has devised a plan for getting rid of his recently painted portrait of red-headed Lorne. The National Gallery would not accept it, and so the painter will present it to the Dominion, which will hang it up in some hall or hallway in Ottawa.—*American paper*.

THE *Foreign Eclectic Magazine*, Philadelphia, has just made its appearance in the form of a monthly magazine of selections from current French and German literature. It will commend itself to all readers of these two languages as furnishing a résumé of the best contributions to both tongues.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," is about to publish a life of Emerson, for the American "Men of Letters Series." The previous volumes of this series embrace biographies of Washington Irving, Noah Webster, Henry D. Thoreau, George Ripley, and J. Fenimore Cooper.

THE fifth volume of Stanford's "Compendium of Geography and Travel," dealing with North America, has just been issued in London. The first part of the work, treating of the United States, is written by Prof. F. V. Hayden, while the second part, dealing with Canada and the British Dominions in North America, comes from the pen of A. R. C. Selwyn, of the Geological Survey staff of the Dominion.

HERE is consolation for the writers of "Rejected Articles," contributed to the periodicals. A magazine has just been started in London called *The Scribbler's Monthly*, which is designed to give persons with a taste for writing an opportunity of seeing and showing their work in print, and of thus graduating for more ambitious pages. What a field for the gratification of revenge, not only upon an unappreciative public, but upon insensate editors!

JULIUS BENEDICT went to New York in 1850 with Jenny Lind; he was in the prime of life, just forty-six. He is eighty now, and poor. He is poor old Sir Julius, for he was knighted, not baroneted, in 1871, and his friends are getting up a benefit for him which is to be a testimonial fund. Lord This and That, with many well-known commoners, are subscribing sums ranging from £20 to £100, and the old man's few remaining years will be smoothed and softened for him.

THE April *Century* contains two architectural papers, one on the New York City Hall and another on the White House. In the May *Century* will begin Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on the present movement in American architecture. The first of a unique series of humorous stories by "Ivory Black" will appear in the May *Century*. These stories are about artists, and the names of the characters are adapted from the pigments with which painters are familiar.

THE trio biographies of the great Broad Churchmen of the present generation are now nearing completion. We have already had the life of Canon Kingsley, edited by his widow; now comes the life of Frederick Denison Maurice, edited by Lt.-Col. J. F. Maurice; and soon we are to have the *Memoirs and Remains of Dean Stanley*. A new and somewhat cheaper edition of the latter's "Lectures on the Eastern and Jewish Church," in three volumes, has just appeared.

OWING to the abolition, in the United States, of the tariff of twenty-five per cent. on periodicals, a well-known art publisher in New York advertises a great reduction in the subscription price of fine art serials. *L'Art*, the great French art journal (bi-weekly), is reduced from \$32 to \$12; Philip G. Hamerton's *The Portfolio* (monthly), from \$10 to \$7.50; *The Gazette des Beaux Arts* (monthly), from \$15 to \$12; and *Le Livre, Revue du Monde Littéraire*, from \$12 to \$9 per annum.

THE publication of Mr. Thorold Rogers' long-expected "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," rightly named "A History of English Labour," is just announced. Mr. Rogers has been over twenty years collecting the material for this noble work. No reviews are yet to hand, but it is understood that the result of Mr. Rogers' inquiries has been to convince him that artificial laws are the cause of the deterioration of the market value of labour, and that the remedy must be sought in perfect freedom, not yet, as regards land, attained.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S paper on "Literature and Science," which will appear in *The Manhattan* for April, has some of the matter contained in the lecture with that title, which he delivered here and in the States, but differs from it in important respects. It has some sharp thrusts at those who clamour for a "practical" education for youth. Since the newspapers criticise the magazines, it is but fair play that the magazines should criticise the newspapers; and so in *The Manhattan*, E. V. Smalley will give his view of "Recent Tendencies of American Journalism," pointing out what, in his opinion, has been the effect of the reduction in the price of leading journals.

THE posthumous work, now ready, of the late John Richard Green, entitled "The Conquest of England," has had a pathetic preface written for the work by the author's widow, in which she alludes to the last hours of her husband's life and his earnest wish to live for the completion of his work. Mrs. Green remarks that "the single aim that guided all his (her husband's) work till the end came, was the desire to quicken in others that eager sense which he himself had of how rich the inheritance of our fathers is, with the promise of the future, and to bring home to every Englishman some fact of the beauty that kindled his own enthusiasm in the story, whether old or new, of the English people."

THE passage in Queen Victoria's book respecting Dr. Norman Macleod's sermon on the war in October, 1870, when he obliquely applied to France the denunciation of Isaiah, is not pleasing to French leaders. One Paris newspaper says:—"Her most gracious Majesty has revealed her political sympathies, and shown that she is still a German by birth and breeding." Another speaks of the stupid but wide-spread prejudice which made the cause of Germany that of justice and morality against corruption, and adds: "We have always considered that Prince Bismarck's greatest adroitness at the time of the war was his creating a belief in German virtue and French vices. There was never greater success in defaming before assassinating."