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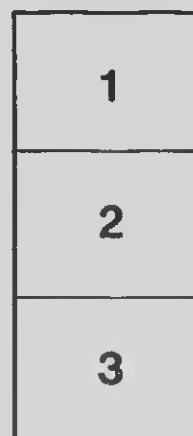
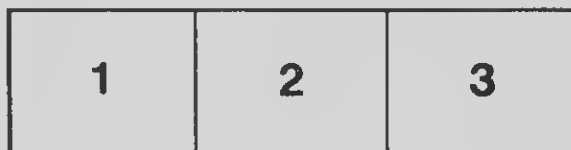
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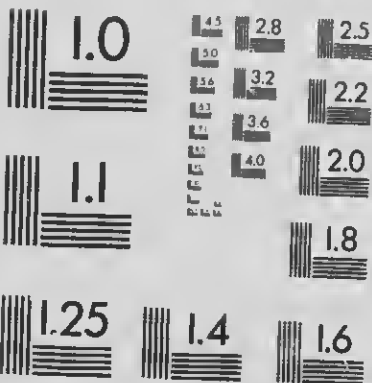
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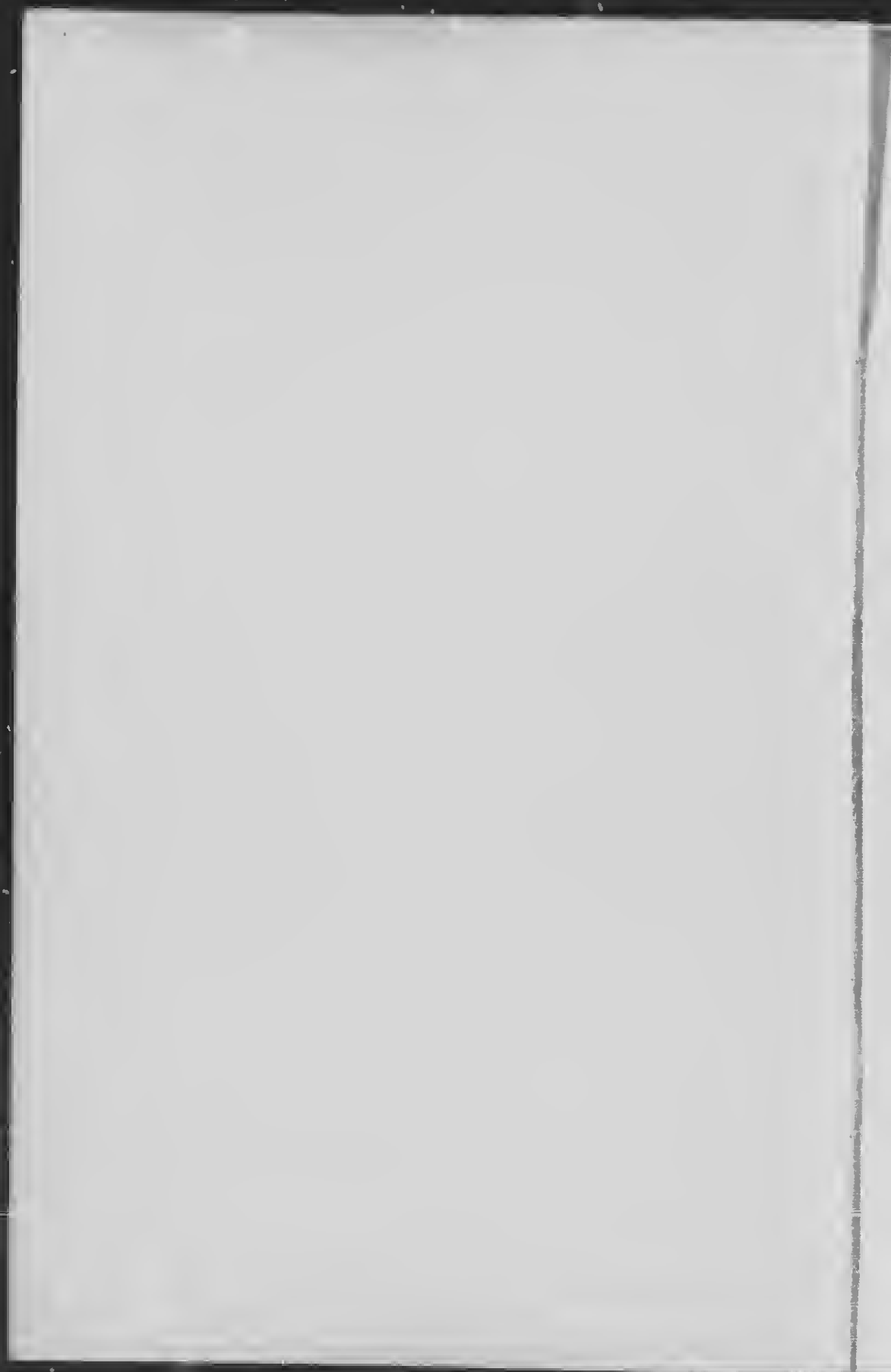
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GOLDWIN SMITH
HIS LIFE AND OPINIONS

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GOLDWIN SMITH'S
CORRESPONDENCE

1846 and 1910

COLLECTED BY
HIS LITERARY EXECUTOR
ARNOLD HAULTAIN

ILLUSTRATED





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HOWIN SMITH

Author of "The Story of the ..."



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GOLDWIN SMITH
HIS LIFE AND OPINIONS

By
HIS LITERARY EXECUTOR
ARNOLD HAULTAIN
AUTHOR OF "GOLDWIN SMITH'S CORRESPONDENCE"

To which is appended
"U.S. NOTES"
being Goldwin Smith's
Journal during his First
Visit to America in 1864

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*Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice.*

PREFACE

THE way this book came to be written is very simple.

I have been accustomed for many years past to keep, not exactly a Journal, but what I call a Warehouse, a sort of Literary Warehouse, in which to store quotations, jottings, comments, thoughts, and odds and ends generally — whether just to please myself or whether to work up afterwards into marketable commodities I hardly know.

Shortly after I joined Goldwin Smith as his secretary I began to find his talk so interesting that, almost involuntarily, I found myself filling pages upon pages of this my Warehouse with verbatim records of our conversations — sometimes just as they occurred, sometimes with comments of my own.

Such of these recorded conversations and comments as I thought might be made public without giving offence to the living or casting aspersion upon the dead I publish here.

I hope I do my old Chief's memory no wrong in so doing.

My notes, of course, have been much amplified since Goldwin Smith's death.



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PART I
INTRODUCTION

GOLDWIN SMITH: HIS LIFE AND OPINIONS

INTRODUCTION

GOLDWIN SMITH was born in 1823: three years after the accession of George IV., eight years after the Battle of Waterloo, two years after the death of Napoleon Buonaparte, nine years before the passing of the great Reform Bill—an event which he remembers and records—twenty-five years before the Anti-Corn Law Agitation and the Chartist Riots, on both of which, in his *Reminiscences*, he expatiates at length.

He was a contemporary of the Duke of Wellington—whom he knew; of Southey, Wordsworth and Coleridge. Shelley died in the year before he was born; Byron died the year after. Carlyle was his senior by twenty-eight years, and died before him (and a most interesting and characteristic obituary notice of Carlyle did Goldwin Smith write).¹ Matthew Arnold was just one year older; John Stuart Mill was seventeen when he was born; Macaulay was twenty-three; Bulwer Lytton, twenty; Queen Victoria, Walt Whitman, Ruskin, just four; Tennyson, Gladstone, Darwin and Abraham Lincoln were boys of fourteen; Longfellow was sixteen; Lever, seventeen; Whittier, nineteen. Newman (the Cardinal) was a young man of twenty-two; Benjamin Disraeli was nineteen; Cavour, thirteen; Mazzini, eighteen. Charles Lamb died when he was eleven; Southey when he was twenty; and De Quincey

¹ In *The Bystander*, A Monthly Review of Current Events, Canadian and General. Toronto, Hunter, Rose & Co., vol. ii. p. 165, March 1831.

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when he was thirty-six. There were only eleven years between him and Dickens.

Goldwin Smith was an alert, quick, highly-educated and Radical graduate of Oxford, aged twenty-five, when that extraordinary revolutionary wave passed over Europe in the year 1848. Yet he lived till the year 1910—sixty-two years after that *annus mirabilis*. He was a link between what seems to us now the long, long past and the actual present; and his diatribes on the Boer War are as bitter as his diatribe on the war in the Crimea. He was actually in America during the war between the North and the South, and when there met and talked with Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant.

But perhaps I can best give the ordinary reader a general idea of the times through which Goldwin Smith lived by the following little chronological conspectus:—

- 1823. *Goldwin Smith born.*
- 1824. Death of Byron.
- 1825. Great money panic in England.
- 1826. Riots in Lancashire to destroy factory looms.
- 1827. Canning becomes Prime Minister.
Followed by Lord Goderich
- 1828. Duke of Wellington Prime Minister.
- 1829. Catholic Relief Bill passed.
- 1830. William IV. succeeds.
Lord Grey Prime Minister.
- 1831. Discussions on the Reform Bill.
Goldwin Smith goes to school.
- 1832. Reform Bill passed.
Death of Walter Scott
- 1833. Beginning of the Tractarian Movement.
- 1834. Lord Melbourne Prime Minister.
Followed by Sir R. Peel.
Coleridge and Charles Lamb died.

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1835. Peel resigns.
Melbourne again Primo Minister.
1836. Committee on Agricultural Distress.
Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain born.
Goldwin Smith goes to Eton.
1837. Queen Victoria ascends the throne.
1838. Afghan War declared.
1839. Capture of Kandahar.
1840. A popular Constitution granted to Canada.
1841. Free Trade agitation under Cobden.
Goldwin Smith matriculates at Christ Church, Oxford
1842. English army massacred in the Khyber Pass.
1843. Anti-Corn Law League.
Robert Southey died.
1844. Trial of Daniel O'Connell.
1845. Sikh War.
Goldwin Smith graduates.
1846. Lord John Russell Prime Minister.
Repeal of the Corn Laws.
1847. Disraeli leader of the Opposition.
Daniel O'Connell died.
1848. Chartist Meeting in London.
Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour born.
1849. Kossuth's rebellion in Hungary.
1850. Wordsworth died.
Death of Peel.
*Goldwin Smith called to the Bar ; accepts a Fellowship
and Tutorship at University College ; acts on the
University Commission.*
1851. The Great Exhibition.
1852. Louis Napoleon President of the new French Republic.
Rt. Hon. Herbert H. Asquith born.
1853. Gladstone's first Budget.

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1854. Crimean War begins.
1855. Palmerston Prime Minister.
"Peelites" leave the ministry.
Goldwin Smith joins the "Saturday Review" staff.
1856. Crimean War ends.
1857. Indian Mutiny.
1858. Capture of Lucknow.
Goldwin Smith acts on the Education Commission.
1859. Darwin's *Origin of Species* published.
War of France and Sardinia against Austria.
Macaulay and De Quincey died.
*Goldwin Smith delivers his inaugural lecture as Regius
Professor of Modern History at Oxford.*
1860. Victor Emmanuel declared King of Italy.
1861. American Civil War begins.
Death of Cavour.
1862. The *Alabama* leaves the Mersey.
1863. Thackeray died.
Cession of the Ionian Isles.
Lloyd George born.
Goldwin Smith publishes "The Empire."
1864. Battles of the Wilderness.
Goldwin Smith visits America.
1865. Abraham Lincoln murdered.
1866. Gladstone leader of the House of Commons.
1867. The Dominion of Canada formed by the British
North America Act.
Goldwin Smith publishes "Three English Statesmen."
1868. Disraeli Prime Minister.
*Goldwin Smith leaves England for Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.*
1869. Disestablishment of the Irish Church.
1870. Franco-Prussian War.
Death of Dickens.
Elementary Education Act.

1871. Treaty of Washington.
Religious tests in the Universities abolished.
Goldwin Smith goes to Toronto.
1872. Ballot Bill passed.
1873. John Stuart Mill died.
Supreme Court of Judicature Act.
1874. Disraeli again Primo Minister.
Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill born.
1875. Charles Kingsley dies.
Goldwin Smith marries.
1876. Disraeli created Earl of Beaconsfield.
1877. Great Home Rule debates in Parliament.
1878. The Berlin Congress and Treaty.
1879. Irish "Land League" formed.
1880. Gladstone Prime Minister.
Goldwin Smith publishes his "Cowper."
1881. End of the Parnell trial.
Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
Carlyle died.
1882. Coercion in Ireland.
Darwin died.
Longfellow died.
1883. Parnellite obstruction in the House of Commons.
1884. General Gordon sent to the Soudan.
1885. Salisbury Prime Minister.
Riel's rebellion in Canada.
1886. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill.
1887. The Irish Question in acute form.
1888. Special Commission on "Parnellism and Crime."
1889. John Bright dies.
Death of Robert Browning.

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1890. Report of the Parnell Commission.
Death of Newman.
1891. Irish Land Purchase Bill passed.
Death of Parnell.
*Goldwin Smith publishes his "Canada and the
Canadian Question."*
1892. Whittier died.
Tennyson died.
Walt Whitman died.
Gladstone Prime Minister.
Goldwin Smith publishes his "Jane Austen."
1893. Gladstone's second Home Rulo Bill.
*Goldwin Smith publishes his "The United States," and
his "Essays on Questions of the Day."*
1894. Lord Rosebery Prime Minister
Goldwin Smith publishes his "Oxford and her Colleges."
1895. The Jameson Raid.
Goldwin Smith publishes his "Trip to England."
1896. Great indignation against the German Emperor.
1897. Queen Victoria's "Diamond Jubilee."
*Goldwin Smith publishes his "Guesses at the Riddle of
Existence."*
1898. Spanish-American War.
Death of Gladstone.
Mat. Arnold died.
1899. Boer War begins.
Goldwin Smith publishes his "The United Kingdom."
1900. Ruskin died.
Australian Commonwealth Bill passed.
1901. Edward VII. ascends the throne.
1902. End of the Boer War.
Mr Balfour Prime Minister.
1903. Mr Chamberlain advocates Tariff Reform.
1904. Russo-Japanese War.
1905. Campbell-Bannerman Prime Minister.

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- 1906. Great discussions on Tariff Reform.
- 1907. "Guillotine" closure introduced into the House of Commons.
- 1908. Old Age Pension Act passed.
Mr Asquith Prime Minister.
- 1909. Lloyd George's first Budget.
- 1910. *Goldwin Smith dies.*

The great intellectual world has long since agreed to acclaim Goldwin Smith a great man. "Goldwin Smith," says one of his Oxford contemporaries—"vastest Goldwin" Rolleston always called him—towered above his fellows as undergraduate and bachelor. We all saw in him the coming man."

Professor E. A. Freeman, the historian of the Norman Conquest, calls him "a scholar, a thinker, a master of the English tongue; one, too, who is something nebler still, one whom we may truly call prophet of righteousness." "The name of Goldwin Smith," he says, "is honoured in two hemispheres, honoured as his name should be who never feared the face of man wherever there was truth to be asserted or wrong to be denounced."

"One man there is," wrote Matthew Arnold, "whom above all others I would fain have seen in Parliament during the last ten years, and beheld established in influence there at this juncture—Goldwin Smith. I do not say that he was not too embittered against the Church; in my opinion he was. But with singular lucidity and penetration he saw what great reforms were needed in other directions, and the order of relative importance in which reforms stood. Such were his character, style and faculties, that alone perhaps of

¹ *Reminiscences of Oxford*, by the Rev. W. Tuckwell, M.A. London, Cassell & Company, 1900, chapter viii. p. 104.

² See his Inaugural Lecture delivered as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, *Methods of Historical Study*, by Edward A. Freeman. London, Macmillan & Co., 1886.

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men of his insight he was capable of getting his ideas weighed and entertained by men in power; while amid all favour and under all temptations he was certain to have still remained true to his insight, 'unshaken, unseduced, unterrified.' I think of him as a real power for good in Parliament at this time, had he by now become, as he might have become, one of the leaders there. His absence from the scene, his retirement in Canada, is a loss to his friends, but a still greater loss to his country."¹

When, in 1881, Goldwin Smith made an address at Dublin, at the meeting of the British Association, and a vote of thanks was proposed, Lord O'Hagan, then Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in putting the motion, said he "most sincerely congratulated the audience on having had the privilege of listening to one of the most remarkable men of his time who had delivered one of the most remarkable addresses which, in his experience, had ever been put before a public meeting. That address came from an eminent teacher and a powerful writer; from one whose influence was equally acknowledged in the country of his birth and in the country of his adoption. . . . He appreciated the lofty and generous motives which induced Mr Smith to expatriate himself for the benefit of the working population of a distant country; but he could not help saying that they were not in this country at the present time so rich in men of great ability, great energy and great devotion to the public interests, as to be able to view the abstraction of a man like Goldwin Smith without the deepest regret. He felt that very strongly, and he hoped the time might come when Mr Goldwin Smith's rare faculties would be exerted, perhaps, in a wider sphere, in which he might become a power in his own country—a power both social and political—conferring the greatest benefits on those among whom he resided."²

¹ "A Word more about America," by Matthew Arnold, *Nineteenth Century*, vol. xviii. p. 219. See also *Civilization in the United States*, by M. A., p. 149. Boston, Cupples, 1888 (2nd ed.).

² See the *Times* (London) of October the 8th, 1881, p. 10.

"When I once read him [Conington] a passage I copied from a review of Carlyle's *Latter-Day Pamphlets* by Goldwin Smith,"¹ said Dr Boyle, Dean of Salisbury, Conington said: "'You will hardly find anything in Burke better than this.'"²

And again:—

"The pithy sayings, the truthful aphorisms, the pleasant criticisms, that would fall from the lips of Goldwin Smith and Conington, in the course of a Sunday afternoon's walk, would, if I had chronicled them at the time, in Boswellian fashion, have made these meagre recollections really valuable."³

And yet again:—

"It would be improper of me to say anything of the benefit I derived from walks and rides with Goldwin Smith, who returned to Oxford towards the close of my undergraduate life. At that time there was no one who interested the thoughtful men of his University more. A great career seemed before him, and his powerful thought, aided by a most vigorous style of writing, gave him an almost unique position. Lord Sherbrooke once said, after reading Goldwin Smith's book on Irish history, 'If the writer of this chooses a great subject he will be one of the greatest historians the world has ever seen.' Many, I suppose, have often regretted that there will be no monumental work by this gifted man, of whom a famous lady once said, 'that he and Carlyle were the only two men she had ever known, in her great experience, who had the true elevation of genius.'"⁴

And yet again:—

"1855 was a remarkable year. It saw the birth of the *Saturday Review*; and Tennyson's *Maud*, our companion in travel, with its war verses, was the subject of

¹ In the *Times*.

² *The Recollections of the Very Reverend G. D. Boyle, Dean of Salisbury*, pp. 148, 149. London, Arnold, 1895.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 150, 151.

⁴ Dean Boyle, *op. cit.*, p. 153.

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a critique in the first number, by a very distinguished man of letters."¹

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge spoke of him as "always most interesting and delightful."²

"Perhaps you have heard," writes Dean Church to Mr Asa Gray, "that you are likely to have Goldwin Smith to settle, it is supposed, permanently among you. He had a terrible blow in his father's death. And perhaps that has contributed to make England distasteful to him. I think he has given us up too soon. So much nobleness and elevation are a loss to any society, and we can hardly spare him. But I think that he has latterly been carried away by extremes both of indignation and sympathy; though I must say that such a political year [1867] as last year is some excuse for any man."³

J. B. Mozley, too, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, writes thus to the Dean of St Paul's:—"Have you read Goldwin Smith? The epigrammatic power is wonderful. He is, in his way, and with all his bitterness, still something of a prophet. . . . The English, both Church and nation, has in him a judge who tells the truth, though savagely."⁴

"To hear of you as again in England," writes to him Roundell Palmer, first Earl of Selborne, Lord High Chancellor of England, "is a light in a dark sky."⁵

And again, writing to Lord Stanmore in 1893, Lord Selborne says:—"Did I ever tell you that he [*i.e.*, Goldwin Smith] reminds me, more than anyone else,

¹ *Viz.*, Goldwin Smith. Dean Boyle, *op. cit.*, p. 194.

² *Life and Correspondence of John Duke Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England*, written and edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, vol. ii. p. 335. London, Heinemann, 1904.

³ Dated Whately, 17th January 1868. See the *Life and Letters of Dean Church*, edited by his daughter, Mary C. Church, with a preface by the Dean of Christ Church. London, Macmillan, 1894, p. 214.

⁴ *Letters of the Rev. J. B. Mozley, D.D.*, late Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, edited by his sister. London, Rivingtons, 1885, p. 320.

⁵ *Memorials*, by Roundell Palmer, Lord of Selborne, part ii. vol. ii. p. 225. London, Macmillan & Co., 1898.

of what I can imagine *Milton* to have been, so far as the tone of his mind (in which there is a certain severity) is concerned? In his political ideas he is, *au fond*, republican. . . . In religious views I doubt his being a Churchman; . . . but positively religious (as Milton was, and I should think very much in Milton's way) he is."¹

James Macdonnell, the well-known journalist (1842-1879), said:—"If the civilization of the future will depend, for its noblest aspirations, on religion, and if the Christian religion is still laden with unimaginable possibilities for good, then it is to such men as Goldwin Smith that we must look with hope."² And again:—"The *New York Nation* is to be congratulated on having among its contributors the man who, in former years, was perhaps the ablest writer for the *Saturday Review* of England. Did you know that Smith was at one time a *Saturday Reviewer*? It was he who used to write the merciless criticisms of the French Empire in that periodical. And that is the reason why the *Saturday* spared Smith during the American War, when it poured all its wealth of scorn, and invective, and sneer, and falsehood on the other prominent Englishmen who took the side of the North, and who recognized in the Southern 'gentlemen' no higher quality than the imperial brutality which comes with generations of licentious rule. Douglas Cooke, the late editor of the *Saturday*, once showed my friend, the late Dr Joseph Robertson (the greatest of Scottish antiquarian scholars) an album containing portraits of his best contributors; and on coming to Smith's likeness, 'That,' he said, 'I count, on the whole, my most effective pen.'"³

Mr Charles F. Benjamin, of Washington, tells me that the late Sir Edwin Arnold expressed to him the opinion that "Professor Conington and Goldwin Smith were the two best products of Oxford in modern times,

¹ *Memorials*, by Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne, part II. vol. II. p. 389.

² See *James Macdonnell, Journalist*, by W. Robertson Nicoll. London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1890.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 188.

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and that as a master of expression the latter was without rival or peer."

These are the plaudits of men themselves applauded; and though posterity may soften or qualify their appraisal, it will surely not reverse it. Great, intellectually, Goldwin Smith was.

* * * * *

Goldwin Smith occasionally talked to me about his family. The Smiths to whom he belongs are to be traced, he thought, to an old family of Wyburnbury in the parish of Nantwich, in the county of Cheshire. There was a Sir Thomas Smith, a baronet, who died leaving no issue. Many of the family were mayors of Chester, where, in the town hall, some of their portraits hang. Mr Homer Dixon, his brother-in-law, it seems, has traced the Professor's pedigree to a Bishop Smith, founder of All Souls College, Oxford. He—Goldwin Smith—thought this, at the least, problematical. His arms—which he naively told me were certainly assumed before the period at which such things were purchased—are identical with those borne by the Smiths of Wyburnbury. There is in this little town a tombstone, marking the grave of a Smith, upon which these arms—an ostrich with a horse-shoe in its beak—are graved.

Mrs Sophia Place, of Skelton Grange, Yorkshire, a cousin, gives me the following information about his parents and grandparents:—

" . . . Mr Goldwin Smith's grandfather, as a young man, was a curate, and sort of chaplain to Lord Bradford, at what was then a small village, called Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham. Lord Bradford had (and has) a seat there, Castle Bromwich Hall. His agent was a Mr Twamley. The curate, Mr Smith, fell in love with the agent's handsome daughter. And once, when Lord Wemloek paid a visit to Lord Bradford at Castle Bromwich, he offered Mr Smith the very fine living of Long Marston, near York. (It contains the famous battlefield of Marston Moor.) Then Mr

Smith and Miss Twamley were married, and took up their abode at Marston Rectory. Mr Twamley had another daughter who married my grandfather, Mr Hickman. The Rector of Marston had several daughters, one of whom married Mr Place, my husband's father, and one son, Richard Pritchard Smith, who became a very eminent physician at Reading. He married a Miss Britton [? Breton], a daughter of a General Britton, and had two sons. One, named Arthur, died young, and the other was Mr Goldwin Smith. The house they lived at was 'Mortimer House,' near Reading. . . ."

Another cousin, Miss Adela C. Breton, also writes to me about his mother's family thus:—

"The Bretons were a Huguenot family, who came over after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and never really took root in England or liked it. Goldwin Smith's great-grandfather died young, in 1749, the result of a wound in a naval battle (he was in the English navy), so there have never been any traditions or attachment to a settled home.

". . . His [Goldwin Smith's] grandmother, Mrs Peter Breton, was left a widow with a family of twelve children (the youngest born after his father's death), and then she died before they were grown up, and the eldest daughter, Eliza, G. Smith's mother, mothered them before she married. My father and his twin brother, General Breton, and Captain Peter Breton, were all very gentle, refined men, very sensitive, inclined to take gloomy views of things, and always apart from the outer world, though genial and enjoying society. I only knew them when they were old, as my father was over fifty when I was born, but looking back now I see how like them G.S. was. Baroness Maedonald once said of him that 'he did not allow for human nature,' and I am sure that none of that family really understood ordinary human nature. They lived on a higher plane. My father used to say the twins had never had a word or a quarrel, and they lived to be eighty-eight and ninety.

"There has always been a certain want of initiative in them, an inclination to stay where they were and to please other people rather than to serve their own interests and inclinations. I could give many instances. Also a strong feeling of the uncertainty of this life and an expectation of death which I have never seen in anyone else. I think this chiefly accounts for G.S.'s remaining in America. They wanted him at Cornell and liked to have him there, and so he just stayed. It was not in the least because 'he liked the Americans.' And his marriage happened because he called one day at The Grange and found its mistress much worried about household matters.

"As you probably know, his mother died when he was a small child, and unfortunately he and his step-mother did not harmonize, though I believe she was an admirable woman, but cold in manner; and I fear he never really had a home."

The loss of his mother the great man tells us in his own *Reminiscences*, was the great misfortune of his life.

His mother seems to have been very delicate. She frequently complains of "severe attacks of illness." In 1816, when she was twenty-eight years old (three years before her marriage), she was ill for a whole year—six months of it in bed. She gave birth to more than one still-born child; and she never recovered her health after the birth of her last-born—Eliza, born January the 25th, 1831. She herself died on the 19th of November 1833, at the age of forty-five. She was married at the age of thirty-one.

His mother must have been a very sweet woman. Her husband, writing about her half an hour before her funeral, says:—"A more affectionate wife or a more tender mother never lived. In everything she was influenced by the highest principle—the great business of her life consisted in promoting the comfort and happiness, and alleviating the sufferings, of all around her. She had a most grateful heart and was always cheerful. Her friends and acquaintances would all bear



DR. RICHARD PRICHARD SMITH, GOLDWIN SMITH'S FATHER

(Photo by White, Reading)



testimony to her pleasing manners and the agreeableness of her conversation, and the poor will have reason to recollect that they have lost a friend who was always accessible to them and who never forgot that she had indigent neighbours."

His father married again. But between Goldwin Smith and his stepmother there was not much in common. Lady Frances Bushby tells me:—"Professor Goldwin Smith's father, Dr Richard Pritchard¹ Smith, married as his second wife my mother's first cousin, a sister of the late Sir Henry Dukinfield, a woman full of common sense, kind-hearted, and deeply religious; but precise and old-fashioned even for those days, and quite without imagination. I have often heard it said that she had an intense respect and admiration for her stepson's genius, but she never understood him, never felt wholly at her ease with him, and never would venture an opinion on any subject in his presence. This bored him, and a barrier of restraint arose between them."

Nor had Goldwin Smith any brothers and sisters—at least he had only one brother, Arthur, four years younger than himself, but this one died at the age of eighteen. A brother born two years after himself lived only twelve days; a sister, born six years after himself, died the same year; and another sister, born eight years after himself, lived only till she was three.

Lastly, be it remembered, the great man had no children, and he married a childless widow.

Perhaps it was on account of his mother's delicate health that the little Goldwin was sent away to school so early in life. He went to a boarding-school when he was eight years and five days old.

All these particulars I learn from a manuscript Diary begun by Goldwin Smith's mother when she was fourteen years of age, kept uninterruptedly by her until the year of her death, and then continued by her husband, Goldwin Smith's father. I hope I do no wrong in thus making use of the contents. Anything that sheds

¹ There seems to be a divergence of opinion as to the spelling of this name.

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light on a great man's character, career and influence is of value to those whom he influences.

I gather, too, that the great man in his youth was shy and reserved. Lady Frances Busbhy writes to me as follows:—"My husband had an almost lifelong acquaintanee with him [Goldwin Smith], and was, I think, at Eton at the same time with him. My husband used to say that Goldwin Smith was one of the few boys who were not happy at Eton; he was too reserved and solitary in his habits, and disliked joining in the school games."

A certain shyness and a great reserve he retained till very late in life, indeed till the mellowing influence of old age and the reverence shown to the aged Seer of "The Grange" partly broke down his self-isolation.

Of Goldwin Smith's early schooldays Sir William Farrer, who was with him at Eton, writes to me thus:--

"SANDHURST LODGE,
WELLINGTON COLLEGE STATION,
BERKS, Dec. 6/10.

"DEAR MR HAULTAIN,—. . . As far as I remember G. Smith came to Eton in the autumn of 1836. He was one of a band of boys of very remarkable ability. His immediate compeers were Henry F. Hallam, the younger son of the historian; Bolton, the 3rd son of the engineer, the partner of Watt, and himself a man of great ability. Hallam, Bolton, and as a third G. Smith, took immediately a very high place amongst the boys of their age.

"In point of scholarship G. Smith took a very marked lead. When I say scholarship, I mean dealing with the Greek and Latin languages. I am not sure that G. Smith was the equal, indeed I think he was not the equal of Hallam and Bolton in general knowledge, but in the writing of Greek and Latin he was their superior. In speaking of him at that period of his life his development in one line was remarkable.

"He was exceedingly witty and kept his compeers in a run of laughter!—some happy clever turn was

developed at every incident. One always knew when one of these specially bright sayings was coming by his putting his hand up to his ear and twisting a lock of hair, and the sparkle of the eye! then came the saying which set us all in a roar. I dwell with the more emphasis on this feature because it was lost in later life; after the one or two misfortunes that saddened his life this element of wit became obscured. The bright and clear tone which marked his English composition remained, but the witticism disappeared.

"Let me pass on to an incident in his later Eton life. I think in the year 1838.

"One of the Canons and Tutors of Christchurch, Jelf, had the opportunity of conferring the Studentship of Christchurch. He made it the opportunity of giving it to the Eton boys. G. Smith, who at that time was still in a somewhat junior position, went in for it. His Latin was so good that he got the prize; but he was too young to avail himself of it. By arrangement with Jelf he was to postpone going up to Christchurch for 2 or 3 years. When the time arrived, the other Canons of Christchurch refused to recognize the promise made by Jelf, and confirmed by themselves. The result was that Smith found there was no studentship for him. He got a Demyskip at Magdalen. I need not say that his treatment aroused very great indignation in Smith and his friends, indignation which led ultimately to great changes in Oxford.

"After a time he went up to London to read Law, but never took keenly to it, and in point of fact I saw less and less of him. Finally circumstances occurred, of which you must be well aware, which led to his leaving England altogether, and to his taking up a Professorship and a life in Canada."

With regard to the Studentship at Christchurch, there was another little Oxford incident, that of the Fellowship at Queen's, upon which Goldwin Smith left with me his own (dictated) explanation. Old Oxford men may remember it and may be interested in it, so I insert it here:—

"The Rev. Frederick Meyrick, in his *Memories of Life at Oxford*, treats the election to a Fellowship at Queen's College, Oxford, about 1850, as the source of the movement for the reform of the University of Oxford. It was a mere incident in that movement, which had in fact been commenced long before by the opening of the Fellowships of Oriel and Balliol, it may perhaps be said by the institution of the Class List.

"Queen's had been in a particularly bad state even for a close College. Two of the Fellows, Johnson, afterwards Dean of Wells, a man of the highest academical distinction; and Thomson, afterwards Archbishop of York, desired reform. A Fellowship falling vacant, they asked and pressed me to become a candidate. It was a forlorn hope, the anti-reformer having a certain majority, while I was pretty sure of a Fellowship elsewhere. But I did what my friends wished. The result was what it was sure to be. Mr Meyrick says that I passed the best examination, but was in possession of a private income greater than that which the statutes of the College allowed its Fellows to hold, and that on this ground I was rejected. There was no examination. The candidate of the anti-reform party had no academical claims, but was elected simply in opposition to reform. To hold one would not have been a practical surrender on the part of the anti-reform party. Their candidate had no academical claims. I had no private income and therefore could not have been rejected on that ground, even if it had been a sufficient bar to election into a body which punished an educational staff. It was simply a contest between reform and anti-reform in which reform was voted down. The result may have affected opinion in some degree. More it did not affect at all.

"Where Mr Meyrick, with whom I have nothing to do, gets his experience of my 'singularly sensitive disposition' I am unable to guess.

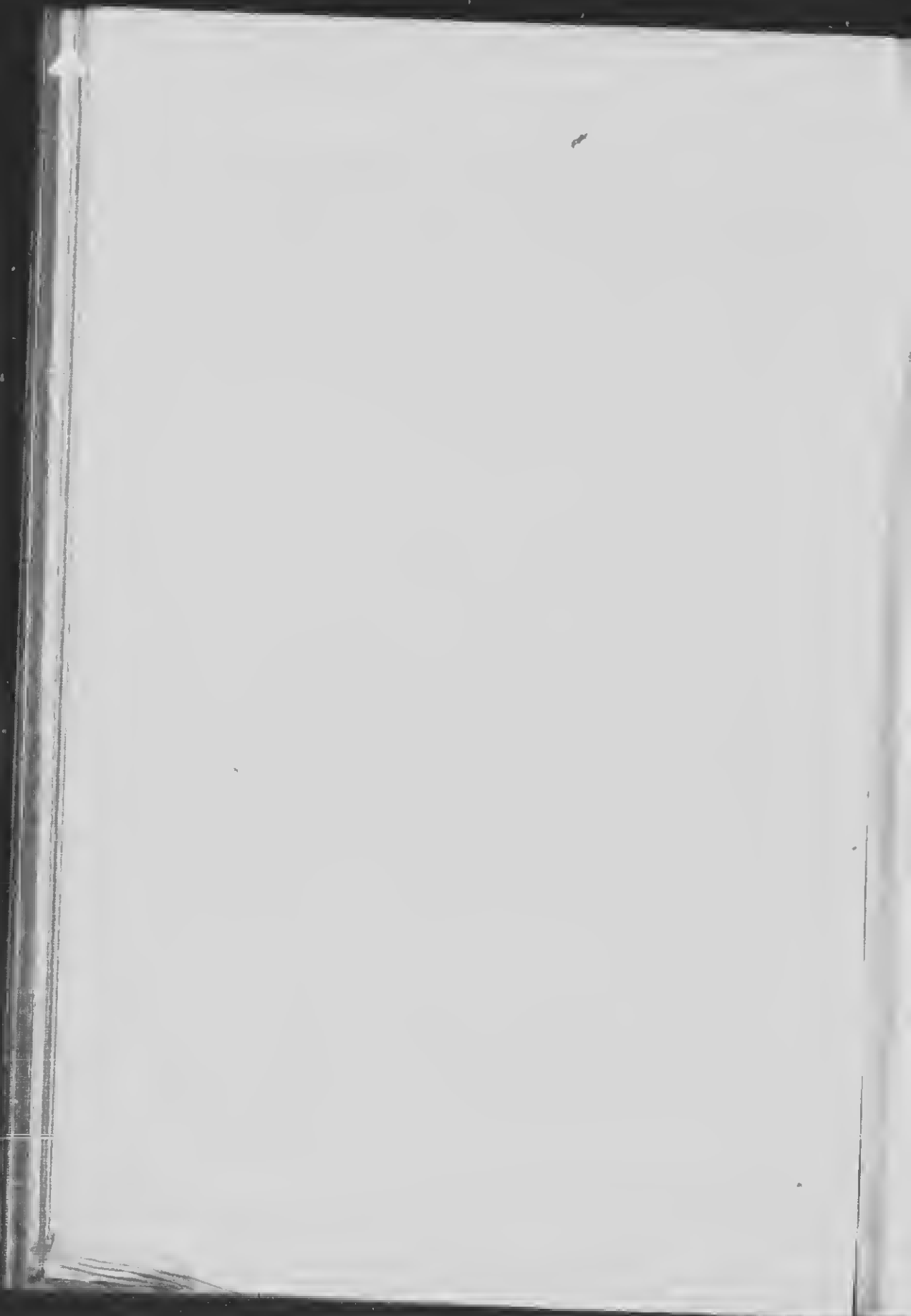
"Mr Meyrick thinks that Oxford ought to have been kept close to the Clergy of the State Church and dedicated to their training. This glaringly colours

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his opinions of persons as well as of events and policies. I think it highly probable that Oxford, open and reunited to the nation, teaches more sound theology than she did in her unreformed days."

However, I am not here writing a Life of Goldwin Smith. Let us proceed at once to the conversations I had with him as recorded in my *Warehouse*.



PART II
CONVERSATIONS AND COMMENTS



GOLDWIN SMITH

(Photo by Kennedy, Toronto)



CONVERSATIONS AND COMMENTS

Feb. 15, 1898.

THE Professor talked more about himself than is his wont yesterday. Said he had spent the Sunday—the day previous—in reading again Cicero's *De Natura Deorum*. The modernness of it struck him, he remarked. Cicero was not acquainted with the theory of evolution, but had he been, he would have accepted it, he thinks, quite unconcernedly and without qualms of conscience. Cicero talks of the ancient gods and of the accepted mythology in quite the sceptical vein of the modern rationalist discussing orthodox theology. His own opinions Cicero does not definitely state; but he seems to lean towards a sort of argument from design. The Epicurean theory, that there are gods but that they are careless of human events, Cicero scorns. That they are fashioned like men he considers a purely anthropomorphic idea.

February 16, 1898.

"Cicero," said the Professor to me to-day, his thoughts evidently recurring to the *De Natura Deorum*, "was perplexed with the imperfections which he saw combined with the perfections of this world; and he remarks on the rarity of beauty. He says that among the *greges*—I suppose classes—of young men at Athens only about one out of each class was beautiful. And yet we have always considered Greece celebrated for her beautiful men and women."

"Does he mention beauty of natural scenery—landscape?" I asked.

"Ah, the ancients had little eye for that."

I acquiesced, and ventured to corroborate his state-

ment by saying that we rarely get descriptive passages in *Homer*.

"No; though *Homer* uses very descriptive adjectives," was his reply. "There are signs of love of landscape in *Homer*, too," he went on; "that of *Circe's* case, for instance. By the way, you might put me out *Homer* to take with me; that is the only book I shall take." (Monro's *Iliad* and Merry's *Odyssey*.)

"I have always kept up my classics. I can still read Greek and Latin as easily as English unless I come to a . . ."

"A corrupt passage?"

"A 'snag.'"

February 18, 1898.

Saw the Professor off for Ithaca to-day by the 2.10 train. While waiting for the train he and I walked up and down the platform chatting.

His thoughts are always far away. He seems perfectly blind to what is going on around him—and yet such, I know for certain and by experience, is the keenness of his subconsciousness, he no doubt is just as perfectly aware of his surroundings and could, if necessary, at once bring to bear on them his acutest thought.

What he was thinking of was, of course, his work—instructions to be delivered to the editor of the *Sun*—the legitimacy of making use of an article from the *Cornhill* for the *Sun*—whether or not it would infringe copyright—whether a long letter in the said article was or was not copyrighted—and so forth.

Meanwhile "the old lady," his wife, joins us and tells me a piece of gossip. He pricks up his ears at once. "What, no doubt, both Mrs W— and Mrs M—," so he delivers himself, "are after is an aristocratic marriage. I can't quite fancy Lord S— liking such an alliance for his heir."

But soon he wraps himself again in the impenetrable cloud of his own thoughts, and stalks, slightly stooping, to and fro in the waiting-room.

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June 30, 1898.

"What the advocates of 'single tax' really want," said Goldwin Smith to me yesterday, "is that nobody shall pay any rent, and that those who receive rent shall pay all the taxes."

An invitation to attend—or subscribe to—a missionary meeting arrived one morning. "If there is one thing I set my face against," was the Professor's comment, "it is subscribing to missions—especially since nowadays it is customary to follow up a missionary with a 'Punitive Expedition.'"

July 4, 1898.

An interesting little scrap of conversation with the Professor this morning. I had lent him my first volume of Alexander Sutherland's *The Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct*.¹ Evidently he had been reading it yesterday (Sunday).

"This book," he said, laying his thin delicate hand upon it as it lay on his desk; "this book, it seems to me, is based on a palpable fallacy. The author confounds sympathy with morality. Sympathy is to be classed with our natural instincts or desires. That is not my idea of morality, which means a curbing of our natural instincts or desires by a recognition of our obligations. Evolution in these days seems to have run wild."

I combated this view—very feebly—by saying that probably he and Alexander Sutherland looked at the subject from two opposing points of view: he regarding Right and Wrong as something external to ourselves; intrinsically distinct, absolutely posited.

"No," he said, "I do not believe in the 'categorical imperative' or what-not. There is no such thing as Right or Wrong."

"Then what is your sanction, sir?" I asked. "Is it the opinion of the community expressed in laws and statutes?"

"Exactly."

¹ London, Longmans.—A book, I think, that deserves to be better known than it is.

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These two views surely converge, and Sutherland's theory need not necessarily be based on a fallacy; for surely the mutual play of rights and duties can be shown to be evolved. Sutherland seeks the germ which has so evolved, that is all.

July 8, 1898.

"I still think your author [Alexander Sutherland] reasons from a fallacy," he said to me the next day, "although I shall not express an opinion till I have read his book. He ought to define what he means by 'morality.' To me morality means a curbing of our natural propensities, either from self-interest, as when the curbing leads to personal gratification, or from the interests of society."

July 19, 1898.

Curious scrap of conversation with the Professor this afternoon at 5.15, just as I was putting on my coat preparatory to leaving.

"Well," he exclaimed, half to himself, laying down the evening paper which had just been brought in to the library to him, "I am glad to see those Chinese are waking up at last. They can show fight, some of them. Look at that Taeping rebellion. Really, I think this process of refining and civilizing people off the face of the globe is going too far. Besides, I doubt if it is a real gain to humanity. All the great things have been done by the wild stocks. Nothing great has been done by an offshoot of civilization. The North American colonies are an exception. But they were founded by a company of religious peasants. The rule holds good. No really grand thing—no great man—no great book—has been produced by a civilized colony. Magna Graecia—nothing; Holland, in Java—nothing; the Spanish colonies—nothing; Canada has done nothing; Australia, nothing. They have fed themselves. Theocritus perhaps was an exception. He was Sicilian, was he not? Look him up. Of Syracuse?"

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Yes; and lived some time in Aloxandria? Yes, I thought so. It is the wild stocks that have done the really great, the grand things. Eh? What?"

I. "That is a sweeping generalization, sir. Was not all Europeo an Aryan colonization from a superior civilization?"

He. "All wild stocks."

July 25, 1898.

To Lakewood the Professor took with him *Homer*. To Niagara-on-the-Lake, where he went for a week—in the hottest of weathers—to watch a tennis tournament—he took . . . of all books! . . . *Ovid!* and when he came back he expressed himself over and over again as lost in admiration of *Ovid's* "brilliancy." "Very brilliant, unfailingly brilliant—with such 'snap,' and withal a splendid rhetorical roll—an ancient Roman Alexander Pope," so he said to me to-ds.y.

—Were I a Conington or a Robinson Ellis how I could draw him out on these old classical writers!

July 26, 1898.

The Professor grows more communicative as he grows older.

The New York *Sun* of (I think) yesterday (Monday, 25th July 1898) referred to an article in (I suppose) the current number of the *National Review* in which—so it said—a diplomatic secret had leaked out, viz.: that at the crisis of the Cuban Question Mr Balfour, who was then in charge of the Foreign Office in Lord Salisbury's absence, had made what was virtually a diplomatic alliance with the United States, guaranteeing them against concerted European action hostile to their designs upon Spain.

Upon this peg the Professor hung a leading article, or rather a paragraph, signed "Bystander," for the *Toronto Weekly Sun*, dictating it as he walked round and round the billiard-table with his hands behind his back, occasionally sitting in his large red arm-chair

before the grate, absorbed in thought, and evidently intensely in earnest, although the article was sober and calm.

(He interests himself intensely in everything he takes up.)

Then he talked.

He. "That was not unlike Balfour," he said; "I am not surprised. Balfour is like Chamberlain in that he too is rather given to flying kites. Salisbury would not have done that. Balfour took up Bimetallism once, if you remember."

I. "Did he not take up Woman Suffrage too?"

He. "Yes, and gave a silent vote for it; an unheard-of thing for a party leader to do, when it was a question of a political, perhaps a social, revolution."

I. "Sir William Harcourt came out very strongly on that occasion."

He. "Yes. Harcourt is a clever fellow. He saw how hollow was the sentiment on behalf of Woman Suffrage. He is an aristocrat [which the Professor always pronounces aristocrat] of aristocrats, yet he poses as a Liberal, as a Radical. It was he who said, 'It's a precious good thing for the Liberal party that I ain't an eldest son.' He is overbearing, insolent, with high Tory leanings. He openly, openly made overtures to Dizzy. He and Dizzy fraternized tremendously together once. I remember they both went down to . . . what was the name of the place, near Dizzy's seat?"

I. "Hugghenden?"

He. "Well, that was the name of the seat.¹ At all events a church had been renovated or something, and they went down to participate in the performances of its opening—took the sacrament together and all that sort of thing—neither of them for one moment believing in anything at all—Harcourt probably in nothing, Dizzy perhaps in Ashtaroth or in Firo. Well, as he couldn't join Dizzy, he had to go back to his own party; and for this he had to be purified from his recent

¹ It was Chalfont St Giles, he told me to-day (July 27th), that those "two mountebanks" went to.

Toryism. So he got Dizzy to explain at length, either by speech or letter, that there was nothing political in their friendship, that it was merely founded on their great esteem and admiration the one for the other. Those who know these things do not forget them. The fellow is perfectly hollow. Even in his long and pompous speeches there is a hollow sound to those who can detect it. But he is very clever. . . . Here is another instance of his hollowness:—He actually took up Prohibition once—Local Option. Now, I remember perfectly when at Oxford he took distinctly the opposite ground. There is a strong beer vote at Oxford; what with the licensed victuallers, the inns, the ostlers and so forth, they poll a large vote. Well, I remember he wrote to a man named Bacur there, a tailor, a noisy fellow with some political influence with whom Harcourt pretended to be on terms of the closest intimacy, he wrote him a letter saying something about 'how hard it would be if a man couldn't during a quiet country walk round Oxford or the suburbs of London get his glass of beer'—some stuff of that kind. . . . It is a curious instance of how sometimes a very clever man can make mistakes. This teetotal freak of his lost him more than the election. Anybody who knew anything about it knew that there was nothing whatever in this Local Option cry. We knew, I knew, that the Prohibitionists did all the talking and never voted, while beer did all the voting and didn't talk."

I. "Harcourt has come out very strong on this Ritualism question."

He. "Yes, he has. No doubt he thinks—and I believe he is right—that there is a real and strong feeling against it. Not, mind you, as I have already said, that there is anything doctrinal in it; there is no 'No Popery' cry at stake, as the *New York Nation* thinks; it is purely a feeling that the clergy have no business to draw their stipends from the State and yet foist their nonsense upon the people."

This Ritualism question roused him to even more energetic talk. He continued:—

He. "I cannot cease to wonder—I cannot wonder

enough, at people in this meridian light of science or criticism going back to those preposterous beliefs—actually believing that a priest, a priest who is not even empowered by his ordination service—that a priest can by mumbling a few words turn a piece of bread into God—for it comes to that—into God, who is said to fill Eternity and be always everywhere present. They worship this piece of bread, believing it to be God. Why worship it any more than the circumambient air?"

July 28, 1898.

Just back from the Professor—the heat too much for him to-day.

We searched together to-day the *Annual Register*¹ in vain for a report of a debate inaugurated by Peel in the 'forties on a railway bill, and he joined in my anathemas on the style in which that work is indexed. He thought it on the whole rather a poor affair "without even the merit—or rather requisite—of impartiality: much of it reads like a leading article" was his comment.

"It is of no use consulting Parker's *Life* [of Peel]," I said, "for that only comes down to 1827."

That set him talking, as I surmised, and I sat down on the sofa to listen—though it was very nearly luncheon time and I was desperately hungry.

"Oh, that book," he said, laying his volume of the *Register* in his lap; "that book of Parker's has a most curious history. It has stuck fast at the first volume. Parker seems to have been seized with a sort of literary paralysis. To commence with, it took him some three years to write, though he had every source of information. An expert could have done it in six months. I venture to say you and I could have polished it off in three. He is a curious creature, Parker, nervous and hesitating. All he had to do was to string Peel's letters together with a readable explanation and comment. There is virtually no composition to be undertaken.

"Peel's literary executors were, I think, Stanhope

¹ The Grange did not possess *Hansard*.

and Cardwell. I had something to do with it, but I came away. Stanhope, though once a Peelite, contracted Tory tendencies and fought shy of the business. Cardwell got creeping palsy. I besought them to get Cardwell to make some arrangement before he died. But they didn't. Then I think Hardinge and Peel's son (Sir Robert, the Speaker, now Viscount) took it up. Hardinge and I dined with Peel one day to settle matters. Hardinge had Tory proclivities too, and looked rather askance at me of course. But a curious thing happened at dinner. We were talking about the Academy pictures, and I said that I saw none that particularly interested me, unless perhaps it was one representing fox-hunting, and that rather for the sport than the painting. 'Are yeu a fox-hunter?' said Hardinge. I said yes, I was very fond of fox-hunting. At that his face lighted up and his whele manner changed—as if nothing was to be feared of a Radical if he were a fox-hunter!"—and he bent over in his chair and looked at me with a quizzical sort of smile.

"Well, the arrangement was that we were to get some man to write the Life—it was my suggestion, and the man was to be Walrond, who had written a capital Life of Lord Elgin. Walrond was then engaged on a Life of Stanley; but he undertook to do Peel when Stanley was finished. But Walrond died. So another man had to be found, and Parker was chosen—with what results you know. Parker's first volume was very well done, very; but he has stuck fast and nothing will make him move. I have written to Peel over and over again. I suggested that his son should do it. He wrote the life of his grandfather for *that* series [pointing to the *Dictionary of National Biography* on the mantel-piece before him], and he did it very well—not the work of a genius, you know, but very well. I proposed that he should come out here and talk it over with me. But I suppose they can't very well change now that they have appointed Parker. I don't know what the delay is."

"There was nothing in that man"—meaning Glad-

stone—was the next articulate sentence that I heard. "Look at Tellemache's *Talks* [with Gladstone], there is not a striking sentence in the book. I never once remember having heard him say a striking or brilliant thing. He talked well, of course, *ça va sans dire*, but if anyone else said the same thing at a dinner-table you would not remember it till you got home. He used to say odd things now and again, but nothing strikingly original or deep."

I. "What do you mean by 'odd' things?"

He. "Oh, he had some curious, out-of-way theories . . . about Homer for instance."

I. "Ah, yes! I see. I think you used to say he found 'inares' nests' in mythology and cosmogony"—his answer to which I could not catch.

"I was on Gladstone's committee at his Oxford election once," he went on presently. "We were trying to prove to him that it was necessary that he should represent two interests, the out-and-out Liberals, who looked to him for a progressive policy; and the High Church party who had been desperately put out by Palmerston's wholesale appointments of evangelicals to bishoprics, and who looked to him for some appointments mere suited to themselves. I put the case before him, and of course, as usual, he at once argued me down, tried to show that it was all nonsense, and so on—his usual way; then he turned round and asked, 'Whom do you want made a bishop?' I said that I was the very last person to ask and the very least desirous of suggesting a name. By the way, he did make Thomson Archbishop of York—Thomson was fairly High Church."

I asked him about Palmerston's appointments.

"Shaftesbury was the recognized leader of the Low Church party," he went on; "and Palmerston saw that there were votes to be got there, so he made evangelical bishops by shoals and the *Rock*—no, the *Record* was their organ then—the *Record* called him a 'man of God'—or if it didn't, it was on the point of doing so—Palmerston who was one of the looest of dogs! Why, he was accused of *crim. con.* when he was

past seventy.¹ He was one of the loosest of dogs. He took C— into his Cabinet, knowing that C— had debauched two young Irish ladies. He thought the thing had blown over, but it hadn't."

September 10, 1898.

Have several *bons mots* of the Professor's to insert, the fruit of quite recent conversations:—

"Of a surety the Church of England cannot at all events be convicted of narrowness; she embraces people who have given up all belief in the existence of a God; and she embraces people who worship a wafer. At least two of the former I have personally known—one endowed a church for political purposes."

"Did you find anything of interest in the *Quarterly* [for July '98]?" I asked him yesterday.

"Oh, yes," he answered at once; and added, "The *Quarterlies* alone of all our magazines still give us a sense of repose in their articles."

He has been re-reading *Macaulay's History* lately. "Really," he ejaculated the other day, "his pen runs away with him. His language descends to the language of an auctioneer."

And again:—"Really, you don't know how far to trust him amid his heaps of accumulated hyperboles."

We were talking of modern novels.

"To me," he said earnestly, "it seems to be a serious question how far this tidal wave of pig-wash is going to affect men and women. They are surfeited with this trashy fiction and do not give their minds to the vital and important questions of the day."

"Trash"—"chopped straw"—"saw-dust"—"pig-wash" are his ejaculations when laying down a modern novel after vain attempts to read it through. But Scott he never tires of. George Eliot he thinks a mere second-rate Jane Austen padded with pseudo-philosophical language.

¹ Lady Dorothy Nevill says this was a mere rumour. See her *Under Five Religions*, p. 79. London, Methuen, 1911.

October 8, 1898.

The Professor has been talking a little again. To-day it was about Liddell, Dean of Christ Church College, Oxford, compiler of the Greek Lexicon. He said that Liddell had once been regarded as a possible leader in the "Oxford Movement"—on the *liberal* side, i.e., as opposed to Pusey; but that, perhaps because "his serene mind" hated controversy, and because he saw that devotion to theology in those days meant controversy, he "turned aside" and plunged into his dictionary. Talking to me he spoke more freely and openly.

He said that, in his private opinion, Liddell found himself going farther in the liberal, in the rationalistic, direction than he himself at first suspected was possible, farther than those who looked to him for guidance would be likely to follow; found himself, in fact, hastening on a path that led not to a controversy merely but to a "precipice." He compared him with Jowett in this respect. "I can't understand Jowett," said the Professor; "we all suspected he wandered pretty far from orthodoxy, and his letters show that he wandered with a vengeance; yet he made himself comfortable in the Church, put on his surplice daily or weekly and chanted Psalms and recited Lessons. Yet that man believed that the sole authority for all the New Testament traditions was a single anonymous manuscript dating from the second century. The other [Liddell] couldn't have done that."

"I have half a mind," he went on, "to write something one of these days on how criticism of the New Testament should commence. Everybody begins on the wrong side, with the Gospels, namely. What are these? Anonymous, unauthenticated documents of an uncertain, probably of a late, date. There are only two authentic contemporaneous authorities for the life of Christ—Tacitus and Paul. We should clear our minds of everything in the Gospels and begin our criticism with the Pauline Epistles."

Speaking of the rector of his church who talked to

him of people being "led by the Holy Ghost," his half-audible ejaculation was "a Byzantine fiction."

A correspondent writing on the subject of his article on "The Origin of Morality,"¹ argued that "moral instinct," the phrase used in the title of the book on which the article was based,² was inappropriate, and that "divinely-implanted germ" should be substituted.

"I don't see much difference, do you?" said the Professor; and continued: "I too can admit the divine origin of all things"—but then he suddenly pulled himself up mentally, as it were, and hurriedly and indistinctly added something to this effect: "At least what do we know? I don't know whether the universe has a soul." The last phrase was really all I distinctly caught.

To-day he was once again on the relationships between Church and State.

"I see someone has been saying that the Church should not be amenable to Parliamentary legislation," he said, "but the Church is paid by the State, and the payment comes out of my pocket. If a man likes to worship a wafer it is nothing to me: but it is something to me if I am compelled to pay him for establishing and propagating that creed."

"Disestablishment must come some day, sir; don't you think so?" I asked.

"Of course it will."

"And don't you think the clergy are unwittingly hurrying that date?"

"Yes. There is a little thing that the clergy are very much afraid of which everybody doesn't see. Of course disestablishment will deprive them of their stipends, it will do away with tithes; that is a serious enough matter. But there are certain things of which they will not be deprived; endowments, for example,

¹ *North American Review*, October 1898.

² *The Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct*, by Alex. Sutherland, M.A. London, Longmans, 1898, 2 vols.

and their churches, perhaps their rectories and vicarages, and certainly their glebes. Nevertheless, they will not be allowed to administer these properties as they please; Parliament will bring them under a constitution . . ."

"Will impose conditions," I interposed.

"Will impose conditions, and among the conditions will be that the laity shall have a voice in the administration. And if there is anything the clergy abhor it is the interference of the laity. But the laity will insist upon having a say in all matters—even the ritualistic laity will do that; and of this the clergy are terribly afraid. Again, as has been proved upon this continent, where State and Church are disunited, the laity will be adverse to change. Democracy fights shy of extremes. It will put an end to high ritualism. The married clergy are most afraid and go softly; it is the young curates, the young graduates, who go in for high ritual."

Oct. 17, 1889.
4.36 p.m.

Just home from work. Lunched at The Grange. Their luncheons do not suit me.—And no wonder. The Professor helps himself to rice-blanc-mango or "punkin' pie"—the latter is one of his pet dishes; they grow pumpkins on purpose for him. This he washes down with a cup of tea: and his luncheon is over—time, about seven minutes. I make as much haste as a very good appetite can, and always by eight minutes to two at the very most we are back at our respective desks.

—No; I can't write to-day.

Later I try.

Yesterday the Professor was talking about the antagonism between the Whites and the Blacks upon this continent. Incidentally he asked for Froude's *Oceana*.

"Froude!" he said, as he carried the volume across the library to his arm-chair before the fire, "it's diffi-

cult to say who takes the palm for unreliability, Frodo or Macaulay. Macaulay is always hyperholic and exaggerative; but Frodo . . ."

To-day he received a letter from a reader of the second edition of his *Guesses at the Riddle of Existence*. Something (I do not think it was contained in this letter—which, by the way, was from Minot Savago) led him to speak of "the evolution of God." And he began to talk.

His usual attitude when talking is to lean back in his great red arm-chair before a glowing coal fire, put his two elbows on the arms, fold his hands, gently twiddle his bony thumbs, cross his thin legs and gently move up and down his left foot, encased in a flexible black leather shoe.

"Evolution," he said, speaking very slowly and emphatically, "evolution is a purely *physical* process. To evolve God, we must go back to the primeval atoms. Out of physics you can get only physics."

"But," I interjected, "there are metaphysicians who think that *φύσις* grades into *ὑψηλὴ φύσις*."

"Well the physicists and the metaphysicians may talk as they like. The evolution of God is exactly the same as the evolution of a worm into a man."

October 23, 1898.

"I knew both the Stephens—FitzJames and Leslie," said the Professor to me yesterday, quite suddenly, in fact in the middle of reading quietly to himself, in his arm-chair, the second revise of his chapter on James II.—but I had, about half an hour previously, put by his elbow Leslie Stephen's two volumes of *Studies of a Biographer*, thinking they would interest him; "I know both the Stephens. They were both *hard* men, Leslie less hard, more genial than FitzJames. They were both critics. Neither of them set out to construct anything, to prove anything, to establish anything. They were always criticising what other people did."

Dr Minot Savage wrote him a long letter the other day which led him to talk about Unitarians. "The modern Unitarians differ from the old," he remarked. "The old rejected only the divinity of Christ but accepted everything else—miracles and all; the new are simply deists accepting the Christian system of ethics."

More talks with the Professor lately.

He was buying a new horse yesterday. After leaving the library to go and see it, he remarked on his return, "Trying a new horse is very like a honeymoon; you don't know how the marriage is going to turn out!"

Apparently he received a letter the other day from someone who asked him the secret of the antagonism between him and Disraeli. He did not show me the letter, but he talked on that topic pretty freely and openly—giving me the impression that he would like to leave with me the facts of the case as he interpreted them.

"I only met Disraeli once," he said. "Dizzy attacked me more than once in the House." He made me copy out pages 56 and 57 in Cairnes's *Political and Economical Studies*, in which he was laudatorily referred to as the advocate of retrenchment of the Empire, and then went on: "My letters had brought me very prominently forward, and when my policy was so signally endorsed by the cession of the Ionian Isles to Greece it was almost like a direct blow to Disraeli, who had strenuously taken the other side. I got the better of him, and he never forgot that sort of thing."

"We took opposite sides on the land question too, and again in the objects and results of the Oxford Commission—there too I got the better of him. Dizzy never forgot such things, and even some time afterwards, in that novel of his, which was it?"

"*Lothair*?" I asked.

"Yes, *Lothair*, he called me a 'social sycophant.' I hope I am not a 'social sycophant'! There was not a particle of foundation for that. The Duke of Newcastle and I were great friends, intimate friends when I was in London. He took me up when I was in London.

Perhaps he thought I was intending to enter public life. But that I didn't. I liked being with him, and it was pleasant to meet leaders in politics and society, and statesmen. But our friendship was open and intimate. I was often useful to him, too, in a way, my historical information and that sort of thing. The only difference we ever had was my persistent refusal to accept his many invitations to go to Clumber with him—London was pleasant and I enjoyed my Club life. That is the whole history of the affair." He spoke, poor old gentleman, as if the topic were painful to him, and walked about the room, faced me and looked me full in the eyes sometimes with shy movements both of features and of hands. Evidently he was perturbed. What his answer to the letter was I do not know.

The *Lothair* episode perhaps I ought, for a younger generation, to explain here.

"Disraeli," says Goldwin Smith in his *Reminiscences*, "pursued me across the Atlantic and tried to brand me, under a perfectly transparent pseudonym, if 'Oxford Professor' could be called a pseudonym at all, as a 'social sycophant.'" The allusion is to the following passage in *Lothair*, which was published in 1870, two years after the Professor left England:—

"The Oxford Professor, who was the guest of the American Colonel, was quite a young man, of advanced opinions on all subjects, religious, social and political. He was clever, extremely well-informed, so far as books can make a man knowing, but unable to profit even by that limited experience of life from a restless vanity and overflowing conceit, which prevented him from ever observing or thinking of anything but himself. He was gifted with a great command of words, which took the form of endless exposition, varied by sarcasm and passages of ornate jargon. He was the last person one would have expected to recognize in an Oxford professor but we live in an age of transition.

"A Parisian man of science, who had passed his life in alternately fighting at harricades and discovering

planets, had given Colonel Campian, who had lived much in the French capital, a letter of introduction to the Professor, whose invectives against the principles of English society were hailed by foreigners as representative of the sentiments of venerable Oxford. The Professor, who was not satisfied with his home career, and, like many men of his order of mind, had dreams of wild vanity which the New World, they think, can alone realize, was very glad to make the Colonel's acquaintance, which might facilitate his future movements. So he had lionized the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University; and had availed himself of plenteous opportunities for exhibiting to them his celebrated powers of exposition, his talent for sarcasm, which he deemed peerless, and several highly-finished picturesque passages, which were introduced with extemporary art.

"The Professor was much surprised when he saw Lothair enter the saloon at the hotel. He was the last person in Oxford whom he expected to encounter. Like sedentary men of extreme opinions, he was a social parasite, and instead of indulging in his usual invectives against peers and princes, finding himself unexpectedly about to dine with one of that class, he was content to dazzle and amuse him." (Chapter xxiv.)

"His allusion to the 'Oxford Professor' who was going to the United States," continues Goldwin Smith,¹ "was as transparent as if he had used my name. Had I been in England, where my character was known, I should have let the attack pass; but I was in a strange country where, made by a man of note, the attack was likely to tell. I therefore gave Disraeli the lie, and neither he nor any of his organs ever ventured to repeat the calumny." He "gave the lie" by means of the following letter, which was sent to the *London Times* :—

"In your *Lothair* you introduce an Oxford Professor who is about to emigrate to America, and you

¹ In his *Reminiscences*.

describe him as a social parasite. You well know that if you had ventured openly to accuse me of any social hascness you would have had to answer for your words; hut when, sheltering yourself under the literary forms of a work of fiction, you seek to traduce with impunity the social character of a political opponent, your expressions can touch no man's honour—they are the stingless insults of a coward."

November 1, 1898.

I put Leslie Stephen's two volumes of *Studies of a Biographer* before the Professor on Saturday for Sunday reading. "I have read Stephen," he said on Monday morning; "there isn't one single definite assertion on any subject; he is purely critical. He is right about Jowett."

"Jowett's influence seems to have puzzled him," I ventured; "Leslie Stephen is surprised that a man whom no one could look up to as an intellectual or religious guide should have wielded such influence."

He. "Jowett's influence was purely social and collegiate. Not only did Jowett avoid accepting any tenet, he seemed to deprecate anybody else accepting any tenet."

I. "Did Jowett talk seriously," I asked, "or did he indulge in banter, did he hide his real opinions behind a mask?"

He. "Oh, no. He talked seriously enough. If he resorted to banter it was perhaps the result of his shyness. But what surprises me about Jowett is that a man like that should daily put on a surplice, conduct the English Church service, preach, and yet believe so little, so very little, of Christianity. Leslie Stephen," he went on, "is a sceptic. You noticed that?"

I. "Yes, I think perhaps the four words, 'Why not drop it?' at the end of his remarks on Jowett's exposition of the Atonement form the one definite utterance in his two volumes."

He. "Yes, perhaps they are."

He was lost in amazement at the Archbishop of

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Canterbury's (Dr Temple) stand on the Ritual question as evinced in his charges to his clergy. (Vide *Times of Circ.* October 8, 1898.)

I asked him if he thought the Archbishop sincere.

"Well, it is a serious thing to think otherwise; but that a man who once contributed to *Essays and Reviews*, and who at all events, even if he did not go as far as his fellow-contributors, at least associated himself with that school; a man of intellect, active if not profound, a man who thinks, and who has watched—as he must have done—the course of inquiry—that this man should now sincerely side with and uphold the High Church party, the party that believes in the 'Real Presence,' that worships a wafer—this to me is scarcely credible."

Somehow the conversation drifted to Carlyle. "Carlyle," said the Professor, "was a universal cynic; he criticized everything and everybody, he criticized a person for taking up a certain position, he criticized him for changing it."

He (the Professor) got another letter to-day animadverting upon his *Guesses*. Holding it before him (I had not seen it) he pounced on the word "inscrutable" which, apparently, his correspondent had made use of. "What difference is there," he asked me, "between 'inscrutable' and 'unknowable'?" Then he went on—" 'Infinite' is a purely negative term signifying merely 'not finite.' How can we assert the existence of, or ascertain the attributes of, the Infinite?"

Presently he drifted on to American politics. "What impresses me most," he said, "is their want of leaders. They have no leaders, they have only politicians. If they go in for Imperialism, their Imperialism will be the Imperialism of Kentucky. There's that man M Kinloy going about the country talking inflated nonsense about 'the currents of destiny flowing through the hearts of his countrymen.' The man is a rogue. They say he is amiable and has hosts of friends. Many a rogue is amiable and has hosts of friends. He is a rogue."

'What of Cleveland as a leader?' I asked.

He. "Ah! he is an ex-president, and according to an absurd tradition he is shelved."

I. "Cannot he stand again for the Presidency?"

He. "No; Washington would not accept a third term and they think they are bound by Washington's precedent. Whereas the reason of Washington's refusal is simple enough: he was growing old, the cares of office had told on him, and he wanted to be quiet and do nothing."

I. "Then there is no such inadmissibility in the Constitution?"

He. "Not a bit of it."

Two things, apparently, the Professor cannot help doing, and he does both more and more the older he grows: flog dead horses and gird at dead antagonists. He is writing an article for *Self-culture* on "The Seamy Side of Empire" (the title is sufficiently significant), and in it poor dead-and-buried—and probably forgotten—Governor Eyre, and poor sick John Ruskin, who supported him, come in for more vilification. In fact the whole article is highly characteristic of the dear old Professor's dogged insistence on theories for which he fought hard in his famous days. The gist of it is simply that Empire had a bad effect on English character, Empire will have a bad effect on American character—*ergo*, America had better not try its hand at Empire!

Nov. 8, 1898.

"What is 'Ritualism'?" repeated the Professor half to himself yesterday as he picked up the current *Contemporary*: "Ritualism is a return to the religious superstitions of the Middle Ages, due to disbelief in the creed of the Church on the part of the man; the consequent falling of the Church into the hands of women and effoninate-minded men, and social flunkeyism."

My Chief said a noteworthy thing to me yesterday and said it impressively. Now and then, very rarely, he speaks, even when alone with me in his quiet library,

shut off by an ante-library and a passage from the rest of the house, very impressively: he speaks slowly, deliberately, and in a low tone; he either rises from his chair and looks me in the face, or he still remains huddled in his arm-chair before the fire, his head slightly stooping, his thin legs crossed, one foot gently moving up and down. And when he speaks thus impressively, he often holds out his left hand with the fingers extended and emphasizes his words slowly and periodically by striking it with the other.

This was his attitude when, putting down a curious and "very liberal"—so he called it—book entitled *Opposites of the Universe*, he said: "After all, the *crux* of the whole thing is this: Do they or do they not believe in the Book of Genesis? If they do, science is there to refute them. If they do not, if they call it a mere Allegory, then the Fall is an Allegory; if the Fall is an Allegory the Redemption is an Allegory, the Incarnation is an Allegory. I do not see any possible way of getting over that chain of reasoning."

Nov. 16, 1898.

A little "Browning Club" here is going to read *Strafford* at its next meeting, and the Professor has been asked to give a short "talk" on the life and times of the hero of that play. I had to get from the library for him a copy of the work. Yesterday he unburdened himself about it in a single sentence.

"This *Strafford*," he said suddenly, "is trash. Its historic note is faulty; its metre is detestable. Here are pages and pages ending in a dull monosyllabic thud"—and he read aloud pp. 236 and 237¹ emphasizing terrifically the lineal terminal monosyllabic thud:—

"*Lady Car.*—For life on earth I am your own, dear
friend! [goes out.]
Went.—Heartless! but all are heartless here. Go now,
 Forsake the People!—I did not forsake
 The People: they shall know it—when the *King*

¹ Robert Browning's *Complete Works*, published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, 1864. *Sordello and Other Poems.*

Will trust me!—who trusts all besides at *once*,
 While I have not spoke Vano and Savile *fair*,
 And am not trusted: have but saved the *Throne*;
 Have not picked up the Queen's glove prettily,
 And am not trusted. But he'll see me *now*.
 Weston is dead: the Queen's half English *now*,
 More English: one decisive word will *brush*
 These insects from . . . the step I know so *well*!
 The King! But now, to tell him . . . no—to *ask*
 What's in me he distrusts: or, best begin
 By proving that this frightful Scots fair
 Is just what I foretold. So much to *say*,
 And the flesh fails, now! and the time is *come*,
 And one false step no way to be repaired!
 You were avenged, Pym, could you look
 on me! [Pym enters.]

Went.—I little thought of you just then.

Pym.— No? I

Think always of you, Wentworth.

Went.— The old voice!

I wait the King, Sir.

Pym.— True—you look so *pale*!

A Council sits within; when that breaks
up. Etc., etc., etc.

November 29, 1898.

I think I can put down *verbatim* another little talk with the Professor to-day. Work was over for the morning and I was pulling on my gloves preparatory to leaving for luncheon. Suddenly, *à propos* of nothing, he commenced:—

He. "I see that man . . . that *Outlook* man . . ."

I. "Lyman Abbott? Yes, I see that he has resigned."

He. "Lyman Abbott, yes. I suspect he found himself in a blind alley. He made a mistake which his predecessor avoided. Henry Ward Beecher never disclosed his philosophy. He had the knack of preaching ethical sermons with a religious tinge to them which had all the appearance of being backed by a

philosophy; but he never brought that philosophy out of the cupboard. Lyman Abbott has."

January 8, 1890.

A pleasant evening at the Round Table Club last night.

The Professor opened a conversation on "The Decline of Poetry." He began by saying that he ought perhaps rather to say "The Eclipse of Poetry." He asked what poets we had now. He remembered John Bright having read aloud to him—John Bright was one of the most beautiful readers of poetry he had ever heard—several pages of Lewis Morris's *Epic of Hades*. But what chiefly attracted John Bright was sonorous verse. He ventured to think there was not much else than sonorous verse in *The Epic of Hades*. Lewis Morris, he went on, was not surely a great poet. Had we really a great poet now? Was not poetry eclipsed? William Watson was a Tennysonunculus. Edwin Arnold had a facility for writing luscious verse, nothing more. *The Light of Asia* "took" because the character was new; *The Light of the World* did not take because the character was old.

Browning, he thought, wrote obscure essays in half verse, and in pages upon pages of his poetry the lines ended in monosyllabic thud. You could not call Matthew Arnold a great poet. Tennyson was a poet certainly, but even he was a mere reflection of his age. His poetry was utterly devoid of action. Its note was languor, which was the note of his age. The fine arts seem to come in zones. After the Pheidias zone in Greece, sculpture declined. After the Beethoven and Mozart zone in Germany, music declined. England had a poetical zone at the time of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Byron, Keats; but now poetry had declined. What was the reason of the decline? Had science eclipsed poetry? Darwin admitted he had lost the taste for poetry.

Very few of his hearers agreed with him, and the conversation soon became very desultory, and after a

short time the members gathered in little groups—my group stoutly maintaining the claims of Kipling as a poet.

February 3, 1899.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Toronto World* of Wednesday:—

CRITICISM OF GOLDWIN SMITH

The *Saturday Review* Gives a Dig at the Professor Who Lives at "THE GRANGE."

London Saturday Review:—Lord Beaconsfield described Mr Goldwin Smith in *Lothair* as "the Professor who was not satisfied with his homo career, and like many men of his order of mind had dreams of wild vanity, which the New World, they think, can alone realize." Well, Mr Goldwin Smith has certainly not realized his dream of uniting Canada with the United States; and now he writes from Toronto to tell us that the party system has been weighed and found wanting, and must inevitably disappear. For a professor of history this is a very superficial judgment, and discovers an entire forgetfulness of the eighteenth century. For forty years, from the suppression of the last Jacobite rising in 1745 to Mr Pitt's general election in 1784, there was no such thing as party principle. It was merely a question of whether the Grenville Whigs or the Rockingham Whigs were to hold office, and what was to be done for the Duke of Bedford's friends or what would satisfy His Grace of Newcastle. But our vigorous party system survived this interlude of faction, just as it will survive the present period of confusion and weakness through which the Liberal party is passing.

It aroused the Professor's keenest resentment. He debated a long time with himself and with me what steps he should take to answer it—whether he should write to the *Saturday*, whether he should write to the

Times, his letter in which on the Liberal Leadership was the peg upon which the *Saturday* hung its remarks, or what he should do. I suggested stating his case in his *Reminiscences* and passing it over at present in silence. But evidently it cut him to the quick, and he was bound to express himself at once. At last he made up his mind to use the [*Toronto*] *Mail* as his channel. He drove down to the office and saw one of the editors, and obtained permission to insert a paragraph in the form of an interview. After all sorts of corrections and re-corrections this was what appeared in Thursday's *Mail*:—

“ Mr Goldwin Smith's notice was yesterday called to a paragraph in a contemporary alluding to an offensive account given by a London journal of his motives for settling on this side of the water, and he was asked, as other injurious accounts of the same matter had appeared before, whether he would object to giving the true account. His answer was:—

“ My settling on this side of the water has before been ascribed to discreditable motives. The real account is simply this:—I held the Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, the chair held before by Arnold, and since by Freeman and Stubbs, which was the summit of my limited ambition. I resigned it because family reasons obliged me to leave Oxford, requiring my presence at home. On my father's death, having independent means and no profession, I was rather at a loss for an object in life. I was offered a nomination to Parliament, and for a sure seat; but I knew that I had neither strength for the work nor any gifts that way. I had visited America, and had formed the interest in American history and politics which has since led to my writing a little history of the United States. My thoughts were turned that way when I fell in with Andrew D. White, now American Ambassador at Berlin, then president of the Cornell University, which was being founded under his own and other very noble auspices for the special benefit of poor students. White invited me to take part as a historical

lecturer in the enterprise. I consented, feeling that I should thus combine an object of practical interest with the fullest facilities for my American studies. Two very happy, and, I hope, not unfruitful, years I spent at Cornell, with which I maintain a more than friendly connection. Then I took up my abode with members of my family who had settled before me here, and presently I married and became permanently resident in Canada. I may say that while living here I have received offers, both political and academical, from the Old Country, which showed that I had still most kindly relations both with political and academical friends. This disposes of another set of reports. Since I have settled in Toronto I have allowed a series of these fictions to pass with the disdain due to those who cannot discuss public questions without assailing private character and feelings. I do not even know whether I ought to say what I am saying to you now. But I hope it will be taken less as an answer to my enemies than as a tribute to the opinion of my friends.'"

That is the Professor's account of his resignation of the Regius Professorship of History. What took him to Cornell he has explained. What took him to Canada and kept him there, he tells us quite simply, is that he had relatives here, that he married here, and that his wife and her friends (perhaps, too, her property) keep him here.

But his own ostensible reasons for settling in America he had given long before this. His first public explanation was probably in the *New York Tribune* in 1868, when he said:—

"I am going to devote myself to the study, and if after due study I feel equal to the task, to the composition of American history. With this view I shall probably take up my abode in the United States in the course of the summer."

And yet in spite of these explanations why Goldwin

¹ See the *London Times*, 11th February 1868, p. 7, col. 6.

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Smith left England and hurried himself in the Western Hemisphere, nobody really knows. Nor did he divulge his secret to anybody.

From what I know of his character and career, from what he has told me, and from what I have read about him, I think the reasons for his expatriation were many and complex.

I. With great self-abnegation he resigned the Regius Professorship of Modern History at his own University in order to be with his afflicted father. This he himself told me. He also told it to his friend, Charles Eliot Norton, in a letter, dated 23rd February 1867, which I am permitted to use. He writes thus:—

“MORTIMER, READING,
Feb. 23, 1867.

“MY DEAR NORTON,—I write this in a sad house. My father's malady, as was feared from the beginning, has affected his brain and he is now in a state of intermittent insanity at once most disturbing to the patient and most trying and embarrassing to his relations. I have taken up my abode here to see what can be done. The old servants behave admirably well, but of course they require superintendence, and my-mother-in-law¹ remains completely enfeebled by rheumatic gout. An endless prospect of misery!

“I am struck by the very narrow limits within which the science of Medicine is still confined. The disease is certainly physical, though it has at last affected the mind and, one should say, of a very marked character. Yet the physicians are utterly unable to give any account of it. They have seen similar, or nearly similar cases, and that is all they can say. Their remedies are applied in the dark, and, as I believe, have done mischief.

“Of course, this state of things at home suspends all hopes of coming to America. But you may be sure that, as soon as domestic duty permits, my thoughts

¹ He, of course, means his stepmother; it is a *lapsus calami*.

will be turned again in that direction. Among you I passed the happiest months of my life."

Indeed, Goldwin Smith often told me himself that his father needed supervision and control, and that he, the only surviving son, was the only person who had influence over him. He has told us in his *Reminiscences* also that, after his father's unfortunate death, being without occupation, and yet having independent means; being also, as he hints, a thoughtful man, that he had gone through, by a happy chance, what was asked by Andrew White to accept of the office of a judge. He accepted.

But the acceptance was definitely determined by other motives. Thus:—

II. In the year 1867 the unhappy circumstances of his father's death had been made public by periodicals which lay on the tables in every Club and in the house of every county family.

III. Lady St Helier,¹ an intimate friend, in her *Memories*, published in 1909, discusses Goldwin Smith's expatriation. "He left England," she writes, "because he found it unsympathetic, and it did not meet his particular views of life. . . . He still entertains his stern Republicanism and his objection to monarchical and hereditary institutions."²

Very early in his career did this antipathy between himself and his own country, and a sympathy between himself and his afterwards adopted country, reveal themselves. Even before he had seen the New World, he wrote to his friend, Charles Eliot Norton, in America thus—the letter, I think, is worth giving in full:—

" OXFORD,
May 24, 1864.

" MY DEAR SIR,—Accept my best thanks for your letter, which has given me, I assure you, very great pleasure.

¹ Widow of Lord St Helier, formerly Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate and Divorce Court.

² *Memories of Fifty Years*, by Lady St Helier (Mary Jeune). London, Edward Arnold, 1909, pp. 289, 290.

"I rejoice to hear from you that my pamphlet¹ is likely to do good in America. The appreciation of American institutions which you observe in it arises perhaps from my being an 'American citizen,' in sympathy, more decidedly than you suppose. I am as far as possible from desiring to see any violent revolution in this country. But, for my own part, I have fairly thought my way out of social and political Feudalism, and out of the State Church which is its religious complement; and my intellect and heart are entirely with those who are endeavouring to found a great community on the sounder as well as happier basis of social justice and free religious convictions. In my sentiments, at least in the definiteness of my sentiments, on these subjects I probably stand nearly alone among people of my own class. So that my writings, I fear, have little value as an index of English opinion. Most likely I shall be more in my element, in some respects, at Boston than I am at Oxford.

"However, as I said before, you have the mass of the intelligent working classes here upon your side; and if an attempt were made to use the power of England against you, they would I have no doubt do all that, without the franchise and without powerful leaders, they could do for a cause which they now clearly see to be their own.

"The religion of the country is also mainly on your side, though the clergy of the Establishment are of course by position hostile to a community which is the great representative of the Voluntary system.

"As to the upper classes, who are mainly against you, they are at this moment full of wealth, which is little shared by the mass of the people, and destitute of faith, owing to the disintegration of dogmatic systems and the pestilential decay of the State Church. These causes do not fail to produce their natural effects—sensualism and political cowardice, the latter aggra-

¹ Either *Does the Bible Sanction American Slavery?* (Oxford, Parker, 1863), or *A Letter to a Whig Member of the Southern Independence Association* (London, Macmillan, 1864): probably the latter.

vated by a latent feeling that the arrangements of society among us are not just, and that whatever public men may say in after-dinner speeches of the loyalty of the people, the indigent and unenfranchised masses regard the Constitution with apathy, and the more active-minded of them with sullen disaffection. The ruling spirit of the hour is embodied in Palmerston,¹ a sensualist, a religious and political infidel, the fit minister of a selfish and cynical reaction. The prevalence of all that is worst among us from scepticism to prize-fighting marks the mood which has given birth to this hurst of malignant exultation over the misfortunes of the American Republic. Perhaps the most repulsive feature of the whole is the alliance which has been formed between infidelity personified in Palmerston and the worst spirit of fanaticism personified in the Puseyites and the party of the *Record* for the joint purposes of political and ecclesiastical Reaction. Unless some great shock reawakens the better spirit of the nation we may before long have reason to wish that your lot, which is pointed at as so miserable, were ours.

"Gladstone's speech in favour of the extension of the suffrage has somewhat revived the Liberal party from the state of asphyxia into which it has been thrown by Palmerston. But the oligarchy is deeply rooted, even the middle classes having to a great extent joined the conspiracy to exclude the working classes from the franchise. I suspect the disintegration of the present system is likely to commence in the ecclesiastical rather than in the political sphere.

"One sentence in your letter was most welcome—that in which you told me that the news from Grant was on the whole thought encouraging. The telegrams produced the impression of a great disaster. I assure you that I did a very bad morning's work after reading the news yesterday.² My only comfort was my con-

¹ Who was at this time at the head of the Government.

² Lee and Longstreet, the Southern Generals, advanced rapidly early in this month (May); and the severe and indecisive battle near Chancellorsville in the "Wilderness" was fought on the 5th and 6th of the month.

fidence in Grant. The characters of history are not, any more than its scenes, repeated; and it would be absurd to expect the reappearance of the great Puritan chief¹ in the America of the present day. But this man seems to me of all that have come forward in the war to be the most like Cromwell in the qualities which command confidence, sustain hope amidst difficulties and misfortunes and lead on through all trials to victory. From Cromwell's ambition (if Cromwell was ambitious) he seems, happily for himself and his country, to be nobly free. Of his military merits of course I can form no judgment. But his character, so far as I can discern it at this distance, makes a great impression on me; and I feel that in him there is embodied at last the best spirit of your nation.

"I shall be glad to see you safe through the crisis of the Presidential Election.² The feeling of your friends here is, I think, universally in favour of Lincoln, both because he seems to them on the whole to have done his part well and because it would be a proof of constancy on the part of the 'fickle democracy' of America. His recent letter, explaining the principles of his conduct on the question of Slavery, appeared to all of us an admirable document. No State paper equal to it in sterling qualities has been produced on this side of the water for many a year.

"I hope to sail for *Boston* about the end of August. I shall not sail till then, among other reasons, because it is possible that in the meantime there may be a use for my pen. We are not so strong as we ought to be among the literary class or in the more powerful part of the Press. I think of coming in a sailing-vessel, in order that (when my sea-sickness is over) I may be among real sailors and really enjoy the sea. But this depends on my finding a good ship willing to take a cabin passenger, which I believe is not easy. Any information or advice you can give me will of course be

¹ Cromwell—whom he has elsewhere styled "The Great Puritan."

² The contest was between Lincoln and McClellan. Lincoln was re-elected.

most welcome, and I need hardly say that one of the greatest pleasures and advantages to which I shall look forward in my visit will be that of making acquaintance with you. As to the 'hurdensome expressions of grateful feeling,' I trust that by that time they will be effectually diverted to worthier objects by the return of your victorious army; a sight which I would give not a little to behold.—I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
 GOLDWIN SMITH.

"C. E. NORTON, Esquire."

And this is what he himself, after coming to America, told his American friends seated round the table at the breakfast given in his honour as a welcome by the citizens of New York in 1864:—

"Till I came here I was—not a revolutionist, for no man can more heartily abhor violent evolutions, but somewhat impatient of political evils, and anxious for vehement effort and for immediate change."

On his return to England from America, he writes to Norton again in the same strain:—

"The Jamaica question¹ has now reached its crisis," he says in 1867. "Probably we shall be huffed by the clumsiness and the technicalities of the law, and by the partisanship of Squirearchical Grand Juries. Even our Counsel are a little affected by the influence of 'Good Society' and we have some difficulty in keeping them up to the mark. . . . Most of our literary men are, like Dickens, under the influence of the 'Good Society' of London. *Punch*, which is written by the Dickens set, is full of Tory truculence and funkeyism. . . . Our aristocracy are going, if they can, to plant an offset of their own institutions on your Continent under the name of the Canadian Confederation, which our Government has been assidu-

¹ The trial of Governor Eyre for murder and cruelty in that Dependency.

ously promoting. I hope it is not unpatriotic to pray that the slip of the upas tree may not grow and that the Canadian Monarchy may share the fate of the Mexican Empire. If it flourishes, it will hrew you mischief."

Nine years after this, he expresses himself, if possible, with even more bitterness. Writing in 1876 to George William Curtis, he tells him:—

"The slave-owners and the French Empiro have been led, by the folly which always goes with crime, to rid the world of their presence. What if the third great power of political evil, the British aristocracy, were to do the same! The ultimate gain to the English people would be as great as that which has come to the French people in the guiso of military misfortune."

IV. Besides, it must be remembered that all his friends and contemporaries knew that from many quarters he was, for these his opinions, assailed with the most bitter of public contumely. The Lord Elcho of the day on the platform denounced him as an "advocate of Republicanism" whom it was "strange" to see holding a Professorship at Oxford.

The *Standard*, one of the leading Conservative newspapers of the day, speaking of his resignation of the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, writes in a leading article thus:—

"It is easy to imagine that a man of such extravagant opinions, and one of the most violent adherents of a faction whose first principles are antagonistic to everything that is associated with the name and traditions of Oxford, may have found the social atmosphere of an ancient, venerable, learned and Conservative University very uncongenial. It is not impossible that the guest and friend of General Butler may have found himself uncomfortable and out of place in the midst of a community of high-bred and cultivated gentlemen, among whom every variety of political opinion and sympathy meets with courteous tolerance,

but whom no political preferences can induce to forget the traditions of chivalry, or to regard with indifference brutality to prisoners, cruelty to non-combatants, and cowardly outrage to women. But whatever the causes of the Professor's retirement we cannot but regard it with satisfaction. Though learning and talent might qualify him for the office, bitter prejudices, and a spirit of class-hatred, to which even Mr Bright's antipathies are moderate and gentle, utterly unfit Mr Smith to be the teacher of the youth of the higher orders, especially in a subject in which, at every turn, his instruction must be perverted and distorted by the exaggeration of his opinions and the injustice of his temper. A letter which he has recently written to the editor of the *Beehive*¹ surpasses, in the bitterness of its vituperation and the malignity of its purpose, any ebullition of demagogic malevolence that has been called forth by the angry controversy to which it relates; and we think that few will read it without a feeling of thankfulness, that one who regards in such a temper, and can vilify with so little respect for truth, the greater part of the gentry of England and the whole of a powerful and honourable political connection, no longer fills a high and dignified office in one of our oldest and chiefest seats of learning."²

What Goldwin Smith's life at Oxford was, only his contemporaries could have told us. There is a paragraph, however, in a letter, dated 1869, written to his American friend, J. M. Forbes, which gives us a curious glimpse. It is this:—

"I acknowledge your magnanimous congratulations on the Boat Race and take off my hat to you in return. But I am rather at variance with my species on the subject. All this tends not only to the glorification of mere muscle (in the case of boating especially there is nothing else) but of aristocratic idleness, and all that is connected with it. Athleticism is becoming the bane

¹ Probably on Governor Eyre and Jamaica.

² *Standard*, 3rd Sept. 1866.

of our schools and universities—almost of the nation—and if you inoculate yourselves with it, you will have cause to rue the day.”

And the eminent Regius Professor himself supplies a commentary on the whole passage in the *Standard* in a letter written from his home at Mortimer, Reading, to Charles Eliot Norton on 26th July 1867:—

“This is a very rural spot, eight miles from the nearest town—further than I am now able to ride—a proof of my diminished strength, for a few years ago I could ride after fox-hounds all day without fatigue. It is a pleasant country and this house itself is pleasant, but the only society is that of a few squires, with whom I take care to keep on good terms, but with whom I have of course little in common, and who probably regard me in their hearts as a very subtle and noxious kind of poacher.”

And there was no doubt a covert allusion to the Professor in that sentence in Benjamin Disraeli's speech on the cession of the Ionian Isles in which he said, “Professors and rhetoricians find a system for every contingency, and a principle for every chance; but you are not going, I hope, to leave the destinies of the British Empire to prigs and pedants.”¹

V. Before his father's death Goldwin Smith was looking longingly across the Atlantic. As early as 1864, three years before his father's death, six years after his appointment to the Chair of Modern History at Oxford, he wrote to Charles Eliot Norton, on the eve of his first visit to America, thus:—

“The Cunard, which leaves Liverpool on the 20th August, will, I hope, bring me to Boston. I shall come with feelings very different from those of a mere tourist to a land which, since you have irrevocably broken your connexion with Slavery, I have learnt to regard almost as my own. For, with all loyalty

¹ See *Hansard* for 5th Feb. 1863, third series, vol. 169, p. 95.

to the land of my birth, the heart of a political student cannot fail to be, in some measure, with the nation which in spite of all the calamities which beset and all which (it is to be feared) still await it, bears, more than any other, in the hark of its fortunes, the political (and, as I believe, the religious) hopes of man. I am sure no American can have watched with more intense interest or deeper anxiety than I have the terrible crisis through which all that you and I most value is now passing."

And when he came back from this visit he writes to the same friend thus:—

"I often think of you. . . . My heart often turns to Shady Hill [Norton's house] and its inmates, and I long to be a guest again under that kind roof. And so, some of these days, I steadfastly hope to be. . . . I read the *Boston Advertiser* and the *Nation*, which some kind hand (is it yours?) sends me regularly; but I am glad to have your more private and authentic account of what is going on in my second country."

And in February of the same year (1867) he writes to the same correspondent:—

"What will come of our present political movement it is most difficult to see. I should not be surprised at a triumph of Plutocracy and Grosvenor Square which would make me an American citizen."

VI. The fact is that in his visit to the United States in 1864 (largely as the mouthpiece of those who so strenuously took the part of the North in the American Civil War) he was received on every hand with unlimited adulation. And this was but natural. He was an eminent Oxford Professor. He came representing eminent men. He came bringing an expression of the sympathy of these eminent men with the North. His culture, his refinement, his earnestness, his dignity of bearing, all no doubt shone out and deeply impressed all American citizens. No wonder they made much of him. No wonder also that this their adulation left

their impress upon one who, in his own country, in some quarters, perhaps in his own University, was looked upon rather askance. The Americans never forgot the services he had rendered them; and he on his part never forgot their kindly reception of him. Even when afterwards he had to chide his pet nation, his "second nation" as he calls it, as, at the time of the Spanish-American War and the Annexation of the Philippines, he considered himself called upon to do, he did it in a most fatherly way, and not often did Goldwin Smith chide in a fatherly way.

VII. By this time too (I am speaking of 1867 and 1868) his Liberal political colleagues were either dead or had lost their prestige. Peel, his idol, had fallen from power in 1846, and died in 1850. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herherth of Lea), Secretary of State for War in 1859, died in 1861; and in the same year died that other political friend both of Goldwin Smith and of Herbert, Sir James Graham. His close friend and confidant, the fifth Duke of Newcastle, Irish Secretary, Colonial Secretary, and Secretary for War, died in 1864. Cobden died in 1865.

VIII. Goldwin Smith's political opponent, Disraeli, was in the ascendant, having become Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1866, and Prime Minister in 1868 and again in 1874. (It was in 1868 that Goldwin Smith left England.) By the way, some people think that it was Disraeli's satire in *Lothair* that drove the Professor into exile. This is a mistake: *Lothair* did not appear until 1870.

IX. The "Imperialism" against which he had so strenuously fought was gaining ground, and the Colonies, the retention of which he so powerfully opposed, year by year were growing, both in importance and in influence. (The Dominion of Canada was consolidated in 1867.)

X. America opened a new field. There, the republican and democratic North had conquered. Perhaps the stern Republican thought that in that republican and democratic North there was a scope for his ambition.

And that he was ambitious, despite his own asseverations to the contrary, we must believe. The proofs of this are overwhelming. His politico-journalistic energy in England was intense: he wrote to this, that and the other paper; he spoke on platforms; the Dean of Winchester (the Rev. W. R. W. Stephens) says that "he came forward as a candidate for various chairs, both in Oxford and elsewhere."¹

XI. Lastly, and chiefly, from the innumerable conversations I had with my roved Chief during the eighteen years I was at his elbow, I gradually came to think that, although the great man never, himself, openly avowed such an ambition, yet in his inmost heart he really thought that he might, before his death, be acclaimed as the successful apostle of what he always called and never ceased to preach, the "reunion of the English-speaking peoples on this [that is, the American] continent." All his energies during all the best part of his life were directed towards that consummation; and innumerable—and most optimistic—were his references to such consummation in his letters to his American friends. Nay more: not only did Goldwin Smith look forward with hope to a realization of this dream during his lifetime, but

XII. From many not too-cryptic utterances I gathered that he hoped also to be the means of mollifying the somewhat harsh sentiments with which, during and after the War of Secession, the people of Great Britain and the people of the Northern States of America regarded each other; and so to be a harbinger of a "moral reunion" (the phrase is his own) greater even than that of the political coalescence of the two races already upon this northern continent. Every reader of Goldwin Smith's works will know how strenuously, yet tactfully, he spoke of England in American magazines, and spoke of America in English magazines.

Out of sympathy with England, then; in entire sympathy with North America; lauded by all North America; holding high hopes for the future of the North American continent; willing to devote his life

¹ *Life of E. A. Freeman*, vol. I. p. 219.

to such hopes; himself a University Professor, being offered a Professorship in a new North American University—the die was cast: he accepted. That is my solution of the enigma.

He himself tells us that he had relatives in Canada, and half hints that they were the attraction. But Canada is far from Cornell; and I did not myself see much evidence of his partiality to family ties, either during his lifetime or in his will.

Besides, there is another reason for the continued expatriation of Goldwin Smith.

XIII. After two or more years at Cornell he went to Canada. There, in 1873, he married Mrs Boulton, a widow with ample means and a comfortable mansion. In that mansion he settled and built himself an annexed study-library and wrote. He was offered the Mastership of University College, Oxford; people begged him to come back to England—they offered him uncontested Liberal constituencies if he would stand for Parliament; the Radical party, for a time heretofore of its leaders, sought him; the Liberal-Unionist party, wanting a strong Anti-Home Rule advocate, sought him. But Mrs Goldwin Smith's interests and predilections were perhaps hardly such as would enable her to adapt herself readily to the duties which would devolve upon the wife of a Head of an Oxford College or of a leader of a political party. Besides, all her relations, friends, and social and domestic ties were American or Canadian. Therefore Goldwin Smith declined. Indeed he told me that, although his wife had consented to accompany him to England, he felt that such a step would have been an "uprooting" of her whole life and interests. So he stayed in Canada and—wrote. Henceforward he tried to appease his ambition by the products of his pen.

In a manner, therefore, it may be said that the whole of Goldwin Smith's life was shaped by two great acts of self-abnegation: (i.) The resignation of the Oxford Professorship on account of his father's health; (ii.) The resignation of all opportunities of academical or political distinction at home on account of his wife's

social and domestic ties. That he sometimes looked back longingly towards England I am sure; more especially when it began to dawn upon him that the annexation of Canada to the United States was a thing becoming more and more remote as time went on, and when perhaps it began to dawn upon him also that a single pen fitfully contributing to ephemeral journals did not bring the two mighty nations which inhabit the opposing shores of the turbulent Atlantic very much nearer the one to the other. Yet never once did he allow a syllable of regret to leave his lips.

Often have I wondered what was passing in the great man's mind as he sat pensively at his desk, gazing out of the window on to his quiet lawn, a black skullcap on his head, his pen held idly in his hand. Did his memory go back to the sward of Oxford, and in his mind's eye did he see Magdalen's "cloistered and ivy-mantled quadrangle"?¹

To his lasting honour he it said he never turned aside from the work he had set himself to do, or allowed either criticism or contumely to cause him to relinquish the great ideals he had created.

Of the relationship between himself and Disraeli Goldwin Smith can rarely speak without an ill-concealed bitterness of tone. His explanation of the origin of that relationship is curious. He thinks it arose from, first, a difference on the question of the cession of the Ionian Isles; then a difference "on some land question"; but lastly and chiefly the Professor thought that "Dizzy," as he invariably calls him, suspected his acquaintance with the Peel papers and consequently his acquaintance with Disraeli's correspondence with Peel. This, he thinks, stung Disraeli into the famous characterization in *Lothair*.

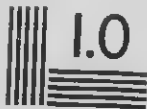
The Professor's explanation of Disraeli's hostility to the cession of the Ionian Isles to Greece is characteristic. Of course he is particularly fond of attaching to Disraeli the word "Semite." Well, he argues that the Semite is always "pro-Turk" and "anti-Greek."

¹ *Oxford and her Colleges*, by Goldwin Smith, p. 72.



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"The chief rival of your Jew," he says, "is your Greek; and I can't help thinking that Dizzy shared the antipathy."

To me, however, the whole subject is most wearisome. Yet the Professor again and again returns to it; and I rarely saw him under the influence of so strong yet so concealed a state of mental excitement as on the morning in which he heard that Parker's *Life of Peel* had been completed and published, and he read in the papers long references to and quotations from Disraeli's and Mrs Disraeli's letters to Peel. He walked up and down the room; he broached the topic the moment I entered the library; he spoke of it to every one who called—he seemed to look upon himself as vindicated, as avenged. I begin now to see his extreme impatience at the delay in bringing out these latter volumes. Undoubtedly "the stingless insults of a coward," as he once publicly characterized Disraeli's Lothairean depiction, sank deep and rankled long.

By the way, two of the latest of the Professor's *bons mots* are worth recording.

He read in the papers some averred utterance of some parson questioning the efficacy of missions. "That," said he, "is the most unlooked-for utterance since that of Balaam's ass."

"People talk," said he one day, "of the immense loss to literature caused by the absence of reports of Bolingbroke's speeches.¹ I think I would rather possess Wilkes's *Essay on Woman*, a parody on Pope's *Essay on Man*, with mock notes by Bishop Warburton the great admirer of Pope."

May 20, 1899.

Once again the Professor reiterated to me (yesterday) his determination to close his *Reminiscences* with

¹ "Pitt is reported to have said that he would rather have recovered one of those speeches [of Bolingbroke] than the best compositions of antiquity" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, i. 143). The *Dictionary of National Biography* gives full particulars of Wilkes's (? Thomas Potter's) *Essay on Woman*. There is a copy in the Dyce Library at the South Kensington Museum; it was also privately reprinted in quarto form in London in 1871. There were many imitations.

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his settling in Canada. "I dislike the country and its people," were his words; "I should be obliged to touch on matters which it would ho pain to me to recall." I tried to combat his decision, saying that numberless friends would ho sorely disappointed, and hinted that he might treat the episodes connected with his life here most judicially and calmly, and what ho said would form a sort of apologia. He seemed inclined to consider this view.

Sept. 20, 1900.

The Professor continues to pour out in the [Toronto] *Weekly Sun* two or three columns weekly diatribes on the Boer War and all connected with it—except the Boers themselves. But nobody replies to it or takes note of it. Age is telling upon him. He has not for many years said anything which he has not already said a dozen times; and his ingrained propensity to hold and persistently to advocate the unpopular side of any and every public question has become more ingrained still. I would ho would stick to matters literary or historical. His *History* sold well; the first edition is all hut exhausted. At the present moment ho is publishing a pamphlet on the Presidential election in the United States, taking the Bryanite, i.e., the anti-Imperialist, side! (Four years ago, after hearing Bryan lecture, he called him, in speaking of him to mo, a "clever mountebank.") He is also preparing an article for the *Contemporary Review* on the history and present aspect of religion. Tho day before yesterday he penned a letter on the British elections for the *Manchester Guardian*. He has also been upholding the Boers and vilifying the British Government in the *New York Nation* over the signature of "Equity."¹

I disagree with him so entirely on these subjects,

¹ The letters referred to, written by "Equity" in the *New York Nation*, will be found in Volume 71—

August 30, 1900, p. 169.

September 13, 1900, p. 210.

November 15, 1900, pp. 383-4.

December 6, 1900, p. 443.

or on most of them, that it is with difficulty I maintain a frigid silence. On matters in which we sympathize the talk between us is free and cordial.

The *Times* article on Lord Roberts' proclamation of the annexation of the Transvaal (4th September) must have been gall and wormwood to him. He will stick to it that the war was made for the political ambition of Mr Chamberlain and the pecuniary ambition of Mr Cecil Rhodes, and this he reiterates *ad nauseam*. He goes further, and declares that the *casus belli* was England's demand that the franchise should be bestowed upon "the Jews and gamblers of Johannesburg." And these things he continues to asseverate with bitterness and bias. He is not calm, judicial, statesmanlike in his advocacy; and he sometimes descends to personalities—the prevalence of which in politics in this country he deplures.

Yet the presentation of his facts is so subtle, his use of language so deft, his suggestions and allusions so delicate and indefinite, that it is difficult in the extreme to pin him down to categorical assertion and to refute it.

Yet withal he is sincere—or thinks that he is. A most momentous distinction, and one often lost sight of, not only by those who deceive themselves, but also by those who are deceived. He has forced himself truly to believe that Great Britain has in this Boer War committed *the* "folly" and *the* "iniquity" of the century. And he has forced himself equally truly to believe that she is continuing to act foolishly and iniquitously in her present dealings with China. For the recent outbreak in that Empire he deliberately traces to our "opium" and "Lorcha" wars. For forty years he has preached "anti-Imperialism" and to-day he sees every nation, including his particular pet, the United States, scouting that doctrine. The only single and minute instance to which he can point as a practical outcome of his teaching is the cession of the Ionian Isles, and those poor little Ionian Isles have been dragged in to point the moral till I, at least, am tired of hearing of them.

Of political influence the Professor has little. He is no orator. Indeed his speech has no more motive power than a pretty purling rill. The man lacks something. He lacks that personal effluence without which speech is but tinkling cymbal. His intellect has been developed at the expence of his heart. Even when he is bemoaning the lot of slaughtered Chinese, defeated Boers, or unenfranchised Hindus, you feel that it is the brain not the heart that is at work. The horrors and sufferings of war he paints admirably; but you feel that the colours have been mixed with the coldest and most calculating skill.

His writings are as ineffectual as his oratory. They glitter; they do not warm. They are not suffused with wholesome optimism, hopeful conviction. Conviction is apparent enough; but it is the conviction of the intellect not of the emotions. A page of Carlyle sends you away thrilled; a page of Goldwin Smith sends you away chilled.

He lives the life of a recluse, shut up in his library surrounded by books, seeing and conversing only with those who are in sympathy with him. Yet his ideas are arid and windy as the desert. Disraeli well called him the "wild man of the cloister," and I think he added, "going about the world maligning men and things."

He has outlived his day. His day was the day of the 'forties, 'fifties and 'sixties. He talks of Peel as of a contemporary—which of course he was. Continually does he harp upon the distinction between "colonies" and "dependencies," forgetting quite that colonial self-government is now as accepted a fact as is the abolition of the Corn Laws. In his day, and in his way, doubtless he did a great work. He deprecated aggressive war; he advocated the enfranchisement of the artisan; he saw the futility of binding to the Empire restless and obstreperous dependencies then falsely called colonies; he preached the brotherhood of man, the family of nations; he read history as a human narrative replete with human frailties. He fails to see that his lessons have been learnt by heart, and that

now far other and far graver lessons are to learn. In the reign of George III. he would have been a statesman. To-day he is a "Bystander," a hystander judging of the present with eyes fixed on the past—or on a too-distant future.

For in many things he is far in advance of his age. The brotherhood of man is a long way off, so is the "family of nations"—a particularly pet phrase of his. Disestablishment is hardly dawning. Extinction of war is far below the horizon. To advocate, even tentatively, such schemes as these, proves him, I think, scarcely a safe adviser in schemes less Utopian. He will not take the world as he finds it. "Why cannot men and nations be content with what they have?" is one of his printed and published queries. It is easy for an ex-Oxford Regius Professor living in *otium cum dignitate*, with income, house, wife, servants, horses and secretary, to be content with what he has. He has known what it is to struggle for fame; he does not know what it is to struggle for food. The one is a matter of intellect, the other is a matter of stomach, and, when wife and family are added, it is a matter of feeling also. He is immensely to be pitied. He breathes two atmospheres: one of adulation and service; the other of contumely and criticism. Neither is tonic: the one enervates; the other exasperates.

January 26, 1901.

(The Queen died on the 22nd.)

—Have had some very interesting little bits of talk with the Professor lately. I make a few notes on them while they are fresh in my memory.

—"Professor C—— came to see me yesterday," he remarked as I took my seat at my desk one morning soon after nine o'clock. "He told me he had been writing something controverting me and hoped I didn't mind. I assured him I shouldn't mind at all, but I thought I would take the opportunity of putting the matter quite plainly for once before the young gentleman. I said, 'Does not the whole matter rest upon

this, that I am asked to believe that the Being who fills Infinity and Eternity became an embryo in the womb of a Galilean maiden in order to redeem mankind? Is there a tittle of evidence for this? Science has proved that instead of there being a Fall of man there has been a gradual ascent of man. If there was no Fall, there could be no Redemption, and therefore no Incarnation."

I asked him how C—— had met the argument.

"Oh, he went off into something about historical evolution of interpretation"—or some words to that effect. "But," added the Professor, "I think he was impressed. At all events I gave him something to think about."

The courageous way which, at the age of seventy-seven, this bravo old searcher after pure truth regards these momentous questions evokes sincerest admiration. Of the actual Secret of Life, of the "Riddle of Existence," of life after death, I cannot get him to utter a single positive phrase. Sheer and mere Agnosticism he has more than once in his writings discounted; but actually what amount of gnosticism he retains, and the grounds for its retention, he seems unwilling to tell or to explain. If he speaks of "the Soul of the Universe"—and he does so speak, he adds, "if the Universe has a Soul." He thinks Jean Meslier has never been refuted, and he speaks very highly indeed of Jean Meslier's arguments. He thinks that if they were not the actual work of, or inspired by, Voltaire, they passed through Voltaire's alembic. (See the *New York Sun* for 1901.) He thinks very highly too of "Supernatural Religion"; which, he says, even if it was successfully answered as regards some unimportant details, is unanswerable as a whole. Now, Jean Meslier is, in his tendency, absolutely atheistical. This the Professor has categorically admitted to me.

He was talking to me about Dean Mansel two days ago, "a coarse wire-pulling Tory," he said; "I received not a few letters of thanks for my refutation of his

Bampton Lectures. John Stuart Mill said the same thing that I did, not having read my paper."

Ever since the death of Queen Victoria the Professor has very evidently been doing his best to conceal a large degree of irritation at what he calls the "unreasonable panegyric" with which the papers have been full about the deceased sovereign. "She was a most ordinary woman; she had no intellect. She disliked the society of intellectual men. That was why she liked Osborne and Balmoral. She was amongst her own people there. She was a good woman and an excellent mother. But, dear me, I hope these are not such rarities among English ladies! She was very wayward. No doubt she inherited this."

Numberless newspapers telegraphed to him asking for something from him about the late Queen—about the effect of her demise on the Constitution—about her influence on the nation—about what-not. To all he sent a polite refusal.

"I am glad," he said one day after dictating one of these refusals, "I am glad none of them have got on to my connection with the Prince!" Yet of the Prince—afterwards King Edward VII.—he always speaks very nicely, though he qualifies his praise.

He thinks an enormous change has come over the character of the people. He continually reverts to their love of excitement and sensation nowadays.

I remarked that he could look back many years to make his comparisons. "I can look back fifty-eight years," was his reply; "at ten I was able to look about me intelligently."

July 14, 1902.

This "flag-worship," as he calls it, amuses him immensely. Somebody sent him a clipping from the *Boston Post* containing an account of the presentation of a medal to a Boston policeman for arresting a raggaman for desecrating the American flag by wrapping

up junk in it. At once he made it a peg for a "By-stander" paragraph in the *Sun*. Nor did he quite like my belittling of this hysterical exaggeration of the sentiment as a Bostonian fad, originating in the homo of "Christian Science" and other fancies, believing, as I know he does, that "flag-worship" is coeval and coextensive with "Jingoism," as he calls it. (By the way, he said to-day and put down in black and white, that football—which he considers the most brutal of sports—"came in with 'Jingoism.'")

It is easy to see the source of the Professor's derision of "flag-worship." All his life he has been belittling patriotism (to any one country) and loyalty (to any one monarch), and has been preaching devotion to "humanity." Undue reverence for the symbol of a specific patriotism and loyalty of course he cannot away with. "Loyalty," he is careful to remind his readers, is derived from *loi*.

We talked about the American Civil War to-day, and once again I asked him if he did not think that the consensus of civilized opinion on the slave question would not gradually have ousted slavery from the South without bloodshed—for it was solely because that war put an end to Southern slavery that he advocated so strenuously the cause of the North (at least so he avers—those who know his bias will perhaps gauge the influence of Northern democracy upon his stand). He hesitated before he answered, but then said, "No; you see all the work was done by the slaves. Besides, there was always the fear that the South would extend the area of slavery." That it was a war between two separate nationalities he now admits. But he went over the whole ground in his article in the *Atlantic Monthly* of March of 1902.

We talked also of the Education Bill now before the House of Commons, when he gave utterance to a curious opinion: "I cannot understand," he said, "how the State can go on supporting a Church which inculcates a certain religion, and at the same time supporting a system of education which is irreligious."

July 19, 1902.

He. "So the Campanile of St Mark's has fallen. Have you ever seen Venice?"

I. "No, I am sorry to say."

He. "Well, come up and look at the picture in my bedroom—a very good picture. Venice without the Campanile would be like my lawn without those elms"—pointing out of the window to two tall and elegant pious trees. "It was a beautiful structure. How they built those things in the Middle Ages I don't know. There is a spiral road in it, you know, not steps, going all the way up; and at the top they afterwards put an enormous statue."

I asked him about the Church of San Marco.

He. "It is small, and certainly beautiful; but nothing to go into ecstatic raptures over, as Ruskin did. Ruskin went mad about it. He filled Europe with consternation when he found they were levelling the floor, the stones of which had given here and there I believe, and actually had the work stopped I think. There was nothing beautiful about the stones of the floor, and there were no associations connected with them. In my opinion St Paul's whips them all, St Mark's, even St Peter's. St Peter's stimulates no religious emotion. It is capacious and luminous, but it lacks the religious aspect. Strange how these great buildings, which seem built for eternity, inevitably decay."

I. "There are fears for St Paul's, are there not?"

He. "Apparently. When Wren built, the foundation, it seems, owed its solidity to the moisture it contained; now the sub-soil is being drained by these railway tunnels."

I. "I thought I have detected a touch of the tawdry in so many Roman Catholic churches. Is St Peter's free from this?"

He. "Well, yes; I think so. St Peter's is so large. The details escape you. Perhaps if you examined minutely you would find it. Anything that the Jesuit had a hand in had a touch of the tawdry."



Goldwin Smith

02

GOLDWIN SMITH IN HIS EIGHTIETH YEAR.

(Photo by Dixon, Toronto)

Vertical text on the left edge, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

July 19, 1902.

He is at present working on an article on Napoleon Bonaparte. He utterly detests and contemns the character of Napoleon. "Low—no gentleman—a Quilp—a man who would have been in the dock fifty times if he had been in private life"—were some of his ejaculations about him to me. "He lied, he cheated, he murdered, no one could trust him. His conduct to Josephine was abominable. To the Queen of Prussia he was brutal. He was immoral—had a lot of mistresses, used to have actresses sent to him.—A man can be great and yet be immoral; many a great man has been immoral—William III. for example. But I still am inclined to think that a great public character is finer if based on a moral private character. And the idea of calling his treatment at St Helena a 'martyrdom'! a treatment largely incurred by his own peevishness."

His military genius also the Professor decries. "He forced Villeneuve, against that Admiral's own judgment, to fight the battle of Trafalgar. Villeneuve's brother (it was rather roundabout certainly) told the brother of Admiral Lyons, who told me, that Villeneuve knew it was all up with him the moment he saw Nelson's two columns bearing down upon him."

August 18, 1902.

The Professor is at work on an article on Jesus of Nazareth¹ from the personal, that is from the secular, point of view.

A propos of nothing he suddenly said to me to-day (Monday), "I am more and more convinced that there is nothing in the Gospel of St John. It is a religious disquisition on a pseudo-biographical basis. It is Alexandrine, of course."

He spoke, too, to-day, more confidentially than is his wont, about his attitude on the Boer War. Touching on the reception by the King (Edward VII.) of the Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet and De Larey, he said:

¹ This was published as a pamphlet in April 1903, with the title, *The Founder of Christendom*.

"Those Boer Generals have acted with great common sense—acted just as they should have done. They refused to attend the naval review, they were right. They went to see the King at the King's invitation. In this too they were right. Whatever people may say to the contrary, I believe the Court was against the war. I have been in fairly close touch for many years with the Duchess of Albany—we have not corresponded directly, but through her Master of the Household, Collins.¹

"At the outbreak of the war Collins wrote to me, not precisely asking my opinion, but evidently drawing me. It was not Collins that wanted my opinion; that I knew. I gave my opinion and put it pretty strongly too. I have little doubt but that it found its way to the Duchess and through the Duchess to the centre of the Court. I am sure the King had his own opinions on the war, despite Messrs Chamberlain and Co.; and I am sure that at the end he broke through and sent Walseley out as his envoy for peace. It was said of course that the Old Lady's (Queen Victoria's) heart was in the war. No doubt she did all that she was told to do, and quite properly. But I am convinced that the Court was against it."

August 19, 1902.

"I find this an interesting subject," said the Professor to me to-day, referring to his article on Jesus; "I don't think anybody has approached it from quite the same point of view: I mean the lesson that Jesus had to teach humanity *as a simple MAN*. It is astonishing what a small basis all this elaborate superstructure of religious dogma, State-established Churches and what-not has been founded upon—really upon no basis at all. It is astonishing."

I asked whether his article might not serve as an additional chapter to his *Guesses at the Riddle of Existence*.

"Oh! it will probably make a booklet in itself."

¹He refers to Sir Robert Hawthorne Collins—now dead.

I hope so. Goldwin Smith's attitude towards the central Figure of Christianity has puzzled, has aroused the earnest curiosity of many. He has been so negative in his utterances. His *Guesses* left his readers in a quagmire. His attitude towards dogmatic theology has ever been tentative, vague, non-committal, inconclusive, almost timorous. Anything positive that he may have said has been said incidentally, in a prefatory note, or by the way. He seems to have fought shy of any definite critical assertion. If he will only, in this booklet, for once speak out, he may strengthen many feeble knees. We shall see.

His one positive assertion with regard to dogmatic theology is this: "Science has once and for all disproved the Fall of Man. The doctrine of the Redemption of Man depended upon the doctrine of the Fall. The Fall, having been disproved, the doctrine of the Redemption, of the Incarnation, and by consequence the whole circle of religious dogma, falls to the ground. This he has time and again iterated and reiterated to me; and I shall never forget the day upon which the cogency of this argument first dawned upon him, and upon which he discoursed upon it openly and freely to me in that quiet secluded library at The Grange. It was a remarkable day to me. It is astonishing how frankly he opens his heart to me on these matters. Poor old gentleman! He has not many minds with which he can come into close contact. Sympathy means a great deal to him. And in his pro-Boerism, his anti-Imperialism, his ultra-Radicalism, and his Annexationism, precious little sympathy does he get.

From what I know of him, his real views on the Great Question are these: Man is a free agent. The determinist or necessarian position he considers absolutely untenable. His objection to the necessarian position he frequently sums up in the semi-humorous, semi-epigrammatic, but wholly serious semi-query: "Fancy an automaton automatically discussing the questionings of its own automatism!" Well, man

* See Preface to *Guesses at the Riddle of Existence*.

being a free agent, man is responsible: responsible both for his deeds and his thoughts. With regard to his deeds, the highest good for Humanity (with a capital H) should be his aim. With regard to his Thoughts, man cannot do better than seek Truth, untrammelled by religious dogma. Whether there is a future for the individual human soul—upon that point he has never definitely expressed himself. This I have particularly noticed. Of that question he always fights shy. When I have sometimes referred to the Kantian doctrine of the purely subjective character of time, and the bearing of that doctrine on any theory of an eternity of existence, he has sheered off, as if not having regarded that metaphysical aspect of the question—at all events from the Kantian point of view. But what he comforts himself with is the fact that “in the sum of things,” and here I quote his own oft-repeated phrase, “it will be well for him who has sought the Truth.”

Death I think he fears. I have seen him curiously silent and contemplative when the subject of Death came within the purview of our discourse. Even, I have thought, I have seen him arming himself, nerving himself, strengthening himself, in face of the thought of Death. He has been strangely silent sometimes when the end of life and the unknown Hereafter have been brought into the sphere of our discourse. Marcus Aurelius's phrase anent our being resolved into the “general frame of the universe” sometimes escapes the Professor's lips. He does not, to me, seem to have anchored in any harbour yet.

I wonder if this, his investigation into the personal and secular mission of Jesus, is an attempt, in this his eightieth year, to find some anchorage? It may be. I should not wonder.

February 19, 1903.

The old Professor was particularly polyantagonistic to-day; he reviled everything and everybody, and girded at men and things and theories.

It was a bitter cold day, and something must have stirred his bile, for his first remark was: “Never;

they will never make a highway of these sub-arctic regions. Why, our water-pipes are frozen." This explained the bag of plumbers' tools I had encountered in the hall. To me politely dissenting with a reference to the brilliant future prophesied for the North-West by North-Westerners, was vouchsafed only an unintelligible and semi-audible grumble. Nothing pleased him: he was hyper-pessimistic.

He wrote on in silence.

Lord Onslow had recently mentioned his name with disparagement as a contemner of Colonies (*vide* the current *Times*, weekly edition), coupling, so it seems, his name with that of Disraeli. I had found a report of the speech, but no mention of Disraeli. This I mentioned. The name "Disraeli" was enough.

—"Disraeli was a Jew"—this, leaning back in his chair and laying down his pen; "a Jew [emphatically] with an oriental imagination. He cared for nothing but India. They talked once of making him Governor-General of India! I almost wish they had. It would have been fun. He and Mrs Disraeli (who was the most vulgar of her sex) would have made a great splurge, riding on gilded elephants and what-not." I held my peace, and he continued his small inaudible writing.

Presently the Alaska Boundary question came up. We seemed fated to-day to touch prickly topics! Of course he took the part of the United States.

"Canada's weak point is this: When the Joint Commission met, ostensibly to discuss Reciprocity, the Canadian Commissioners, having virtually given a promise to the manufacturers that there should be no reduction of the tariff, when they found things going that way, suddenly introduced the Alaska question and insisted upon its settlement before anything else was settled. F—— told me they were tremendously surprised. That is Canada's weak point. The United States have shown themselves most moderate. I have not gone very far into the question, but I take it they can claim absolute possession of the disputed territory for a long term of years. That of itself makes

a legitimate claim. It is not dissimilar to the Statute of Limitations. Besides, they have the power. They might well say, We have undisputed right to this territory; it is open to you to dispute it by an appeal to arms. I say that, possessing this power, the United States shew moderation in acquiescing in a judicial inquiry—though what will come of it I don't know. It is very stupid; they won't agree, nothing will be settled.

"They show great moderation. There is a limit to arbitration. Suppose they claimed Nova Scotia? Would Canada agree to arbitration on such a claim? There is a limit to arbitration. Their virtual holding of the disputed territory is a valid claim." That, as near as I can recollect his exact words ten or eleven hours after they were spoken, was his attitude on the question; but of course he dragged in the Boer War and England's refusal to arbitrate "although Sir Edward Clarke, the ex-Solicitor-General, had expressly declared the claim to suzerainty untenable," and so forth, and so forth.

Then came England's Turkish policy *à propos* of Macedonia and the Austro-Russian understanding. Poor England received hard knocks.

February 20, 1903.

Very different sort of talk to-day. "I see they are going to publish more of Carlyle's Letters," said the Professor, *à propos* of nothing; "I might have something to say about that. I am, I suppose, one of the last survivors of that circle. I met Carlyle and his wife often at the Ashburtons'. It is folly, perfect folly, to speak of Lady Ashburton and Mrs Carlyle as they do—as Froude hints. Lady Ashburton was always treated as a Queen, and those who are constantly Queened sometimes are not over-careful of the feelings of others. But that Lady Ashburton could have done an unlady-like act of any sort is simply preposterous—of that I am as positive as I am that that church steeple [St George's, in John Street, Toronto, seen out of the

window] is not standing on its head. Mrs Carlyle was a quiet, demure person who had made no name, and although she formed part of the circle, quite naturally she was in the background—she could not put her in the background. She had no reputation for cleverness. Besides, she did not marry Carlyle for love; she married him for his position, and she was simply dragged in the tail of his reputation: she got what she wanted. I cannot imagine any woman, sane or insane, marrying Carlyle for love, for there was no such thing as love in the man. Froude was always too fond of probing into these sentimental details. The Ashburtons' town house was Bath House in Piccadilly; it was at The Grange, in Hampshire, that I visited them; they had a shooting-box in Scotland where I never was, and a hôtel in Paris, where I never was. The Louisa Ashburton that has just died was, I think, Lord Ashburton's second wife—a very different woman from the Lady Ashburton I knew: she was a Miss Stewart Mackenzie . . . a good-looking plump creature . . . I suppose he was captivated."

March 2, 1903.

At the conclusion of an article for the *Sun* which he dictated to-day, I ventured the remark that surely we had had pretty much enough of democratic government by this time. This roused the old gentleman.

"Democracy has its faults—and grave ones; we all know that. And something will have to be done to remedy them. But you don't want to go back to the days of George III., do you? I should like to know what would happen if some of our reigning monarchs were let loose."

I. "I don't suppose they would hurt the Constitution much."

He. "George IV. would have been all right if they had only allowed him to marry the woman he loved. William IV. was a cipher. I often saw him. He took a great interest in Eton, and we made Eton as interesting for him as we could. He came down to

see a boat-race between Eton and Winchester once, I remember, and when he saw that Winchester was winning he ordered his coachman to drive him home. He had a brother—the Duke of Gloucester, I think—who was, if possible, a greater cipher than he. He was called 'Silly Billy.' At the passing of the Reform Bill, it was said, he asked, 'Humph! Who is Silly Billy now?'"

A few days after this, however, he expressed himself rather differently, *à propos*, I think, of Provincial government and its methods in Ontario—the Provincial Secretary had just been accused of offering a bribe.¹ "The tidal wave of democracy must surely soon exhaust itself. It seems to have reached its crest. Nothing but a great man can save it now. The worst of it is the great man is so expensive. One hardly likes to look forward to such a revolution as produced a Cromwell."

March 19, 1903.

"These have rather a melancholy interest for me," said the Professor yesterday as he looked over excerpts from his old *Bystander* (1880-1890), which I had made for him;² "I could write better than I can now, I could write better then." He smiled to himself over many a passage, and once or twice could not repress an audible laugh.

March 22, 1903.

We were discussing to-day the various arguments adduced in different ages by different minds on behalf of the immortality of the soul, among others that of John Stuart Mill, the validity of which he totally denied. I asked him if he had ever seen the possibility

¹ The celebrated "Gamey" trial. Gamey was a member of the Provincial Parliament, who alleged that an attempt had been made to bribe him.

² He afterwards read over all these excerpts, emending and excising in pencil, and left them with me ready for publication. I hope some day to publish them. They are amongst the best things he wrote.

of the existence of a fourth dimension in space urged as an explanation or argument for immortality. "Yes," he said, "I think I have heard something of that kind; but I can hardly imagine the Churches relying upon it."

Archdeacon Farrar's death is announced. Of his *Life of Lives* the Professor remarked to me when he read it, "It is the most dishonest book I know of!"

April 8, 1903.

It has come at last—for months I have seen it coming. This day is publicly printed the Professor's solemn recantation of his strenuous and life-long hostility to Home Rule. It takes the form of "A Bystander's" Comments on Current Events in the (Toronto) *Weekly Sun*:—

"Of all the proposals [for the solution of the problem of Home Rule] the most untenable was Mr Gladstone's last; giving Ireland a Parliament of her own and at the same time a representation in the Parliament of Great Britain. Unfortunately this mad scheme received the sanction of the House of Commons.

"National and Parliamentary union, or Independence—the real choice lies between those two. Seeing how things have gone, what the House of Commons has done, and how strong a spirit of nationality this protracted struggle has developed in Ireland the Bystander believes that at present he would be prepared to vote for independence. He would do it in the hope that a peaceful parting might lead hereafter to free and perfect union."

Yet of Irish independence in 1861 he wrote:—

"Independence . . . would bring on collision; rivalry, jealousy, hostility would spring up all the more certainly, because there would be between the two countries the memory of a former union, and of a recent divorce; and Ireland, menaced by the power of Eng-

land, would become the ward and the vassal of France, or some other foreign power, which for its own purposes would constitute itself her protector." ¹

Language which was repeated eighteen years afterwards,² and language which was altered, only to intensify its object, thirty-one years afterwards, into asseverations such as those:—

"On the other side of St George's Channel stands the Catholic Priesthood, ready as soon as Ireland is cast adrift by Great Britain to renew its reign." ³

"From what part of it [history of Ireland] would any reasonable and patriotic man draw the inference that it would be good for Great Britain and Ireland, or for either of them, to erect Catholic and Celtic Ireland into a separate nation?" ⁴

"Between the two islands the relations could not fail to be hostile, when Ireland was a separate nation." ⁵

"To a moral certainty Ireland would become a thorn in the side of Great Britain. . . . Ireland would be reconquered and the circle of woe would revolve again. . . . Capital would fly the island; employment would fall off. . . . There is no reason for believing that the mass of the Irish people want a separate Parliament." ⁶

From "the Protestant minority under the rule of a Roman Catholic majority in the Province of Quehec," "Ulster may learn what her doom under Home Rule would be." ⁷

"Civil war is a dreadful thing; but there are things even more dreadful than civil war. Submission to the dismemberment of the nation by the sinister machinations of a morally insane ambition, would in the end work more havoc than the civil sword!" ⁸

The reason of the houleversement is, of course,

¹ *Irish History and Irish Character*, p. 180.

² In the second edition.

³ *Essays on Questions of the Day*, p. 263.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 301.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 305.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 299.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 301, 302.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 306.

obvious: anything—anything rather than alliance or fraternization with a nation that is sunk in “militarism” and “imperialism”; that has made war upon a little republic; that has annexed more territory.

—I am bound to confess, however, that the Professor was far from well when he penned this recantation; and, it must be remembered, he was in his eightieth year.

May 1, 1903.

This morning's papers told us of the Bishop of London's ire at the celebration by the Reverend R. H. Hadden, Vicar of St Mark's, London, of the marriage between Mrs Rutherford and Wm. K. Vanderbilt.

“Do you see the clamour the Church is raising over the re-marriage of divorced persons?” he asked as I entered the library. “What folly it is! Why, the Church has done this very same thing over and over again. The Church, through Convocation, allowed Henry VIII. to divorce Anne of Cleves in order to marry Catherine Howard. It permitted Lady Essex after her divorce to marry Somerset, the favourite of James I. During the lifetime of Mrs FitzHerbert it permitted George IV. to marry Caroline of Brunswick. True, his marriage with Mrs FitzHerbert was not recognized by law, but it was recognized by the Church; it was performed with all the rites of the Church. This was bigamy.

“Personally I have always held that the innocent party at all events should be allowed to marry again. Besides, it is often extremely important to the children that there should be a second marriage. The interests of the children are too often altogether left out of sight in this discussion.”

May 1903.

The King's (Edward VII.'s) visits to Portugal, Italy and elsewhere cropped up in the course of conversation.

I. “I should have liked to have overheard the talk between the King and the Pope,” I said.

He. "I don't think you would have heard anything very edifying," replied the Professor at once. "They don't know . . . they think the King . . . I don't suppose he ever reads. He does not know enough to have carried on an important conversation with the Pope. I tried to interest him in Walter Scott, thinking he might learn some history in that way; but . . ."

"The King has been well guided, and when I is guided he does well; left to himself he goes wrong. One thing he does possess, and that is a particularly charming manner. Even when he was a youth at Oxford it was exhibited. I have no doubt I bored him to death with History; but always his manners and his good nature were impeccable. In after life he was most unfortunate. At a critical time he lost—all in a short time—his three best counsellors, and then I am afraid he went a bit astray."

I. "Who were his counsellors?"

He. "Oh, there was the Duke of Newcastle; there was General Bruce, his tutor; and I mean his father, the Prince Consort. His father was a poor counsellor. He was a martinet, a martinet. He was highly cultured and all that sort of thing, but his importation of German ideas into the English Court made him very unpopular. He thought to educate the Prince up to his standard of culture. But the . . . the . . . Oh it was impossible; the mind . . . the . . . was wanting. Well, the Prince lost his father, the Duke, and General Bruce—they all died within a short time of each other—most lamentable. They kept him very straight. They were men of the world; they knew enough not to hold the reins too tight, but they were gone. The Prince entered London society without a guide. What a pity! You know what happened: bad men and worse women flung themselves at his feet."

I. "A very difficult position, that of the heir-apparent."

He. "Of course. However, these things were to be expected: they were traditional. The nation didn't mind them. But the curtain was raised in the baccarat affair, when it disclosed the kind of people with

whom the Prince was associating. Why, actually one of them was said to have been cheating at cards. That was bad. It raised the curtain. He couldn't have done these things as King, no he couldn't."

May 1903.

The Professor has been reading Willison's¹ book on Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Willison thinks I tried to disrupt the Liberal party. He is mistaken. I took no interest in the political parties of Canada. I never was a political aspirant. What happened was this: The Liberal party was completely under the domination of George Brown—a tyrannous and vengeful domination. Edward Blake tried to free himself from this yoke and came to see me, telling me of his intention to found a new paper to be called *The Liberal* (in opposition, presumably, to George Brown's paper, *The Globe*). In this intention I offered him the support of my pen. But Blake's courage deserted him at the critical moment."

May 8, 1903

The idea—which, apparently, he thinks is inculcated here and there in Sir John Willison's *Laurier*—that he ever identified himself with any Canadian party, or aspired to any political position in Canada, seems to cause him some perturbation of mind, and he reiterates to me the assertion that nothing of the kind ever entered his mind.

"Castell Hopkins," I believe," he remarked, "has said that I once sought a seat in the Dominion Parliament. The origin of that rumour was, I suppose, the fact that my old friend Donaldson was continually pressing me to stand for Parliament, and once went so far as to write to Sir John Macdonald about it. I

¹ Mr (now Sir) John S. Willison, the eminent Canadian journalist. He was for many years editor of the *Toronto Globe*, and now edits the powerful and independent *Toronto News*.

² Another well-known Canadian writer, editor of *The Canadian Year Book*.

treated the matter as a joke, and so did Sir John in his correspondence on the matter."

Talking of the dearth of servant girls and their crowding into factories, where they are roughly used and spoken to by the foremen, he said humorously, "Surely they would not be so treated in private houses. I never said anything to a servant girl that I wouldn't have said to a duchess."

The Professor told me two capital stories about Justice M—— to-day. He was a fairly fast young man apparently, and perhaps his speed did not slacken with age—about that I am ignorant. One day, it appears, when living in chambers, he went to bed and put his candle under his hed. The hed caught fire. M—— staggered out into the hall. The porter rushed up at his incoherent shoutings, saying, "Now, Mr M——, do go to hed, do go to hed like a sensible gentleman, Mr M——."

On another occasion M——'s sister called upon him at his chambers. On interviewing the porter and explaining her errand, that functionary's reply was, "No, no, miss; you can't go up just yet, miss; there's two of yer there already."

May 1903.

An illustration of Stonehenge was in his hands to-day.

"Everybody professes to be puzzled," he remarked, "as to how Stonehenge was built. I can't see that there is anything very puzzling about it. They say there are no boulders within miles of Stonehenge. The answer to that is that all the great houlders within that radius were used to build Stonehenge. Nor do I see much difficulty in the method of erecting them. Nature would have suggested an inclined plane and rollers; and no doubt an inclined plane and rollers were used. The stones are hurried deep in the earth. They probably dug a hole, erected an inclined plane at the edge of it, dragged the houlder up this, and tilted it in. So, an inclined plane and rollers would suffice to place the flat slabs on top. There was no scarcity of labour

—captives supplied that. I don't suppose there was any machinery for raising great weights; but the inclined plane and rollers would do all that was required."

May 1903.

He is glancing at Rider Haggard's two volumes on *Agricultural England* just now. Putting the big tome down on his lap for a minute to-day, he began: "It is a mistake, it is a mistake to try to overturn an agricultural system which is the growth of ages at a stroke. You can never have peasant-proprietorship in England. The mansions are not fitted for it—what would you do with them? The large farm buildings are not fitted for it. If the mansions only did their duty, if the mansions only did their duty!"

"You think there must always be the three classes in England?" I asked—"the landlord, the tenant and the labourer? It is impossible to get rid of the tenant?"

"I don't see how you can. The labourer knows nothing of scientific farming. No, you can't change a system at a stroke. Nor can you have peasant proprietorship in Ireland. If you try it, I know what will happen: the peasant-proprietor will fall into the hands of the money-lender. The bulk of Ireland is too wet to grow grain—in Tipperary you might grow a little; but the bulk of Ireland is fit only for the potato or for grazing. Farms will be turned into grazing grounds, and the peasant will be in the hands of the money-lender. If the mansions only did their duty!" he reiterated.

May 1903.

A certain New York newspaper has been wanting the Professor to write for it an appreciation of Jonathan Edwards and his works. He felt inclined to undertake it at first, and we hunted up a "Lifo" or two and got down *President Edwards's Works*. But on second thoughts he declined. "I read him once," he remarked; "I see my pencil marks here. But I really can't read all that trash over again. He was a very clever man, and he undertook to prove by some extra-

ordinary method of logic that some men were to be damned eternally and some were to be saved. He based his theory on the assertion that we must grant the absolute sovereignty of God. Edwards evolved all sorts of attributes for God out of his own mind. Absolute sovereignty was one of them, and God showed his sovereignty by consigning some men—in spite of themselves, whatever they might do or think—to eternal flames—eternal; he insisted upon that. Why, he made God worse than Moloch. Moloch only required you to pass through the fire—a painful process, no doubt, but one that would not, I suppose, occupy more than five or ten minutes.

“Edwards was a firm believer, I suppose, in what goes by the name of Necessarianism as opposed to the doctrine of Free Will. But surely, however much we may mystify ourselves as to the metaphysics of Necessarianism and Free Will, we are conscious every five minutes of our waking lives of the possession of a power of choice.” And shortly afterwards he added, “All I contend for is that we are cognizant of something besides antecedent causes. Antecedent causes of course there are; in the world of Nature we recognize nothing else. But surely man recognizes in every action a power of choice, an effort of will. How otherwise can we impute responsibility to our fellowmen?”

May 1903.

Twisleton's name came up. Twisleton was with him on the Education Commission. He told me Twisleton was one of the most difficult men to work with that he had ever met—if not the most difficult; and he hinted that it was extremely rarely that he ever met anybody with whom he did find it difficult to work. His exact words I cannot reproduce—the talk was desultory and discursive; but he described Twisleton as a man who tried to combine two ambitions: the ambition to be a scholar, and the ambition to be a man of the world to boot. “He was very particular about all sorts of formalities,” he said; “he was a pedantic man of the world. He certainly was scholarly, and he

certainly was practical; yet the result of that combination was peculiar. With all his learning, and he made quite a show, quite an ostentatious show of studiousness, if I remember rightly he produced only two works, and what do you think they were? One was a minute investigation supported by innumerable scientific evidences into the question whether those martyrs--what was their name? ('The African Confessors')--could speak after their tongues were cut out. I believe he did prove that they could talk with their tongues cut out. The other was an equally minute investigation into the authorship of *Junius*. Personally, I think there is no doubt that Francis wrote *Junius*; but if there is any problem less practical, and I may say less interesting, than whether you can talk with your tongue cut out, I think it is that of the authorship of *Junius*."

May 1903.

Somebody, writing to him about his *The Founder of Christendom*, objected to, or called in question, his use of, or the significance he attached to, the word "spirit" or "spirituality"—I did not read the letter; but the Professor talked about it, seemingly with a desire to impress upon my memory his own real meaning of those words. I record it. I might say here that I have often thought I detected a desire on the Professor's part to explain his attitude definitely to me, and he has also often added, "if anything is ever said about So-and-so or So-and-so, that is the answer." "The word 'spirituality,'" he said, "has had the misfortune to have gathered about it all sorts of vague meanings. For myself, I would call the efforts a man makes to build up his own character, to ennoble his character, 'spiritual.'"

May 14, 1903.

He thinks that some of the reviewers of his *The Founder of Christendom* have missed the point of that hook. "I have tried simply," was his earnest remark, "to free Christianity from its dogmatic elements."

92 GOLDWIN SMITH: LIFE AND OPINIONS

May 14, 1903.

Lord Acton's name came up yesterday. He called him "a Liberal Catholic." "He always seemed to me to be buried beneath the weight of his own erudition."

June 7, 1903.

"I have been reading Green,"¹ said the Professor to me the other day. "He has no narrative power. It is a string of facts interspersed with disquisitions. He was an antiquarian rather than a historian."

I asked him the other day if he had seen an interesting little article on Denmark in the current number of the *New York Independent*. To an answer in the negative he at once added, "Two things have never ceased to puzzle me, the origin of evil; and the importation of Danish butter into England."

I laughingly told him that the article in question would at all events solve the second problem for him.

June 1903.

"Willison (author of the *Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier*) continues to accuse me of holding unpopular opinions and therefore of wielding no influence," he remarked recently; "but how is a man to wield any influence if he swims with the stream?—and a pretty muddy stream it is generally."

He repeatedly talks of Wyndham's Irish Bill. "It is a mistake, I think," he says, "to eliminate the Irish landlords. The Irish want and look up to their leaders—no people more so. To eliminate their leaders is to throw them into the hands either of the priest or of the money-lender. The Irish priesthood are as a class good. They are moral; that is beyond question. But they are grasping—not for themselves, but for their Church; and of course they keep their flock in a narrow ignorance. And why the English taxpayer should be called upon to pay that the Irish tenant may buy land I do not see."

¹ John Richard Green's *History of the English People*.

August 5, 1903.

The Professor is evidently very anxious to push the sale of his *The Founder of Christendom*. More than once lately he has said to me that if the dogmatic and miraculous or supernatural elements of Christianity must be given up—have been given up—there is no reason why we should not fall back upon the spiritual character of its Founder. "Jesus was a Galilean peasant," he is fond of reiterating; "with the limitations of a Galilean peasant. Judea was the field of his mission, not Jerusalem. No one, I think, has yet sufficiently led people away from the dogmatic theology of Jerusalem to the spiritual teaching of Galilee."

"Was not Paul," I asked, "largely responsible for the dogmatic increment in the religion of Jesus?"

From this he partly dissented. "Paul was a zealot, an enthusiast, an ecstatic. Dogma does not owe its source altogether to Paul. Dogma owes its source, indirectly, to the Gnostics. The later Christians in their controversies with the Gnostics attempted to reduce to formulas and definitions the simple teachings of Jesus. That, I think, was the chief source of dogma. Another source, perhaps, was Alexandrian theosophy."

I have more than once tried to get the Professor to say what he thought were the views of Jesus concerning himself. It was not easy to get an explicit answer, but what I gathered was this:—

Jesus was a Galilean peasant, of that we must never lose sight. As such he had the views of a peasant. He knew nothing of the outside world. If he saw Tyre and Sidon, it was with the eyes of a peasant. He had no literature. That he could read, we know; but his reading probably was limited to the *Books of the Law*. Of literature, of art, of commerce he knew nothing. His disciples, too, the majority of them, were peasants also. Of Jesus very probably these peasant disciples came to have an exalted opinion: that he was come from God, that he was sent to rehabilitate the Jewish nation then groaning under the Roman yoke, that he was to restore the glory of Israel—a worldly glory no doubt. How far these opinions

may have influenced Jesus in his own opinion of himself it is impossible to say. Peasant-like he may have come to accept them. But no doubt it was at his disciples' solicitations that he went to Jerusalem, there to heard hierarchical ceremonialism in its own stronghold.

August 1903.

A long talk to-day with the Professor about Gladstone again—*à propos* of the announcement of Morley's *Life*.

"He was not a statesman. He was *not* a statesman. His actions were prompted by impulse. He craved power—though that may have been right and proper in its way, for no doubt he meant to use his power properly and rightly. But his policy was never the result of calm thought and forecast. He shattered the Liberal party, and it has never recovered from the blow. That is indisputable [and the *dis* was very emphatic]. True, he was a marvellous man. His powers of acquisition and of exposition were immense. No details were too numerous or complicated for him. Villari told me that he heard Gladstone make a speech in Italian once and there were in it only two words to which exception might be taken, and that only on the ground that they were words more suitable for poetry than for prose. His Homeric lucubrations were trash, pure trash. No doubt if Palmerston had attempted Homeric lucubrations they would have been trash too. But the point is that Palmerston didn't."

I told him Morley's *Life* was to be in three volumes of six hundred pages each. The Professor shook his head. "Too long, too long. Who will read them? However, I suppose they will serve for material for future historians. Gladstone's disciples will huy them, I suppose, and so will the politicians for the forthcoming campaign [on Mr Chamberlain's Imperial tariff policy]. There will be lots of quotations to be had from them on Free Trade and so forth."

"What is there of Gladstone's," he went on, "that will live? His speeches have no literary merit. I

cannot think of a single sentence of his that will live. He was too prolix. He had spoilt his style by overmuch practice in debating societies. The prolixity was not noticeable when you were listening to the man. His personality and the unmistakable generosity of his sentiments had a great effect. But literary grace they had not."

August 5, 1903.

Leo XIII. died last week. The New York *Sun* printed one of his Latin poems. "Humph!" said the Professor, reading the first line, "the Pope's infallibility doesn't extend to his prosody. That won't scan."

"They won't elect a foreign Pope," he said. "I suspect the machinery at the centre of the Catholic Church is a very delicate machinery indeed. Only those at the centre understand it."

When he heard of the unsuccessful nature of the first two or three ballots he smiled. "If Christ's Vicar upon earth is appointed by a superhuman mentor," he remarked half under his breath but with a rather malicious twinkle in his bayonet-blue eye, "I take it he will not despise the methods of The Machine."

August 6, 1903.

"Don't you think it was a sign of weakness," said the Professor to me to-day leaning back in his chair and speaking apparently *à propos* of nothing; "don't you think it was a sign of weakness—but for that matter Carlyle always exaggerated, and exaggeration is always a sign of weakness—a sign of weakness in Carlyle his leaving all this business about his relations with his wife to be made public? It showed such vanity too, as if the world wanted to know. He was a great man in many ways. His *French Revolution* is a memorable book, and astonishingly picturesque. He first introduced the comic element into history too. But, dear me, no one could be in his company for five minutes

without . . ." But here the old gentleman seemed gradually to lapse again into the silent rumination from which he had temporarily emerged.

When I asked him to-day if he would not insert in his Preface to the second edition of *The Founder of Christendom* his views of the origin of dogma, he demurred, saying he could not treat it in small space, and, besides, would have to go into the question of *Paul!* But he at once added, "Though I hold that Paul was primarily an ecstatic."

August 7, 1903.

Volume I. of the *Cambridge Modern History* has just reached the Professor.

"I really don't see that this goes very far towards setting the world in a blaze," was his first remark to me this morning, as he fingered the book. "It looks very dry, very dry. Who is going to read it? And what an awkward size! I don't think any book should be larger than a demy 8vo. I really don't see the object of this series. But I suppose it is the latest development of the modern 'scientific' [and there was a curious, perhaps ironical, emphasis on that adjective] method of writing history. I can't see the object of it.

"I haven't read much of it yet, but I think I detect a tendency to 'white-washing'—a modern tendency. There are not many people left to 'white-wash' now. Domitian and Commodus I should think were about the only ones left. Tiberius has been done: he was easy. I take it Eecelino is still in the market—and Helio-gabalus."

"King John has been completely done, I fancy," I interjected.

"Well, in his case I fancy they tried rather to prove that he was a very significant individual, the greatest of the Angevin Kings, and so forth. They have actually attempted the 'white-washing' of Alexander Borgia, though; Alexander Borgia, of whose infamy there is documentary evidence in the writings of his own Chamberlain. They will try it on Alexander

Borgia's son Cesare next, who amongst other things murdered his own brother. All the scoundrels of the French Terrorists have been 'white-washed.' Domitian and Commodus, they are about the only people left!"

"I see Lord Acton, the editor, contributes nothing himself to the *Cambridge History*," said I.

"No. He was a man of vast learning, but he wrote hardly anything. I suppose he took a greater mass of historical erudition into the grave with him than any man of his generation." And the faintest suspicion of a smile, as if at the futility of it all, lurked for a moment about the corners of his mouth.

August 10, 1903.

A letter from a celebrated Dean to-day set the Professor talking about the Church of England. "What are we to think of a Church," he said, "split up into two parties, one of which has no more belief than I have, while the other believes Christ was God and preaches and inculcates the doctrine of the Atonement? And what must be the effect upon the nation of such a Church? It is sapping the nation's regard for truth. Disestablishment would not cause such a social wrench as is commonly supposed," he added. "It would cause more in the South of England than in the North, but even in the South the clergy have not now the same hold upon the people that they had. It is to the Methodist Chapel that the country folk now cling. In the North the Church never had much hold upon the people. It is in the large towns and cities that the clergy are to-day most influential."

"I see a woman is offering herself for election to the Senate in Australia," he remarked this morning. "They had much better keep out of politics. They vote according to their fancies. I remember when we were trying to elect a good Mayor once for Toronto. Manning was our candidate, and a better, shrewder, more practical man could not be. W. H. Howland was the rival candidate—a visionary. The women raised the cry of 'Christ or Barabbas' and elected Christ

and the first thing he did was to improve the Don¹ at immense cost. Not a harge has ever gone up the Don. Then he instituted a crusade against the bars and brothels, with the result that we had the most drunken Christmas ever known in Toronto; and whereas vice was once circumscribed and kept under surveillance, it became disseminated in innumerable hoarding-houses."

August 22, 1903.

An article in the August *Contemporary* by the Rev. Mr Verschoyle pointed out that the Dean of Ripon (Freemantle) was inclined to explain the Incarnation on the theory of parthenogenesis. I pointed it out to the Professor. "I don't see," he said at once, "how the doctrine of parthenogenesis removes the difficulty. The difficult thing to believe is that the Being who fills eternity and infinity became an embryo. Whether that embryo was the result of the parthenogenetic cravings of a Jewish maid to be the mother of the Messiah or not, seems to me to matter little."

"The coming General Election in England," I said one day, "should be an interesting one"—Mr Chamberlain's fiscal scheme was on the tapis.

"It should," said the Professor. "I know what the Prime Minister will do, he will shilly-shally with the question, will make no definite statement himself, and will base his claims to a return to power on the results of 'a thorough discussion of the problem.'—A thorough discussion of the problem! I should like to know what results you could have when the sort of discussion the problem will receive during an election campaign is a discussion carried on by means of brick-hats and rotten eggs. The Premier is a feeble creature, very feeble; the feeblest Prime Minister England ever had; Perceval was weak, hut in a different way; so was Portland; Liverpool too was a mediocrity—hut no, none was so feeble."

¹ A little river running through what was at this time the suburbs of Toronto.

Dec. 20, 1903.

Several interesting scraps of conversation with the Professor lately which I must jot down before they evaporate from my memory altogether.

I coaxed him the other day to contribute something to the Christmas *'Varsity*, suggesting that he might send one or two of his translations of Greek Epigrams which he is gradually accumulating. He assented, but insisted on translating some fresh ones instead of dipping into his store.

—He always handles the Classics most lovingly. Almost I have thought I detected in the timbre of his voice and in the character of his enunciation something tender—as if he cherished past emotions; and always he reads or translates aloud with a slow and musical utterance.

He has kept up his Classics. When he was about seventy-five years old I remember his telling me that he thought he could pass as good an examination in them then as he did when he was twenty-two—and when he was twenty-two he took a “first” at Oxford. To the end of his life he read the Classics, and he read them in an arm-chair before the fire as if they were his native tongue. He had occasion once, I remember, to consult the text of *Marcus Aurelius*. I could not find one in our library, and the only text I could get was a very old cragged one, with abominable *thetas* and *sigmas*. “Oh, that will do capitally,” he said, and read aloud as fluently as if it were English.

The Greek Epigrams he loves, and often do I see Wellesley's *Anthology*¹ taken out of its place in the shelf.

The Classics, too, always tempt him to talk—even to me. (Much would I give to hear him expand in the companionship of a classical scholar.)

“Many of these Epigrams are epitaphs,” said I, throwing a tiny fly.

¹ *Anthologia Polyglotta*, a selection of versions in various languages, chiefly from the Greek Anthology, by Henry Wellesley, D.D. Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford. London, John Murray, Albemarle Street; Oxford, J. H. Parker, MDCCCXLIIX.

He assented—and rose.

"They give us true glimpses into Greek life," he remarked. "They touch life very closely, much more closely than all this Hebrew literature that we have in the Bible. I must confess that I was never touched by the Old Prophets—Jeremiah and Isaiah or that Ezekiel. The Minor Prophets perhaps come nearer life. There is something almost evangelical in them—Hosea, for instance, and Nehemiah; but the mass of Hebrew literature is utterly alien to us. I once thought of taking up Hebrew—began it, in fact. But I thought it would be a waste of labour. The Bible has been excellently translated. The changes in the Revised Version are few, minute and immaterial. There would not be much gained by knowing the exact Hebrew vocabulary. And it is a difficult language, very difficult. I gave up the idea." And then in a sing-song voice he read of Artemias and Epicycles, Rhodoclea and Euphron.

His attitude towards Canada was exemplified in a strange way lately. Two young Englishmen called upon him searching for information as to Canada's feelings on Mr Chamberlain's tariff proposals. He at once led them off on to Canada's helpless plight; produced his map of Canada (the one prefixed to his *Canada and the Canadian Question*) wherein the country is depicted as a thin strip of habitable land on the frontiers of the United States (the map is about thirty years old); compared her population with that of the United States; animadverted upon the impossibility of defending her frontier; declared that anybody who listened to the views of Canadian "Jingos" listened to monomaniaes . . . and so forth, and so forth.

Something brought up the subject of Miracles yesterday. "Do you see," he said suddenly, "that old fellow Leo left a huge fortune behind him, a lot of money hidden away behind his books! The crafty old fox."

1. "How did he get it, I wonder."

CONVERSATIONS AND COMMENTS 101

He. "From people who walked up Pilate's Staircase with bare knees—Pilate's Staircase! Of course, Pilate's house had no stairs to begin with; and the house of Loretto that came from the Holy Land in three hops; and the sacred fountains that spurted from the ground on the spot where St Peter's head made three jumps; and the liquefaction of the blood of St Januarius."

I. "The Church of course stands by these miracles to-day, does she not?"

He. "Stand by them! Of course she does. Why, even Newman after his conversion distinctly stated that he accepted them. I don't understand that liquefaction of the blood of St Januarius. I suppose it does liquefy. I was never at the ceremony. One explanation is that it is a sort of jelly which becomes soft under the heat of the hand."

I. "I don't suppose many are able to see it liquefy. Isn't it a very small quantity in a glass phial?" I remarked.

He. "Yes! a little glass tube, I think. Probably only those close by see it, but of course they at once set up a howl."

"This domestic servant question is getting very serious," he said to me yesterday, *à propos* of nothing. Work was over, and he was tired, lolling in his armchair close in front of his fire, his legs crossed, his hands meditatively clasped. "And I don't think the young ladies of the present day are going about the best way to fit themselves for wifhood and housework. What frivolous lives they lead? Always on the go! Never still!"

I. "Women adapt themselves very easily to new conditions," I hazarded; "give them a husband and children, they soon settle down."

He. "It may be. It may be. But I do not know what is to be the solution of this servant problem. If you can't get servants, what are you to do? The Chinese seem to me so alien. You cannot attach them to you. Even the negro is not quite so alien."

I. "The native servant in India becomes quite faithfully attached, and when he grows old he puts his sons and daughters into your service."

He. "Quite so. Yes, occupations there are hereditary. Old and faithful service is a thing of the past now. We certainly are very fortunate in our own household. They all feel that they are part of the household. They form a little society of their own. They know that we should never leave them in the lurch. And they are always kindly treated. But I take it there are not many such households here."

I. "I take it, too, that much depends upon the masters and mistresses."

He. "Ah! yes. Perhaps they are going out of date too."

December 1903.

I put my copies of Crozier's *Civilization and Progress and History of Intellectual Development* before him one day last week. The next morning (the way the old gentleman gets at the core of a book in next to no time is astonishing!), the next morning before ten (he had not touched the three volumes when I left him at 1 p.m.) he said, "I have been looking at your Crozier. It seems to me nothing more than the ordinarily-accepted view of history from the evolutionary standpoint, couched in very unnecessary and cumbersome philosophical language. I do not wish to depreciate the man; he is evidently a sound thinker and his reading of history has been deep and wide. But I do not see that he sheds any new light."

Dec. 28, 1903.

The Professor was highly disgusted at the *North American Review* cutting his "Gladstone" article in two.

"There are not many men now living," he said to me to-day, "who knew Gladstone as well as I did. Morley shirks things. He shirks that Irish business. I am convinced that if Gladstone had had about him

the men he had in his younger days, the Duke of Newcastle, Cardwell, Sidney Herbert, and others, I am convinced that he would not, that he could not, have gone into that Home Rule business. They kept him straight. In spite of his own powers he was much given to extraneous influence—though he would not have admitted this for a moment. He was extraordinarily open to infusion. I am also convinced that it was Morley who infused Home Rule into his mind."

We spoke of the possibility of war between Russia and Japan.

"These yellow races seemed to be getting a leader at last. What may be the outcome of Japan's emergence into civilization, who shall say. There are swarming millions in China who, I suppose, could be taught to use a rifle, and who certainly are amenable to military discipline. The yellow races will overrun Australasia one of these days. Great Britain will not be able to keep Australasia."

"I wonder what were the true motives that prompted the Anglo-Japanese treaty," I volunteered, throwing out a feeler.

"Oh, opposition to Russia. It is most extraordinary this English opposition to Russia. I saw its growth. At one time Russia was most friendly to us, most friendly. Before the Crimean War the remembrance of the aid England gave in rescuing Europe from Napoleon was still fresh. Besides, the Czar was most friendly to England, though for reasons that some people might have disputed, viz., that England was the most conservative power in Europe. I know this about the Czar, for I had it from Murchison—Murchison the geologist. He was also a soldier, and accordingly the Czar liked him. He went over to Russia to examine the mining possibilities in the Ural Mountains and became very friendly with the Czar, and he assured me that the Czar's utterances respecting England were friendly in the extreme. We need never have got into that Crimean trouble. But Palmerston wouldn't get out of it, and Napoleon would not get out of it, and Stratford de Redcliffe wouldn't get out

of it. Most extraordinary this opposition to Russia is. She has done nothing to bring it about. There was certainly always a little set in India continually clamouring about Russian aggression towards Afghanistan. But it amounted to nothing, and no one paid much attention to them. Then there was that bitter feeling against Russia's entrance into the Mediterranean too. Why, I can't see. She could never be as dangerous to us there as the Mediterranean powers themselves are—France, Italy, Spain. Indeed, she would counter-balance them—France especially."

Jan. 2, 1904.

The Professor's translations from Greek Epigrams were lying at his side the other day. He took them up:—

"After all, there is nothing in Hebrew literature like these Greek glimpses into domestic life. Look at this little thing from 'Heraclitus'—

'Traveller, draw near, read, learn for whom
Affection round this new-raised tomb
These faded garlands wove.

Aretemias, in Cnidos bred,
To my dear Euphron I was wed;
Nor barren was our love.

Of our two babes, one rests with me—
His pledge; and one, his prop to be
In age, I left above'—

for example, showing the affection between husband and wife. With perhaps the exception of the Book of Ruth, there is nothing in the Old Testament like this. I confess there is nothing in the Old Testament that touches me."

"Can you make head or tail of Ezekiel?" I asked.

"Ezekiel? No. Oh, Ezekiel was a raving fakir, a raving fakir. And Jeremiah does not seem to me to

be much better. There is something in Isaiah. Genesis too gives us a certain sort of patriarchal life. But it is all too remote, too alien."

Jan. 29, 1904.

It has been dawning upon me of late that on certain topics the Professor cannot write without a certain degree of animus. What has opened my eyes was a review of Sir John Bourinot's *Lord Elgin*, in the *New York Nation* of 7th January; an article on "Can Canada make her Own Treaties?" in the *Canadian Monthly* for February 1904; and a review of Bradley's *Canada in the Twentieth Century*, to appear in the *New York Nation* shortly—these, and perhaps some pencil-marks in his copy of "Sigma's" *Personalia*.

He is not a calm, unbiased historian. He is not to be for one moment compared, for example, with Henry Hallam—whose impartiality evoked Macaulay's admiration. He is a politician, an advocate, or rather, I should be inclined to say, he is an ideal journalist, a journalist writing on a certain side of politics, with immense erudition, enormous historical knowledge, extreme quickness in seizing the salient facts of the hour, preternatural facility in arriving at a conclusion and in clothing that conclusion in interesting argumentative garb, and an absolutely unexcelled power of bending all facts and arguments to support that conclusion.

Many things, I think, lend weight to this view. He could not, like Stubbs or Freeman or Gardiner, or even Green, set himself to a life-task of the elucidation of some one period of history. He never gave himself up to the strenuous study of documents. He has produced no monumental work based on original research. As a bookseller in London once remarked to me, "He writes toy-books." Very fine "toy-books" certainly. His *History of the United States* is a masterpiece. So is his *History of England*—"The United Kingdom" as he names it. Histories no doubt they are; but surely not Histories in the sense in which Freeman's and Froude's and Gardiner's and Green's works are Histories.

There seems to me to be a journalistic note in all he has written. And perhaps it is well to remember that the book that first made his name was a republication of a series of letters to the *Daily News*—*The Empire* namely.

But I digress.

The articles to which I refer are notable.

His review of Bourinot's *Elgin* is largely an exposition of his own views on Canadian history. His article on Canada's treaty-making powers is ditto. The question in hand he dismisses in a few sentences. The rest of the paper is taken up with proving that it is utterly useless for Canada ever to expect to be able to stand alone and become a nation. "That question was closed," he says (or rather said in his first draft), "when the Canadian Pacific Railway was built, which," he argued, "rendered less unified still what was not a unit before." I objected that I could not see how a railway running through a country destroyed its unity. He accordingly excised this particular point and mollified it into "When Canada was stretched out to the Pacific"¹—by the British North America Act of 1867, I suppose.

How it must irritate native-born Canadians to hear him oracularly publish in their own magazines his firm conviction that it is utterly useless for Canada to attempt to stand alone, to hold up her head among the nations, to work out her own destiny, to dare to be herself! To Canadians, Canada is their home, their country, the object of their passionate devotion and loyalty. They know no other country or home; and to be told that their inexorable fate is to become a part of a great foreign nation to the south of them—ah! this must irritate Canadians tremendously. And it does. Without doubt it does. But the Professor cannot or will not see it.

The source of the animus is patent. All his life he has been preaching and teaching the advisability, not only of England's relinquishing all her colonies, but of the advisability of this particular Colony of Canada annexing itself to the United States. Well,

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the whole trend of British and Colonial policy has been to strengthen the bonds between England and her colonies. "Imperialism" has been the dominant note of British politics for years. And I fear the old gentleman has become a bit soured at the turn things have taken. Accordingly he girds at Canada; he girds at everything savouring of Imperialism.

I have been asked so often and by so many different people what exactly were Goldwin Smith's views as to the ultimate destiny of Canada, and whether in his heart of hearts he did really advocate the complete severance of this Colony from the rest of the British Empire and its incorporation with the great and neighbouring Republic to the south, that I feel tempted here to give the *ipsissima verba* of my Chief on this subject, culling my extracts in a chronological order dating from four or five years after his settling in Canada to a time within three years of his death—that is from 1876 to 1907:—

"The movement of nationality in Canada, which followed Confederation, was a generous movement, and I sympathized with it, the more so as it was not only for nationality but against faction and all the sectional interests by which the country is distracted. But it is over, and the interests of any far-seeing Canadian must henceforth be those of an American citizen."—Letter to George William Curtis, dated 24th October 1876.

"In the case before us it appears that the great forces are those which make for the political separation of the New from the Old World."—"The Political Destiny of Canada," reprinted from the *Fortnightly Review*, Toronto, 1877, p. 7.

"I do not mean to say that there is anything special to be done. The sun alone can ripen the pear. Only deal kindly with us; respect our susceptibilities, which are keen in proportion to your strength and our weak-

ness; do not fight us about trifles; but, when there is occasion, let us feel that our participation in the full benefits of the American continent must depend on our being citizens of that continent, not the advanced guard of a European power."—Letter to George William Curtis, dated 3rd July 1877.

"I feel also that my own position has greatly changed for the better. At first I had almost to fight for social life. Not so now. People have been made to see that a man may look forward to the union of the whole English-speaking race on this continent and yet be true to England."—Letter to George William Curtis, dated 17th December 1884.

"Depend upon it, if the people of British Canada should ever determine to cast in their lot with yours, you will find them no unworthy partners in the work of building up a larger and happier humanity, of which this continent seems destined to be the scene."—"The Political Relations of Canada to Great Britain and the United States," an address delivered to the Nineteenth Century Club, New York, 1890, p. 14.

"I hope and steadfastly believe that some day the schism will be healed, that there will be a moral reunion, which alone is possible, of the American colonies of Great Britain with their mother country, and a complete reunion, with the hearty sanction of the mother country, of the whole race upon this continent."—"Loyalty," an address delivered before the Young Men's Liberal Club, Toronto, 1891, pp. 14, 15.

"That a union of Canada with the American Commonwealth . . . would in itself be attended with great advantages cannot be questioned."—*Canada and the Canadian Question*, London and New York, 1891, p. 268.

"Canadian Liberals are being forced to identify themselves with their own continent; a result to me not unwelcome . . . with a belief in the necessity of autonomy for the New World."—"The London Times

on Canadian Elections," from the *New York Independent*, 1892, p. 4.

"The children of England [that is, the United States after their Declaration of Independence] cherished against her a persistent hatred. Much is due to the retention of Canada and the continued presence of Great Britain on the American continent as a political and military power in antagonism to the United States."—*The United Kingdom*, London and New York, 1899, vol. ii. p. 220.

"Continental Union, formed with the free consent of Canada and of her mother country, would be expansion in the true sense of the term. . . . It would complete the unity of the northern continent."—*Commonwealth or Empire*, Toronto, 1900, p. 14.

". . . I am very glad to know that Continental Union is likely to be taken up by one who is likely to do justice to the subject. This is the real 'Expansion'; the policy which usurps that name is Dispersion."—Letter to the Hon. General James H. Wilson, dated 5th February 1907.

And, curiously enough, although he strenuously advocates the annexation of Canada to the United States, he thinks the government of the United States despicable. He calls their Senate "vile." He thinks their Senate is under the thumb of their monopolists. He thinks there is only one single man in the whole of that nation that is sane and capable, and that man is Mr Grover Cleveland. Bryan he calls a mountebank; Hanna he cannot find in the English language words sufficiently vituperative by which to characterize. Roosevelt's phrase, "the strenuous life," he is never tired of throwing in the teeth of its framer. He thinks Congress is powerless. He thinks the American Constitution is outworn and threadbare. He thinks the Pension List is a monstrous swindle. And yet he advocates Canadian annexation to the United States!

Canada is an object of his animus. Great Britain is an object of his animus. There is one other object of his animus—Disraeli. Curiously enough, he has only three pencil-marks in his copy of Sigma's *Personalities*. The first is a side-stroke to the sentence, "Dizzy was the biggest liar in the school" (p. 249); the second was the single word "Thiers" beside the sentence, "His parliamentary paucyrie on the Duke of Wellington was the reverse of creditable, the peroration being a word-for-word translation of some funeral address of Montalembert" (p. 250); the third was a note of exclamation beside the sentence, "'I take refuge,' he replied with a smile of excessive gallantry, 'under the umbrella of the first pretty woman I meet'" (p. 253).

March 6, 1904.

"There seems no hope of Dizzy's *Life* coming out," said the Professor to me the other day.

"Lord Rowton seems to have maintained a curious silence," I replied.

"Yes, but think of the things he would have had to deal with! That brazen lie in the House of Commons, the failure of the Turkish policy . . ." followed by a portentous silence.

Argument is futile with the ex-Regius Professor of History of Oxford and the Emeritus Professor of History of Cornell. One might as well argue with a hailstorm. One is instantly pelted with an incontinent shower of cold, small so-called "facts"—not one of which you are allowed or are given time to dispute.

E.g., thus the other day on the subject of reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States:—

"Most unfortunate, most unfortunate," said he after a silence which I knew was caused by some perturbation of spirit; "most unfortunate, here is an article from the *New York Tribune* inserted into the *Toronto Weekly Sun* going contrary to the whole policy of the paper. By the most sophisticated reasoning the

¹ He told me that it was not Montalembert but Thiers's funeral oration that Disraeli plagiarized.

Tribune tries to show that Reciprocity would do Canada no good. I must mop it up somehow."

The means the Professor has for learning the feelings of Canada on this or on any other subject are limited, though the intellectual acumen he brings to bear on those means is almost unlimited. He gets few country papers, he sees few men, and these are of his own way of thinking, he lives in his library, he gives no ear to dissentient opinion. From conversations I had had with men who knew and travelled amongst Ontario farmers I based a polite hint to the effect that Canada, Ontario at all events, now looked rather to British than to American markets.

"Not at all, not at all, quite the contrary. The Ontario farmer wants free coal-oil, wants free binder-twine, wants free agricultural implements, wants a free market for his produce, wants . . ."

No doubt, I thought (but saw it was useless to say); but to these few farmer's "wants" are to be off-set the thousand and one "wants" of manufacturers, and the thousand and one delicate questions as to whether, if sacrifices are to be made, they will be made on behalf of a rival next door or on behalf of a friend over sea.

The Professor has been reading Sabatier. In answer to a question where Sabatier stood, the reply was that he seemed to take his stand on a somewhat philosophical basis. "He speaks of God," he said, "as if the idea of God in the Bible were one and unchangeable. Whereas the very reverse is the case. The God who plagued Egypt, the God who lauded the treason of Rahab and the murder of Sisera, the God who deceived Ahab and sent bears to kill forty-two children for mocking Elisha, is not the God who proclaimed the brotherhood of man in the New Testament. I cannot get over that God who sent bears to kill forty-two children for mocking Elisha."

"It is very significant," said the Professor the other

day; "this *Saturday Night*,¹ which apparently caters for and is read by all 'Society' here, is written in the slangiest style of any paper I ever read. Now the *Toiler* [a labour organ] is certainly rather rough and uncouth, but for pure slanginess of style it is not to be compared with the 'Society' journal. Very significant, very significant."

St Patrick's Day, 1904.

I put before my Chief to-day "Romanus's" reply to "Catholicus" on "The Abbot Loisy and the Holy Office" in the *Times* (Weekly Edition, 4th March). The audible remarks which he interjected as he read were interesting.

"The idea of a Galilean peasant deliberately looking forward to making papal Rome the seat of his Church! One cannot prove it, of course, but I cannot but think that the word *πίρρος* was an interpolation of after-times. I have always considered that the text, 'Thou art Peter, upon this rock will I found my church,' was inserted by the Petrine and Judaizing section of the early Christians as a protest against the antagonistic and more liberal Pauline section."

"Surely," I said, "the pontificate of Peter is somewhat mythical."

"Absolutely legendary. It is highly doubtful if Peter ever saw Rome. As I say, he was the head of the Judaizing section of Christians, it is extremely improbable. It is absurd this idea of his founding the Church at Rome. That the Western, not the Eastern, half of Christendom absorbed the primacy was historically natural; that this was the avowed and deliberate intention of a Galilean peasant is to my thinking out of the question. But of course one can't prove these things."

"The Duke of Cambridge is dead," I told him yesterday.

"Ah! indeed. I remember his father. I often

¹ A Toronto weekly "Society" newspaper with a wide circulation among all classes apparently.

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saw him in church. He had a habit of thinking aloud, and it was quite a common thing to hear a deep, gruff, loud comment issue from his pew when everybody else was silent. It was rather comic. He was present at the marriage of some princess or other when the bridegroom was some impecunious German princeling. When the bridegroom said, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow!' the Duke exclaimed, 'Why, the boots you stand in ain't paid for'—so at least the story goes."

March 20, 1904.

Somebody, writing to the *New York Sun*, has taken the Professor to task for his views on the Immaculate Conception as stated in his article on Sabatier.

"He seems to want to pin you down to the admission of the taint of original sin," I said.

"But I am not going to make any such admission. I believe people are born of ordinary fathers and mothers. But, indeed, the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception defeats itself. If the Virgin immaculately conceived, her mother must have done the same, and her grandmother, and so all the way down."

"It is curious, sir, is it not," I said, "that no word is put into the Virgin's own mouth in the Gospels as to the divine incarnation. She might have solved the mystery for us."

"Most curious. It is strange that the lady herself should have been ignorant of what everybody is supposed to know! But their positions go down like ninepins before any such reasonings. Besides, they put aside the Bible. They rely on what they say the Church teaches, a papal Church with its full retinue of Cardinals and Archbishops and Bishops as instituted by a peasant of Galilee!"

Somebody called the other morning, bursting with an "idea" for the better propagation of the Professor's annexationist policy, the which he would not divulge to me who was bidden to interview him. So the Professor went.

"And what was the 'idea,' sir, if I may ask?" said I on his return to the library.

"Well, I believe it was the founding of a newspaper with a magic name."

"And the name?"

"Ah! that I regret to say I did not quite catch, but I believe it was to be *The A.B.C.* of something or other," whereat of course I laughed aloud.

March 24, 1904.

Lord Acton's Letters, which Goldwin Smith has just read, interested him much.

"Why did Gladstone make him a Peer?" I asked. "He did not take any very active part in politics, did he?"

"By no means. He sat in the House six or seven years but rarely spoke. Because of his admiration for Gladstone, I suppose"—and then he read me his estimate of Gladstone as contained in a letter to Gladstone's daughter, and added, "The wonder is, not that Gladstone made him a Peer, but that he did not make him a Duke."

The book set him talking about the Jesuits.

"I know of no Order," he said. "so deliberately immoral. It demands of a member absolute renunciation of his own conscience. The novice is bidden to regard himself simply as a stick in the hands of his superiors. It has wrought incalculable mischief. Germany, I see, is readmitting them. Why, I don't know. I would rather . . . I would rather . . . well, Anarchism has done some harm here and there, but not a scintilla of the harm that the Jesuit has done. It was the Jesuit that brought on the Thirty Years' War. It was the Jesuit that revoked the Edict of Nantes. It was Jesuit intrigue that caused the Franco-Prussian war. Intrigue has been the Jesuit's policy always and everywhere."

"I see they are accusing us," he said to me the other day (he often links me with him in his work, but "us")

here meant "Protestants" I fancy), "I see they are accusing us of ignorance as to the meaning of 'Papal Infallibility.'"

"Well," I replied, "there is some technical interpretation, is there not, limiting its application to matters of faith and doctrine when a papal announcement is made *ex cathedra*?"

"Technical interpretation! Let them get the upper hand and you will see what interpretation they will put upon it!"

April 1, 1904.

"They still keep on saying, I see," said my Chief to-day, "that the British Government was bent on intervention in the American Civil War, and was only prevented by the Queen's veto."

I. "Who are the 'they'?" I asked.

He. "Oh, more than one American paper. Here is the *Springfield Republican* at it, and the *Sun*, the *New York Sun*."

I. "You ought to know, sir, surely. You were in close touch with the members of the Government, weren't you?"

He. "Yes, of course. I lived on the most intimate terms with many of them. They never had any intention to intervene . . ."

I. "By force of arms, of course, you mean."

He. "Yes. Intervention meant that they would back up their protest by force. Mediation I dare say they did offer; but that is quite a different thing from intervention. They never had any intention to intervene, and if they had, it is absurd to think that, if the Government of the country decided that it was in the best interests of the State that it should come to the rescue of the South, it is absurd to think that they would have allowed themselves to be thwarted by an irresponsible influence. No Government is carried on in that way. If the Sovereign is not governed by the advice of his Minister the Minister resigns. It is merely one more example of the halo of myth that has gathered

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about the memory of the late Queen. The fact was that Napoleon, for his own ends, proposed joint intervention with England, but England would not listen and did not listen to his proposals. Napoleon was a political cracksman: he was looking about to see if he could find your strong-box while his feet were under your mahogany."

April 1904.

I put a batch of English newspapers, just arrived, at his elbow in an interval of work the other day. He took them up and talked.

"The *Speaker* is poor. I think they would do much better if they would cater for the Colonies, put in a *résumé* of news, make it a medium of news for the Colonies as well as being a political periodical.

"The *Times* has fallen from its high estate. Going into that Encyclopædia business was a fatal mistake. A more fatal one still was its connection with the South African clique. A great journal ought to have known better than to have lent itself to such a thing. I have always said that the country owes the *Times* a very deep debt of gratitude for the disinterested course it took in the Irish question. That Parnell investigation must have cost it a very large sum of money. But it has fallen from its throne.

"The fact is the *Times* has no longer the monopoly of talent. Its editorials used to be good, very good; written by men who knew, and always written with a certain dignity of style. Now the provincial papers compete very successfully with the London journals. The telegraph puts them in close touch with London and puts them on a par with London writers. The editorials in the *Manchester Guardian* are excellent, excellent."

April 1904.

The American papers have been full of the Service Pensions Bill lately. "What a spectacle," said the Professor, "is this of the President, the advocate of a

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' strenuous life,' weakly succumbing to the Grand Army of the Republic for the sake of a few votes! "

I. " Surely if he had taken an independent stand he would have found backing. The New York *Sun* would have backed him."

He. " The people would have backed him. In fact it is very probable that no small portion of the Grand Army would have backed him. It is not to be supposed that they one and all are committed to this bribery—for it is nothing but a bribe. The leaders no doubt are committed, but this by no means proves that there is no independence in the rank and file."

April 16, 1904.

" I hear they are writing furious letters about my review of *Lord Acton's Letters*," said the Professor to me the other day. " I cannot comprehend Acton's attitude towards the Church."

" Don't you think it probable," I asked, " that his fealty was to the Church rather than to its head, the Pope? "

" Ah! that is the position I have always taken. The Roman Catholic Church is one thing, the Papacy is another. The Papacy dates from Hildebrand. It was Hildebrand who tried to make the Church a Theocracy."

April 27, 1904.

My old Chief talked with extraordinary animation to-day, notwithstanding his eighty years of age.

The doings of the Ontario Legislature during this its session, which was formally brought to an end yesterday, have aroused his keenest ire, especially the Bill guaranteeing \$2,000,000 on behalf of the railway connected with the Sault industries. Standing at his desk and looking down at me with his steel-blue eyes he delivered himself in short, pithy sentences smacking of earnest concern.

" If Democracy goes on like this I really don't know what is to become of it. I really see no remedy.

Things are becoming worse and worse. Everything is sacrificed to Party. Think of it: here is that United States nation paying \$145,000,000 a year in pensions for a war which took place thirty-six years ago; and here is a President adding an additional enormous annual sum—some compute it at \$12,000,000—as a bribe for votes. The most extravagant Monarchy would be cheaper than that. Democracy is growing worse and worse, and 'pon my word I see no remedy."

We spoke of the candidates for the Presidency—Roosevelt, Hearst, Parker; and I remarked that there seemed to be an extraordinary dearth of leading men.

"There is a dearth," said he. "Roosevelt has a vogue as a man 'with a big stick' advocating 'the strenuous life.' Hearst . . . Hearst . . . the very fact that his candidature is admitted to be dangerous is ominous in the extreme. Of Parker I know nothing. He has sense enough to keep silence. Their one strong man is Cleveland, and Cleveland, by a stupid tradition against a third term, is shelved. Cleveland is strong and sound. The tradition against a third term is absurd. A third term is perfectly constitutional. Washington refused it, not on constitutional grounds, but because he was weary."

"So you think Democracy has retrograded?"

"Yes. If Hearst's candidature is significant of anything, surely it points to the fact that wealth is growing bold; do you not think so? Wealth gets hold of the Press. What remedy there is I do not see. Truckling for votes . . . Party . . . the Machine . . . Faction . . . the Caucus . . ."

These were the words I heard as he slipped on his goloshes and strolled, with bent shoulders, out of the library on his way to pay his usual matutinal visit to the stables.

This decial of Democracy by a "Liberal of the old school," as he is fond of describing himself, was significant. But perhaps his warmth outran his judgment to-day. Yet he spoke with intense earnestness.

His earnestness is remarkable. And his interest in politics—past as well as present—is intense. He

will discuss Burke's theoretical attitude towards party and his practical adhesion to the Fox-North coalition as if it were a matter now to-day affecting living men and women. To mention Governor Eyre's exoneration is to rouse him to impassioned disapproval. Name the Crimean War and he enters into a heated argument on its folly. A distant reference to the Indian Mutiny brings on you a splendid diatribe on those who "thirsted for blood" when it was quelled. On the South African War he out-Steads Stead. His intellectual vitality is immense. For example:—The Secretary of the Associated Charities of Toronto came to see him last week and said that someone had suggested that they should take up the question of the housing of the poor. At once he proposed a meeting to consider that subject and told the Secretary to call one. Only a few months ago, too, he consented to act as Chairman—and did act as Chairman—of a Citizens' committee formed for the purpose of improving the election of members of the Board of Education.

All this at eighty years of age. Nothing affrights him, nothing deters him. A more un-self-seeking man I never met, nor a more determined, nor a more undaunted. He puts men, his juniors by half a century, to shame.

May 3, 1904.

At 10.15 a.m. to-day the Professor had to go off to a funeral as pall-bearer. He came into the library just before starting dressed in his good clothes and with his black silk hat on, but with his overcoat so awry that the frock-coat's collar showed for some six inches above it behind! I adjusted it and was profusely thanked. He did not return till half-past twelve.

"You must be tired, sir," I remarked.

A gesture, a gesture in which weariness seemed to strive with a conviction of the futility of all things, was the answer. Then he broke out, as he struggled out of his coat.

"The folly of it all! We went to the house, and there we had a long Presbyterian service surmounted

by a long Presbyterian sermon. Then we went to the church, and there we had another long Presbyterian service surmounted by another long Presbyterian sermon—full of inflated platitudes in honour of the corpse. The folly of it all. Oh, dear me.”

I commiserated with him.

“Some day, I hope,” I ventured to interject, “that we shall do these things with simple dignity.”

“Perhaps we shall. I shall at all events take pretty good care that they don’t play these tomfooleries over my poor old corpse.”

He sat down at his desk and took up his pen to correct proofs; but evidently his mind was still dwelling on what he had seen, for I heard him mutter:

“Over a mere mass of clay; over a mere mass of clay.”

The proofs corrected, he attempted no other work, but threw himself into his arm-chair and talked.

“I have read these reviews of Morley’s *Gladstone* (in the *Quarterly* of October 1903, and in the *Edinburgh* of January 1904); they are very flat, very poor; a mere *résumé* of the occurrences during his life. They don’t seem to have been written by men with any intimate knowledge of Gladstone. I take it I am one of very few men living who knew Gladstone intimately and was brought much in contact with him. There is Morley himself, of course, and Harcourt; but they are hardly independent critics.”

“What a great pity it is that the editor of the *North American* made so little of your article as to split it in two.”¹

“Yes; I can’t understand it.”

Then he turned the subject, taking up the little weekly paper called *India*.

He. “I see they are doing away with competitive examinations for natives in the Indian Civil Service.”

I. “Indeed. I have always understood that those natives passed those examinations by extraordinary methods: learning translations by heart out of cribs, and so forth.”

¹ December 1903 and January 1904.

He. "Yes, I dare say they were up to all sorts of dodges, all sorts of dodges. . . . I remember very well when the competitive system was introduced . . ."

I. "In England, you mean; for the Indian Civil Service?"

He. "Yes. There were two things against it—I know about these things; I had a lot of relatives in India. In fact I once thought of going in for the Civil Service myself. I know about these things; I had talks with men who knew.—There are two things against it: First, a competitive examination is no test of the practical value of a man; and, second, you are very likely to get a lower class, a class that lacks manners and refinement, and I am told that in India manners and refinement go a very long way. This is why the missionaries fail. They have no manners or refinement. When the appointments were made by choice it was from the upper classes—the directors were men of wealth, men of standing. There is a third thing against 'competition-wallahs' as they called them; there was always great *esprit-de-corps* among the Indian Civil servants, and the introduction of competition-wallahs did not tend to increase that, rather the reverse. Still, my mind is open. I never took a decided stand against examinations. It was Mill and his school who advocated it. Lawrence, it is said, when somebody complained of his subordinate competition-wallahs, wrote to the complainant and offered to exchange . . ."

"To exchange men chosen by the directorate for men who had passed examinations?" I asked.

"Yes; but it may have been a saying."

"I have thought a good deal about India," he continued, still lolling in his chair before the burnt-out fire, leaning back tired, his legs crossed, his hands gently clasped, and speaking half to me, half to himself. He knew, I fancy, my own interest in India; he knew also, probably, my strong Imperialistic attachment to India. Not otherwise can I explain the extreme suavity of the remarks which followed.

"I have never directly advocated the giving up of India. Its influence upon English politics it is difficult

to forecast, very difficult. Mill and his school thought it would be deleterious."

"Deleterious in what way?"

"Well, they thought it would unduly enhance the Imperialistic spirit. In Dizzy's hands certainly India had that effect. Dizzy's imagination was thoroughly Oriental. I don't know, I don't know; I have never expressed myself definitely upon the point."

Again he changed the subject.

"I shouldn't be at all surprised," he went on, "if this Russo-Japanese war resulted in a stalemate. What can Japan do? She cannot possibly penetrate the heart of Russia. To attack Russia is like sticking a pin into a bolster. And what can Russia do? With a single line of railway, with her forces and her provisions thousands of miles from the seat of war, what can she do?"

I. "Surely Japan could occupy Manchuria, entrench herself at Harbin or Mukden, and sit still, strongly fortified and amply provisioned by sea, for five years."

He. "Exactly."

I. "China seems to be leaning towards Japan—or at all events leaning away from Russia—by to-day's news."

He. "Ah! There is a very serious danger there. There is a real Yellow Peril. Japan may organize China. There is in China in reality no central power. They show no objections whatsoever to a change of dynasty. If the Japanese were to instal themselves at Peking and set up a central power, I venture to think all China would be at Japan's beck and call."

I. "The races are closely enough allied, are they not, to preclude any idea of racial antagonism?"

He. "Certainly. There is nothing of that sort to divide them. Both are inoculated with Buddhism."

May 1904.

When he received the invitation to act as pall-bearer at the funeral I have just mentioned, the Professor

stalked into the library, saying, "At all events I am thankful I shall not have to go to that terrible exhibition the . . . what is it called? . . . the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, is it? M—— is to be buried at Guelph."

I. "An Anglo-Saxon cemetery certainly depicts Anglo-Saxon taste at its worst. But the French are even worse, are they not?"

He. "Oh, I should think so. Did you never see Père la Chaise?"

I. "No."

He. "Or Genoa?"

I. "No."

He. "Oh, at Genoa you will see disconsolate statuesque bereaved ones weeping marble tears over the departed. They think a great deal of the Genoa cemetery. It is one of the first things they take you to."

I. "I wish I had gone to Père la Chaise when in Paris. The French seem to me to lose their wonderfully artistic taste when they try to be serious, as the French imply that the Anglo-Saxon does when he takes his pleasures seriously."

And the Professor laughed.

It is not easy to get this grim Oxford don of the nineteenth century to laugh. Yet I succeeded the other day. He was asked to write a section on Canadian literature for some Encyclopædia or other. "Just think of the research I should have to make," he remarked to me—with a curiously subtle and ironical intonation on the word "research."

But he did laugh downright audibly—in fact he laughed so much that he could not dictate—the other day. It was over Froude's narration of a debate in the Irish Parliament in which Grattan was vilifying Flood.

I must reproduce the passage here; it is too good to lose:—

"I will suppose," he, Grattan, said—affecting at the outset to put a hypothetical case, but speedily dropping the effort and speaking directly at his an-

tagonist—"I will suppose a public character, a man not now in this House, but who formerly might have been. I will suppose it was his constant practice to abuse any man who differed from him, and to betray every man who trusted him. I will begin from his cradle, and divide his life into three stages. In the first he was intemperate, in the second corrupt, in the third seditious. Suppose him a great egotist, his honour equal to his oath, and I will stop him and say (here looking full at Flood), Sir, your talents are not so great as your life is infamous. You were silent for years, and you were silent for money. When affairs of consequence to the nation were debating, you might be seen passing by these doors like a guilty spirit waiting for the moment of putting the question that you might hop in and give your venal vote; or at times, with a vulgar brogue, aping the manners and affecting the infirmities of Lord Chatham, or like a kettle-drummer lathering yourself into popularity to catch the vulgar. Or you might be seen hovering over the dome like an ill-omened bird of night, with sepulchral note, a cadaverous aspect, and broken beak, ready to stoop and pounce upon your prey. You can be trusted by no man. The people cannot trust you. The ministers cannot trust you. You deal out the most impartial treachery to both. You tell the nation it is ruined by other men, while it is sold by you. You fled from the embargo; you fled from the sugar bill. I therefore tell you, in the face of the country, before all the world, and to your beard, you are not an honest man."¹

Only twice or thrice has spontaneous laughter actually interrupted our work during the last twelve years. Goldwin Smith's own description of King John, I remember, in his *The United Kingdom*, overpowered us both—me of the ability to correct the proofs; him of the ability to read them aloud. And this speech of Grattan he simply could not dictate.

¹ *The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*, by James Anthony Froude, M.A., vol. ii. pp. 377-378. New York, Scribner, 1874.

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"The House must have been convulsed with laughter," I suggested.

"Not at all. I can readily understand how Grattan's speech was received. It was probably listened to in dead silence—they didn't want to miss the fun. But when Grattan sat down . . . I suspect there was a row, an Irish row."

"Cadaverous aspect" . . . "broken beak" . . . "birds of prey" . . . I heard him saying to himself in the intervals of a curious laughter that consisted chiefly of spasmodic heavings of the chest.

It is good to hear him laugh. It is rare. For he is very grim, say what you will—in spite of his keen, his extremely keen sense of humour.

Humour, as a matter of fact, permeates all his thought. It is always just below the surface and emerges over and over again. For example, he was talking about the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the divergences in the Anglican Church (April 1904). "They have an interesting job before them," he said. "In Elizabeth's reign they would have insisted upon unity of conviction and brotherly love in the Church by a few hangings and burnings. They have an interesting job."

May 5, 1904.

To-day the Professor rode his anti-Semitic hobby, but rode it with a snaffle.

"I have heard from So-and-So," he said; "hear what he says."

What So-and-So said was that the Jews were year by year gaining a greater hold upon the newspaper press and influencing public opinion through those channels. Not even the *Times*, he averred, was exempt.

The Professor thoroughly endorsed this view in all its details.

"I have always said this," he began. "My friend Laister, who had excellent opportunities for knowing, told me the same thing. The Jews have even got hold of Christian religious periodicals and manipulated

them to their own ends—primarily for pecuniary reasons, no doubt, but they never lose sight of ulterior objects. These Jews hang together. There is a tacit understanding amongst them. A real danger lurks beneath their efforts. I don't like to say too much on this subject. I don't like to appear to be ventilating a craze; but that it is a fact I am convinced. . . . Milner they say is a German. I wonder . . . I shouldn't be surprised . . . there *may* be Jewish blood in Milner's veins," and we pulled down several books to shed light on Lord Milner's pedigree, to no avail.

"It is a real danger," he went on, after a pause; "the Jews have one code of ethics for themselves, another for the Gentile. They never forgot the Levitical injunction which permits them to sell carrion to the stranger but not to each other."

May 1904.

"How very good Johnson's *Dictionary* is," he remarked when turning up a word. It was pleasant to see him choose Johnson out of a row of English dictionaries. "His quotations are admirable, as admirable as they are numerous."

A loose use of the term "veteran" he cannot away with. (It was the word "veteran" he was looking up.) "People who were 'under arms' for a few weeks, and who never fired a rifle . . . they are no more 'veterans' than I am. In 1848 I, I suppose in common with thousands of other people in England, did not know when I might not be 'called out' and summoned to Portsmouth. (That Napoleon III. tried to ape his so-called uncle. He brought about the estrangement between England and Russia.) Many of these 'veterans' did no more active service than a few drills. Why, I might as well claim a hundred acres of land as a 'veteran'!"

May 1904.

An instructive example of the Professor's mode of composition occurred yesterday. After having (1)

written a certain sentence in which occurred the word "dwellers" with his own hand; (2) dictated it to me; (3) read over my manuscript; (4) had it typewritten; and (5) carefully examined the typewritten copy, he asked me whether I thought "dwellers" was all right. I felt very much inclined to say, "If you so use it, it makes it right." But I didn't.

"Let us see how it is used in the Bible," I said, and pulled down Cruden.

Meanwhile he had stalked round to another part of the library and was consulting the *Century Dictionary*.

"Let us try dear old Johnson," said I, and took down Vol. I.

Neither the *Century* nor Johnson seemed to satisfy him, and he changed "dwellers" to "people."

The care he exercises in the use of words is extreme—extreme; though he very rarely indeed refers to Roget's *Thesaurus*. And I notice that he detests a periphrasis. He would rather spend five or ten minutes in the search for a single verbal substitute for a single word than turn the sentence in another way. Simplicity and terseness seem to be his aim; and never will he employ an out-of-the-way word, a foreign word, an uncommon word, a pedantic or purely "learned" word if he can possibly help it. This I have noticed times without number.

In fact, I was mightily surprised lately at his use two or three times within as many weeks of the word "infecundity"—"infecundity of American women," e.g., when speaking of the cis-Atlantic low birth-rate, and so forth. It may have been mere fancy, but I thought it was due to the fact that one day—on the day he first used the term, I think—on his asking me what the noonday post had brought I remarked half jocularly that the post had been remarkably infecund of late. It is a question so often put to me that I detest answering it in stereotyped phraseology (one has to be a little particular when talking to a man like Goldwin Smith, whose mind is alert as a lynx and sharp as a needle and never misses the minutest allusion). Accordingly I say that the post has been "sterile,"

or "barren," or "impotent," or (if there are only circulars and newspapers) "still-born," or (as in this case) "infecund."

It is great fun—and it is instructive—to watch these little things. I wonder if many octogenarian writers take this care in their style. The astonishing thing to me is the extraordinary simplicity of the product! The Chief will think out an article, a little short article for a newspaper; will then write it out in his own hand at eight o'clock in the morning; will dictate it to me at 9.15; will carefully, most carefully, go over my MS., correcting, altering, adding, and excising; will demand proofs and revises to be sent to him (by a special messenger often—at ten cents per special messenger); will then go down to the newspaper office and see another revise; will correct this; and, if he does not demand yet another revise, it is simply because he relies upon my seeing to it that his ultimate revision is faithfully carried out by the printers in the composing room; and not until I come downstairs and report that "everything is all right" does he slowly rise and totter out of the office. This at eighty! What would I not give to have seen him at work at thirty!

Nor does he rely upon his own brains. Over and over again he keeps a manuscript back till So-and-So and So-and-So shall have seen it and adjudicated upon it. Only the other day I rushed all over the town and telephoned right and left to get So-and-So and So-and-So to see a MS.—a tiny insignificant MS.—before it was despatched to the printers.

And he verifies everything he possibly can. Though of course he cannot, here, consult the Record Office or "plungo into the deeps of the archives of Simancas."

And the acuteness of his observation is miraculous. Nothing escapes him. His mind is like a bird's eye: it can detect a minute insect on a twig; and it can survey the unmeasurable landscape. It is an extraordinary mind. No wonder it has made its impress on the world.

It has often been said that Goldwin Smith was a

master of stylo. Ho himself held peculiar views on style. "Style!" he said to me once, after glancing at Mr Frederic Harrison's article on that topic in the *Nineteenth Century* of June 1898, "style! They talk a great deal about style, but really I hardly know what they mean. I understand 'manner.' Carlyle has a manner, Ruskin has a manner, Jeremy Taylor has a manner. But what is 'stylo'?" An explanation of this incredulity as to the existence of that thing men call "style" would lead us far afield indeed. But I think I see what he means, for wo more than once diseussed the matter.

"So-and-So," I remarked to him one day, "tells me he would know your writings anywhere, even if unsigned."

"Humph! And how, pray?"

"From your style."

"Style! I have no style. I merely wait till the mud settles."

That gives the clue to all the Professor wrote. He never aimed at "a style" (and I should say he strenuously avoided "mannerism"). I never knew him deliberately to seek, or to avoid, an alliteration—as Ruskin assuredly constantly does. I never knew him to try to arrange effectively and sonorously the sequence of his vowel-sounds—as Milton assuredly constantly does. Unconsciously, I think, ho adopted a certain rhythm or music in a sequence of words, and he took care to avoid a repetition of the same word; but beyond this ho made no attempt at style. He has few purple passages. He has no "strains of higher blood." Clarity of thought, and simplicity and dignity of expression—these, I think, were his sole aim. For effectiveness, for pungency and point, he relied upon aptness of allusion, or piquancy of suggestion, or subtlety of phrase.

Of phrase-making he was the master. His works teem with phrases. Open any of his books at random almost anywhere—when he was writing at his best, I mean—and you will find pungent, pointed phrases on every page. Thus, I open *The*

Bystander (vol. i.) at page 315; immediately my eye alights on:—

“We were wrong in saying that Lord Beaconsfield’s career would leave no trace. It will leave a trace . . . in the altered tone of . . . public life.”

And on this:—

“Lord Beaconsfield has had the sinister advantage of originality; he has operated in an assembly where legerdemain was easy.”

I turn over the pages of his *Essays on Questions of the Day*, and on page 216, in the argument against Woman Suffrage, I find strings of phrases:—

“Woman, if she becomes a man, will be a weaker man. . . . She cannot expect to have both privilege and equality. To don the other sex she must doff her own. . . . Chivalry depends on the acknowledged need of protection. . . . Man would not be . . . inclined to treat with tenderness . . . the being who was jostling with him in all the walks of life. . . . The attractions of women . . . depend upon their being women. Mrs Mill¹ . . . remained a woman. If she had put on her wig and gown to go into court . . . or had stood against her husband² for Westminster, we should have seen the great experiment really tried.”

All these on one page.

And his talk was equally full of these little dainty-winged, sharply-pointed, sometimes poison-tipped, arrow-arguments. Oxford must have seen flights upon flights of them in the 'fifties and 'sixties. One Oxford one he himself told me of. It was his definition of the distinction between a Unitarian and Universalist: “One thinks he is too good for God to damn; the other thinks God is too good to damn him.”

He tried to sum up whole systems, whole philo-

¹ Wife of John Stuart Mill, the strong woman suffragist.

² As member of Parliament.

sophies, sciences and theologies, in single sentences; and the sentences made you think—and laugh, even if they did not sum up whole systems.

Yes; he was a master of the phrase. Yet sometimes I think the phrase mastered him. He was so addicted to it that that addiction led him to say things that were too piquant, too pungent—things that pricked.

He often said things rather flippant. And this love of flippant phrases led him—literary man that he was—to hurnish and polish and sharpen till they were like hypodermic needles. Thus, in 1894, his friend Lord Rosebery had not only, by happy fortune, won the Derby, but had accepted the Prime Ministership of England.

Goldwin Smith was in England at the time, but returned to his home in Canada soon after. At once, of course, the newspaper reporters “interviewed” him—and note, that if he did not write out the interview himself he always demanded a proof. Well, on May the 18th he spoke of Lord Rosebery thus:—

“Lord Rosebery is regarded as a thorough opportunist, and he almost avows himself to be one. . . . Lord Rosebery’s prominence on the turf also distinguishes him rather sharply from the defender of the Mosaic cosmogony and the author of *The Church in its relation to the State*. . . . If the Nonconformist conscience can stomach . . . the handing over of Ireland to the Roman Catholic priesthood, it can surely stomach the entering of Lord Rosebery’s horse for the Derby.”

This appeared in the *Toronto Globe* on the morning of May the 19th. Meantime the reporter of the *Evening Telegram* had come up; and this is what the *Evening Telegram* published that afternoon:—

“Lord Rosebery revolves like a political teetotum, spinning with singular liveliness and grace. . . . The nonchalance and levity of this speech. . . . Next day he was squeezed by the Irish . . .” and so on,

and so on; the whole interview is entertaining to the highest degree.

His mind, the mental mechanism by which he manufactured these brilliant, translucent crystals of thought—acute-angled, apiculate—might be compared to the powerful but delicate apparatus in use in modern laboratories devoted to the investigation of physics, by which vast volumes of gases are liquefied or brought to the condition of actual solids. By means of immense pressure and intense cold, cubic yards of oxygen or hydrogen, or carbon dioxide or common air, are reduced to the compass of a phial or to a pinch of glistening powder. So he. By the force of pure reason and the frigidity of unemotionalism, he could reduce the most treasured theories and the most precious beliefs to minute and crystalline propositions; propositions clear, cold and unexceptionable; propositions which, it was impossible to deny, contained in them the whole bulk of those theories and beliefs—as subjected to that powerful and delicate mental apparatus. These brilliant crystals of thought were of the very essence of his style. For without doubt a “style” this writer had, his own opinions on style to the contrary. How I wish I could write such a style as yours!” exclaims Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge.¹

If any young man, aspiring worker in the ranks of literature, is curious to know the very ways and means by which this style was achieved, I can perhaps best explain it by giving him an outline of the manner in which Goldwin Smith actually wrote.

Goldwin Smith wrote everything out in his own hand himself first. It was written slowly, carefully, with many pauses, many erasures, many emendations, and in a tiny, highly-abbreviated and quite illegible chirography. The pages were torn from the pad anyhow, and very rarely was his pagination correct: the number of times he lost his place was incomputable by him or anyone else. The time we wasted in putting in regular order scattered sheets of paper was deplorable.

¹ *Op. cit. supra*, II. 320.

When he was tired of original composition, or had come to a break, or had exhausted the particular point of which he was treating, the writer would gather up his sheets and betake himself to his arm-chair. Then would commence the real labour of putting on paper exactly what he wanted to say. He dictated to me. But what he dictated consisted really of an infinite number of emendations of the autographically-written manuscript in his own hand—carefully though that itself was composed.

Now, perhaps the youthful writer thinks that by this time the neck of the work is broken; that all that is now necessary is to transform this highly-emended manuscript into a neat typoscript for the book, pamphlet, leading article, or whatever it may be, and to send it to the printer. If he does so think, all I can say is that he is very much mistaken indeed. This emended manuscript is merely the *first rough draft* of the book, pamphlet, leading article, or whatever it may be. The course of procedure now is as follows:—

All the pages of this my manuscript being put carefully in order, its author sits up straight at his desk again and takes it in hand. Now it receives the most severe, the most scrupulous, the most meticulous revision. Every word, every syllable, is reconsidered, and innumerable are the excisions, additions, emendations—for which I have allowed plenty of room between both words and lines. As each page is finished it is handed over to me—blindly, for the author's eyes are fixed on the text, and I have to reach out and get hold of each page as he absent-mindedly removes it from his desk and hands it me-wards—I sit at a table close to him at his left. My duty is to make legible enough for a typist every, the minutest, mark made in the author's minute and all-but-illegible script.

This done, this doubly-emended manuscript is sent off to be typewritten. And very impatient, indeed, is the author till it comes back; and most precise are his orders as to how it is to be typewritten.

Well, the typewritten copy comes back—and how often have I had to urge our stenographer to bestir

herself! When it comes back the author takes one copy, I another, and we both sit up straight, ready for a real, hard, definite and thorough revision. The author reads out loud. I follow. More emendation, excision, addition, alteration, correction. Every comma is weighed in the balance.

This done, if the "copy"—so printers call it—is fairly "clean" it is handed over to me. . . . To be sent off? Not at all. "That need not go till Monday—or Thursday—or Saturday," as the case may be; "something may turn up. Besides, I should like to keep it in my mind for a day or two."

Style! Yes, this is how style is begotten.

However, at last the thing gets sent off, registered, and accompanied by a letter, and a request for proofs *in galley-form*. How he insisted upon galley-form! You see, in page-form, if you make any alterations in the text, if you add a line, or take out a line, all the succeeding pages are thrown out of gear; and—there is very much to pay, for "alterations from copy" are charged for by the hour.

The galley-proofs arrive—in duplicate of course. Author takes one copy, I the other. Again he reads aloud. I follow. More emendations, excisions, additions, alterations, corrections. Another proof is ordered—in galley-form. Yet another, sometimes. Then permission is given to put into page-form. With great hesitation is permission given to stereotype. "Do you mean to say I cannot add a sentence—or take out a word or two?—that it will throw the pages out? Why can't they keep the type standing? At the Oxford Clarendon Press—I was a Delegate, you know—at the Clarendon Press they must have kept tons of type standing . . ." and so on and so on were his reiterated objurgations on stereotyped plates. And I have actually known Goldwin Smith to order a second and complete set of stereotyped proofs to be sent him, from Preface to *Finis*, ere he would permit the hook to go to press! Furthermore, I have known him, after a hook had been issued from the press, and was selling readily, to write to his publishers and say that

he would like to recast the whole of it. One of his books he *did* recast, and the recasting cost him a pretty penny.

One point in the preparation of the Professor's manuscripts is interesting and significant, and this is his insistence on his amanuensis or his stenographer always commencing a fresh paragraph on a fresh page. He adopted this custom himself in his own first rough draft; he imposed it on me; I had to give our stenographer strict injunctions to the same effect.

This trick almost gives a clue to the great man's method of composition. When he once took a subject in hand his brain seethed with it. Day and night he turned it over and over in his mind, jotting down little notes anywhere, everywhere. Nothing of this internal chullition was allowed to appear on the surface. On the surface he was calm, composed, severe, austere. Perhaps only I knew that beneath that impassive exterior was working at high pressure a most powerful, a most complex, a most delicate intellectual engine. Even to me the fact was only divulged by two little facts: first, his incessant additions; second, his impatience to see the finished product, in order that he might view his literary production from start to finish—*totus, teres, atque rotundus*—in typewritten and legible shape. He carried the whole conception in his head, and he carried every detail of it, perfectly clearly, in his head.

And clever indeed was the way in which the fresh ideas that occurred to him were worked into the composition as originally mapped out. This was the reason for the order to commence a fresh paragraph on a fresh page. The additions, interpolations, emendations, corrections, excisions, were multitudinous. Few of his readers would guess, perchance, that the English prose which read so smoothly, that the arguments which followed so logically, that the narrative which ran so uninterruptedly, was the result of constant, persistent, unintermittent and laborious thought; yet thought restrained by judgment and discretion; thought which soared far beyond the limits of the comprehension of

the reader,¹ but thought which was sedulously, carefully brought down to the level of his comprehension; thought which transcended verbal expression and yet was rigidly, austere, self-sacrificingly, yoked to language understood of the people. I am quite sure that I have seen the Great Man actually sacrifice a highly transcendental, a splendidly-suggestive phrase for one which conveyed a clearer thought. Clarity of thought seems to have been Goldwin Smith's one and only aim. He reached it; though I sometimes think that in reaching it he displayed at once his weakness and his power. He is weak, in that he does not lead his readers up to higher heights. He is strong, in that he shows his readers the real point at issue and explains that point in a sentence. He was not a poet, though he wrote poetry, and translated into English poetry Greek and Latin poets. His poetry belongs to the School of Pope—as might have been expected. It was exact, correct, accurate.

I sometimes think that this Goldwin Smith his extreme desire for clarity of thought was, at bottom, his greatest hanc. Man does not live by thought alone. Man lives by imagination, fancy, faith. No man living can possibly explain in clear thought why he goes to his office at nine; why he works hard till five; why he tries hard to keep up a respectable appearance and a presentable family. No man living can in clear thought explain why he tries, poor soul, to obey the laws of the realm, or to live up to the Decalogue. The ordinary man lives by imagination, emotion, feeling, fancy, faith. He is extremely glad and grateful, of course, if some erudite Professor will explain for him what Socialism really is, what Paper Money, what Higher Criticism. But the explanations of an erudite Professor do not alter very much his ordinary course of life. They may give him clearer views on economic questions, on political questions, on questions of Biblical criticism; I doubt much whether they give him clearer views of Life as a whole, of Life as it has to

¹ *The Weekly Sun*, for example, was, supposedly, a farmer's paper.

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be lived, with its sorrows and aspirations, its anguishes, its temptations, its desperate difficulties, its hopes, its fears.—But this is digression.

All this his literary work, of course, was highly interesting, and we both threw ourselves into it with zest. His own ardour in his own composition communicated itself to me; and for hour upon hour daily we thus worked together, week upon week, month upon month, year upon year, for nigh upon eighteen years. No wonder a good deal was accomplished.

Many may think that I mistake when I speak of Goldwin Smith's "ardour" when engaged in original composition. His style is so simple, unaffected, unemotional, dignified; he so eschews anything sensational or bizarre; he is always so sober, steadfast and demure, that the idea of his having any ardour at all when composing seems out of the question. But no; it is those who so think that mistake, not I. True, he always had himself under control. But under that self-control was the enthusiasm of the artist. The intellectual and emotional concentration which he brought to bear on his work was intense. Let me give an example of this. Sometimes a point had to be cleared up before any farther progress could be made—a fact verified, or an allusion noted, or a qualification inserted, or what-not. Innumerable books were seized upon, brought down and consulted. Incalculable pages were turned over—both by him and me. Indexes, books of reference, commentaries, histories, biographies . . . in a short time the billiard-table (which occupied the centre of the library) was littered with these, each lying open at the particular page containing the matter bearing upon the point, and any one—or two—or three—or four, five, six, seven—of which might have to be quoted, carefully and literally quoted. At last he was satisfied. At last he emended the sentence. At last he composed it in its final form. And how did he compose it? He composed it walking round and round that billiard-table, shutting up every book he came across with a *slap*, as if to say, "There, that is done." Yes, done; but with

what woful results to me! How many times I have had to go through that litter of authorities, find the particular one (or two, three, four, five) that was hit upon, and then find the precise page and passage required, I do not know. As for the composer—he never knew; he was too ardently absorbed in composition.

That lovable man, the late W. P. Garrison, for forty years editor of the *New York Nation*, once asked me whether Goldwin Smith's reviews were written *currente calamo*: "For," said he, "I notice a great difference between his style and that of many other of my contributors." When I explained to him how they were written, he said, "Ah!"

And Goldwin Smith never tired of taking trouble. I rather think that this sort of "trouble" was a pleasure to him. On the hottest days of summer and on the coldest days in winter, during all the years he wrote for the *Toronto Weekly Sun*—and he wrote for it up to within a few months of his death—every Tuesday afternoon he used to get into his carriage and drive down to the office to read proofs—in spite of the fact, mind you, that a first revision—sometimes two revisions—of everything he had written had been sent up to him to his house that morning.

"'Literature' comes high!" (and the intonation of the word "Literature" nearly made me laugh out loud) was the remark once made to me, with a grim smile, by the business manager of *The Weekly Sun*, referring, of course, to the expenses of correction.

The Professor's punctiliousness was extreme. I remember one curious instance of this. He was once not very well, and was reading and writing and dictating in bed in the mornings. The bed was strewn with newspapers and with sheets of paper when I entered about 9.15 a.m. He then dictated a paragraph for his usual three columns of "Comments on Current Events" for the *Weekly Sun*; read and corrected my manuscript, and, on the Tuesday morning as usual, read and passed the first revise of the same; the afternoon revision he, that day, left to me, and I reported by telephone from the *Sun* office that all was right.

The next morning at 9.15 I found him reading his "Comments on Current Events" (Goldwin Smith always carefully perused everything he wrote the moment it appeared in print).—Let me say here that always, in the first rough draft, the punctuation was, of course, left to me; he dictated fast; I pointed as well as I could; and we both consulted over commas and semicolons in the first reviso. Well, in that particular paragraph I spoke of, I remember that there was a sentence over the punctuation of which I had hesitated. There was a break, and I thought at least twice to myself, "Should there be a semicolon or a period here?"—I forget which I put, but at all events he passed it both in the manuscript and in the proof. "Haultain," he said, the next morning, "you have caused me to utter a platitude. Look at this sentence. There is a semicolon [or a full-stop] here where there should have been a full-stop [or semicolon]. Please correct it, will you, and send corrected copies to . . ." and here followed a string of names of people.

His punctuation, by the way, was simplicity itself. Like the London *Times* he never used a colon; he never used a bracket; dashes were his abhorrence: "Why do they put in a dash?" often he has ejaculated. "I hate a dash. Won't a comma do?" All his literary *nuances* were achieved through the simple instrumentality of commas, semicolons and periods. It was characteristic of the man. I wish I had thought of asking him what he thought of Carlyle's punctuation . . . or of Laurence Sterne's! Sterne's must have made him gape!

Which reminds me that his choice of words was as simple as was his punctuation. Of two words, one common and popular, the other a little out-of-the-way, he always chose the common and popular. A highly scientific nomenclature he detested. How often he has shaken his head with a smile, when, both of us cudgeling our brains for a word, I made this, that or the other polysyllabic suggestion! Perhaps of all our writers, Goldwin Smith alone has preserved intact the

tradition of the old English masters of prose, has preserved the smoothness, the simplicity, the dignity of Donne, Hall, Hooker, Bacon, Hales, Chillingworth, Jeremy Taylor, Dryden, Tillotson, South, Addison, Burke, Hume, Gibbon.

Once upon a time, long ago, when I was a very young man, I had the temerity to write and ask the Secer of The Grango what authors he would recommend for the formation of a good prose stylo. His answer was kindness and politeness itself. He recommended *Hume's Essays*, upon the perusal of which, so he intimated, his own form was based. If so, he certainly improved upon his model. Compare, for example, David Hume's protraiture of Robert Walpole (*Essays, Moral, Political and Literary*, ii. 396) with Goldwin Smith's protraiture of Wallenstein (*Lectures and Essays*, pp. 55, 56).

In his lifetime Goldwin Smith produced a mass of literary work incomputable by man. That he was able to produce so much was due, not to long hours of labour, but to the extremely methodical manner in which he worked. He breakfasted at nine. But long before breakfast he had read all the newspapers, marked them, and probably had jotted down notes on scraps of paper, preparatory to what he intended to write. Indeed, it is extremely probable that he had now and then risen during the night, lighted a candle, and jotted down notes. He jotted down notes at all hours of day and night. He had paper and pen and ink in the drawing-room; he had paper and pen and ink in his bedroom; he had paper and pencils by his bedside; he carried a pocket-hook with paper and pencil. He had pencils everywhere. "Oh, dear," said his wife to me over and over again, "where do the pencils go to? I buy so many." And always he read with pencil in hand, with the which, on the fly-leaves at the end, the reader used to make tiny notes—just single words, with the page upon which the topic by that word was treated, thus, "Parl. Reform 134."¹ (These jottings of his were of great use to me! I often found what he

¹ I take this from his edition of Burke's works.

wanted very quickly by means of them.) However, to go on.

I shall not, I hope, be betraying secrets if I describe a day such as Mr Goldwin Smith and I were wont to spend together.

Soon after nine the Professor entered his library. He came in loaded with books, newspapers, letters and manuscript notes written by him since the previous afternoon.

The correspondence was knocked off first. And this was a business not much to his liking. A little, paltry, piffing, conventional letter was his abhorrence. And how he used to boggle over it! A paragraph for a book was to him a pleasure; but a note. . . "Ugh!" he used to say often, after ineffectual attempts, "this is like being drowned in a puddle."

The correspondence finished, my Chief exerted himself: he woke up; he walked about; his eye brightened; he talked—or dictated—or wrote. But always he wanted me at his elbow. And always he wanted sympathy and interest—those two things that Samuel Taylor Coleridge asked of his audience.

At 1.30 the gong sounded for luncheon.

"You had better come in to lunch."

His luncheon lasted about seven minutes: a little pudding and a cup of tea. I tried to swallow some "corned beef"—the standing dish on the sideboard.

At 1.50 we were in the library again. Dictation—proofs—articles—books—letters to newspapers—interviews—arguments—authorities—points—occupied us till four or five. Then we knocked off. Then one of two things happened: either he went for a drive (and I went to golf), or friends were invited to tennis.

Tennis on the front lawn of The Grange was great fun. The Professor got into flannels; I ran home (at this time quite close: through a back door) and did ditto. We generally played two aside, and I always played with him, and—he liked to win. I must have gyrated round him like the moon round the earth. I once rushed at a ball *served to him!* How we all four laughed! Yes, that tennis was great fun; and I think

the old gentleman enjoyed it as much as the youngest of us. The tennis over, there were tea and bread-and-butter, or perhaps claret-cup in the drawing-room or in the verandah. That ended the day. Unless I was wanted at dinner. I tried to get out of this, because after dinner I had my own work to do, or there was much of the Professor's work to be mopped up—an index to be prepared; stray notes collected; authorities looked up—lots of little odds and ends of which this erudite man-of-letters took no note.

After dinner the Professor never worked. He played whist or cribbage, or he lounged in an arm-chair with a book. Never even was the gas lighted in the library after dinner—unless somebody played billiards; or unless, after a man's dinner-party (and the Professor was very fond of a man's dinner-party) we all sat round the fire and talked—or, rather, tried to get the Oxford Professor to talk.

The Oxford Professor's talk was splendid—splendid—always splendid. Even I never tired of his talk, although I had heard almost all of it before. Old Oxford days—eminent men he had known—the “Oxford Movement”—current politics—the religious situation—Socialism—England now and then—American political questions—municipal problems—the status of woman, politically and socially . . . not even this list is any clue whatever to the numberless questions discussed—or rather monologically descanted upon.

The fire burned brightly; the chimney-piece consisted of tiles representing Shakespearian scenes; above was a mantelpiece in wood, in which was carved the Ciceronian motto—

MAGNA EST VERITAS, QUAE FACILE SE PER SE
IPSA DEFENDAT

—chosen by himself. We sat in a semicircle, or here and there on sofas and arm-chairs; but the Great Man *never really unbent*. I do not quite know why it was,

but always he retained an inextinguishable reserve. Lady St Helier (when she was Lady Jeune) noticed this even when he was a young man.

"I imagine," she says, writing in 1908, "that Mr Goldwin Smith of to-day is not very unlike Mr Goldwin Smith of those long years ago, although his opinion may, perhaps, be somewhat modified; the old fire, the old rebellious discontent against abuses and privileges, still remain. Quite apart from his ability and intellectual pre-eminence, he was a remarkable man in many ways, though stern, hard and uncompromising on almost every subject in which he was interested. . . . It was very difficult to say there was a soft side to his nature, and yet there was, for it all centred in his devotion to his wife. He was only known to a small circle of people in London, and his early political opinions were not such as induced those who did know him to embark on such a hazardous enterprise."¹

Professor York Powell, one of Goldwin Smith's successors in the Chair of Modern History at Oxford, called him "the Paul Louis Courier of our times and tongue."²

This very attitude of mind militated against both his success and his influence, for it prevented him from working in co-operation with others (since nobody could agree with him in everything), and therefore he could not bring his ideas to fruition.

He was a lonely man, was Goldwin Smith: lonely in his domestic circle, lonely in his social relations, lonely in his political convictions, lonely in his ideals. As he sat there in his arm-chair before the fire after dinner, you felt—actually felt—an insulating atmosphere between him and you. And this, I take it, and I make bold to say it, was the one fount and origin of his failure in life. He tried to think and act alone.

His first and great object always was, as I have said, in his own phrase, to "let the mud settle." Clarity

¹ *Memories of Fifty Years*, p. 289.

² *Life of Frederick York Powell*, by Oliver Elton, vol. 1. p. 189. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1906.

of thought was his first and foremost aim. Fortunately for himself, he was gifted with a preternaturally penetrating intellect, an intellect which could pierce through clouds of rhetoric and seize upon the one little central hit of fact or theory over which rival writers or talkers were beating the air. Numberless instances spring to my mind of this his faculty of seeing through layers upon layers of misty argument and laying hold of the one small solid fact beneath. Thus, when the whole economic world was looking on and wondering whether New Zealand had really solved the problem of strikes by the institution of Arbitration Courts which should fix the rate of wages, he quietly asked, "Can any Court force an employer to pay more than he can't afford to pay, or force an employe to accept a wage lower than he can obtain elsewhere?" And with the whole question of Paper Money and the responsibility of the State to manufacture dollar *note circulation*, which once so agitated the western continent of America, "People do not see," he said, "that dollar *note* is not money. It is a mere promise to pay. When it changes hands credit passes at the bank of issue from the giver to the receiver." So with the whole question of Socialism. "Socialists," over and over again he has said to me, "tell us that 'the State' should be the sole owner, manufacturer, landlord and what-not. What is 'the State' ? Is it not the people themselves? 'The State' is not a person who can put his hand into his pocket and make everybody rich." And so with the whole question of modern Biblical Higher Criticism. "Liberal theologians," he says in his Preface to *Guesses at the Riddle of Existence*, "have given up the authenticity and authority of Genesis. With these they must apparently give up the Fall, the Redemption and the Incarnation."

Also, it is well to remember that always the Professor could take time to allow the mud to settle. With ample means, and with every facility for composition, he knew not what it meant to have to write against time, or to have to write for money. He had leisure in which to read all round the subject, and

leisure in which, in Bacon's words, to weigh and consider. And read he did! When he had not a pen in his hand he had a book—or a newspaper.

I have often envied him his lot. A quiet house in a spacious plot, with trees and lawns, shrubs and flowers; and, behind, a most desirable kitchen garden; a butler and footman; two gardeners and a coachman; a secretary at his elbow; a sequestered library—nay two, an inner room and an outer, both walled from floor to ceiling with books—books, and more books; books which overflowed into cupboards and corners and hall-ways and improvised shelves. Surely an ideal spot for a thinker, a thinker sitting in a comfortable arm-chair before a fire; behind him and about some ten or fifteen thousand volumes covering half a dozen walls; and to his left, as he looked up from the fire and gazed out of the great French windows, through which streamed, uncurtained, the beams of the summer sun, the nodding leaves of the creeper and the swaying boughs of the great elms that adorned his lawn. Here, for the last thirty-five years of his life, he wrote in peace and quiet; seeing no one till his day's work was over, save only those persons whom he summoned to aid him with his work; cut off from the world, cut off even from the rest of the household, for the library was an addition to The Grange rather than part of the edifice proper, and few intruded thither without qualms or hesitation,—even the mistress of the house I have seen approach with a pretty apology on her lips.

However, this very leisure which he enjoyed, and this very isolation which he courted, affected not only the manner of his work, but its matter also. Both gave him a time and opportunity for thought; but they robbed him of opportunity to see how practical men of affairs dealt with practical problems. Not that he avoided practical problems. On the contrary, he courted them and thought out solutions of them. Here lay perhaps his greatest weakness. At heart he was a politician and a journalist, not a historian; and perhaps it was just this endeavour to solve the practical and pressing political and economical problems of the

hour from his deep arm-chair and his hook-walled study that drew from Disraeli that not wholly unmerited description, "a wild man of the cloister."

A comic paper in Toronto once summed up Goldwin Smith's tenets thus:—

THE CONDENSED "BYSTANDER"¹ FOR FEBRUARY

(Or any Other Month.)

Partyism is what is ruining this country. The Grit and Tory machines are always trucking to Rome.

The N.P.² is a fraud. What Canada wants is Commercial Union.

Gladstone is a hold had man who is intriguing with the Irish to overthrow the British Empire.

Beaconsfield was a contemptible trickster and adventurer. He couldn't help it because he was a Jew. Jews are no good, anyhow.

Irish and French Canadians are also a had lot. Their principal aim in life is to drink whisky, raise big families, re-establish the Spanish Inquisition, and sell their votes to the highest bidder.

Women ought not to have votes because they can't fight.

A social revolution is impending. Theories of confiscation are in the air. Henry George would like to start the guillotine and cut off the heads of all landlords and capitalists.

Prohibition is an impossibility, and if you were to stop liquor-drinking it would demoralize the people. All Prohibitionists are either fools or rascals—some of them are both.

On the whole the country is in a very had way because the people will not be guided by the *Bystander*.

¹ A monthly magazine, the whole of which Goldwin Smith himself wrote.

² National Policy; that is, the protective tariff that Canada adopted in 1879.



THE LIBRARY, THE GRANGE

(Photo by C. James, Toledo)

Certainly I have known him to give vent to utterances some of them wild indeed, and—smacking of the cloister. He was once quietly penning some vaticinations upon some murderous strikes which had recently occurred somewhere—Cripple Creek, or Chicago, or Philadelphia, or Glacé Bay. Presently he raised his head, adjusted his little skuli-cap, poised his pen, and remarked to me, as he gazed pensively through the window over his peaceful lawn at the gently-swaying boughs of his elms, "Why cannot people be satisfied with what they have got?" His own securities at that date represented, I suppose, a capital of about \$800,000—say £160,000.

Another surely of his wild but cloistral theories was that one should fight drunkenness, not by Prohibition or Local Option, but by "the introduction of light and wholesome, in place of heady and unwholesome, beverages" (see *The Bystander*, vol. i. p. 293). To me, I confess, the idea of inducing a Canadian navyy or a Yankee farmer to sip claret or sauterne when the question "What's yours?" is put to him over a reeking bar in a suburb or a slum, is . . . wild, is both wild and cloistral.

But from Goldwin Smith talks with me and my impressions of them I have wandered too far afield.

May 29, 1904.

Some more interesting scraps of conversation with my Chief recently.

He was writing a little paper on Cobden for the New York *Evening Post* and the name of John Bright naturally came up. Bright's defection from Gladstone on the Home Rule question, he has always told me, was the severest blow Gladstone ever had.

"I think I know exactly how and when Bright was converted. I was asked to dinner by Lord Selborne one day. Bright was the only other guest, and when Lady Selborne left the table, Selborne and Bright immediately set to work to thrash out the subject. I am pretty sure that Bright's mind was made up on that evening."

I. "It was a grave decision for Bright, surely."

He. "Indeed it was, considering that he had always been the staunchest advocate of the liberty of the individual—whether Irish or other—and all that sort of thing."

May 1904.

The Athanasian Creed is always an interesting topic with the Professor. Knowing this, I told him that the Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury had just passed, by the casting vote of the Archbishop, a resolution which I thought would amuse him. "What is it?" he immediately asked.

"Well, as far as I can understand it, Convocation resolves to keep the Creed intact, but suggests that the way it is recited should be changed."

We both laughed over this.

"As if mode of recitation altered dogma," was the Chief's comment. Then he talked.

"I sometimes thought I detected at Oxford—we were a bit educated at Oxford—I sometimes thought I detected a slight faltering of the voices when we came to the minatory clauses.—But what sort of change in recitation is it that Convocation wants?"

"I don't think they mentioned that, but I fancy they want it sung. Do not Churchmen say it is a Canticle rather than a Creed?"

"Humph! . . . No amount of tinkering with that document is of any use. The compiler or compilers knew what they were saying and meant what they said. It is absurd to say that when they said 'shall he damned' they meant 'shall not be damned.' There is no obscurity in the Athanasian Creed. . . ."

I. "None at all ovents in the minatory clauses."

He. "None anywhere. It is not obscure, it is pure nonsense, unintelligible nonsense. If you made a mistake in the multiplication table you would not be obscure, you would simply be wrong. I don't think any schoolmaster would regard a mistake in multiplication as an obscurity."

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Note :—The following is from the *Times* (Weekly Edition) of 13th May 1904:—

“The Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury last week resolved:—‘That this House is resolved to maintain unimpaired the Catholic Faith in the Holy Trinity and in the Incarnation, as contained in the Apostles’ and Nicene Creeds, and in the “Quicunquo Vult”; and regards the faith thus presented both in statements of doctrine and in statements of fact as the necessary basis on which the teaching of the Church reposes; but at the same time, believing that the present manner of reciting the “Quicunquo Vult” in public worship is open to serious objection, especially on the ground of the phrascology of the minatory clauses, this House respectfully requests his Grace the President to appoint a committee to consider in what way the present use of the “Quicunquo Vult” may be modified, the document itself being retained in the formularies of the Church as an authoritative statement of the Church’s faith. . . .’

“The resolution was carried by the casting vote of the Archbishop.”

June 7, 1904 (*Tuesday*).

I jot down scraps of conversation with the Professor while they are still fresh:—

He told me a little the other day about his fight with the Great Western Railway at Oxford, “the greatest fight I ever had, I ever had in my life,” he said. He had never mentioned it before, though I happen to know that it is well remembered and often recalled at Oxford.

An Oxford firm wrote to ask if he would purchase some copies of *Oxford Sketches*—caricatures of himself and others done by a very good artist during the “fight” This it was that led him to talk, and I thought he talked with a gleam of the old pugnacity of youth in his eye.

“The town of Oxford,” he remarked, “had made

a terrible mistake a few years previously in trying to keep the Great Western Railway away from Oxford. It was a very silly piece of business, as everybody afterwards admitted. And just because everybody admitted this the town was extremely averse from fighting the Great Western in this its new enterprise, which was to build its workshops or sheds or yards or something at Oxford. But this would have been the ruin of Oxford—as you can imagine; it would have perfectly transformed the old academic town. I wrote to the London papers to this effect, and, strange to say, received from a Director of the Railway, who himself was opposed to the scheme, a letter saying that if I would fight outside he would fight inside against it. Accordingly I fought. It was the highest fight of my life. I believe I was protected by the police, certainly my house was—with little avail."

This is about all he would tell me. Evidently he took the most prominent part in that struggle and suffered by it. I gathered this from his extreme reticence about it. No doubt old Oxford men remember all about it.

His suggestion as to the sketches was good: namely, that the Union should have a big album in which they should be inserted.

June 1904.

The Chief's sense of humour—even at eighty years of age—is unfailing and delightful. Many a laugh I have. Something in the newspaper the other day set him chuckling, and he recalled for my diversion—and his own—some humorous analogies.

The incident, I think, was this:—Some eminent singer was asked by a practical joker to sing a "Siamese" song to the tune of "God Save the King," the practical joker supplying the words. The singer assented, and what he sang was:—

"O what a fool I am!"

spelled, I suppose,

"O wata ful iam."

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"So-and-So," he said, mentioning a composer of note, "wanted to be quite accurate in an opera introducing the entrance of an oriental potentate—Japanese, or Chinese, or East-Indian, I forget which—and asked a citizen of the said potentate's nation to provide him with the proper words and music. The said citizen did so, and the air with all sorts of orchestral embellishments was duly inserted. But the poor composer afterwards learned that the words and air were those of one of the most ribald and obscene popular songs imaginable!" The Chief laughed over this consumedly.

"Clough fell once into the same trap," he said. "Do you know Clough's poem, 'The Bothie of Toher-na-Vuolich'? Well, in the first edition this was called 'The Bothie of Toper-na-Fuosich.' Clough, too, wanted to be accurate, and he asked a Scotchman for the proper Gaelic word that should be used. The Scotchman told him 'Topor-na-Fuosich.' But Clough found out afterwards that this had in reality the most obscene of meanings." The Professor gave me its Latin equivalent in two well-known words.

Amidst the tears of laughter which rolled down my cheeks I asked whether Clough was not a personage upon whom it would not have been difficult to play such a trick.

"Oh, yes; the very person. Clough's face seemed to invite tricks. He used to go about with a vague sort of yearning expression which seemed to ask to be taken in."

This led to another story—told amid more laughter.

"You know the Queen used to persist in going yearly, if not many times a year, to Frogmore, the mausoleum of Prince Albert and other deceased royalties, and taking all the Court with her. Well, one day, so the story goes, on the occasion of one of these pilgrimages the whole Court found pinned on the mausoleum a piece of paper with the following doggerel:—

"'Tis the voice of Prince Albert, I heard him complain,
'Here they come to this damned mausoleum again!'"

I think this is told in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, but my Chief evidently knew it at first hand.

June 1904.

To-day I found on the Chief's table a volume of Masson's *Life of Milton*. "This," said the Professor, "if only Massey . . ."

"Masson."

"Yes, Masson of course—well, if Masson had only left out the *Life of Milton*, which he has sandwiched in, this really would be the very best history of the time. It is much better than Gardiner. Gardiner's History consists merely of researches with a running commentary. Gardiner has no narrative power. Gardiner does not enter into the spirit of the time. Carlyle enters too much, far too much, into the spirit of the time, and you get a perverted imago. A string of researches is not history. If history were a purely physical or scientific affair it might be; but history is human."

June 1904.

The Professor was turning over the pages of White-lock's *Memorials* yesterday and reading again Cromwell's "Instrument of Government."

"If Gladstone, when he averred that the American Constitution was the sagest production of the human mind," he said, "had only read this, I think he would have changed his mind. But I don't suppose he ever read it."

"Do you think the framers of the American Constitution were at all influenced by it?" I asked.

"I don't suppose they were aware of its existence," was his reply.

Certainly I think the Professor regards that Instrument of Government to be the sagest production of the human mind. He is never tired of alluding to it. He thinks it the most remarkable assimilation of the principles of "authority" and "stability" coupled with the system of "election" yet contrived. (See his forthcoming article on Cromwell in the *Atlantic Monthly*.—To come out in September.)

Cromwell he extols without stint. He defends the

massacre of the garrison of Drogheda; he defends the execution of the King. The first, on the ground that a garrison that refused to surrender and that stood a storm, *ipsis factis*, could not expect quarter. The second, on the ground of "fell necessity," strengthened by the argument that when Charles looked to the Scotch for aid while negotiating, he forfeited all claim to leniency. Even the military rule of Cromwell he condones, asserting that military rule was necessary for the carrying out of the "settlement." Even he goes so far as to uphold Cromwell in his retention of the command of the army (*the point on which Charles would not give way*); arguing in the same way that this was necessary for the "settlement."

June 1904.

Sometimes, I must confess, the Professor can be very bitter. The poison of asps is under his tongue. He dictated to me the other day a little article on "Church Parades"—Montreal had recently had a big one, so had Toronto, and the Chief's anti-militarism (as he would call it) was aroused.

When he had quite done, and I was quietly blotting my paper, knowing what hostility his remarks would arouse, I said:—

"But are you aware, sir, how extremely popular these Church Parades are? All Toronto turns out to see ours. And really it is a very fine sight."

"A fine sight! I dare say. But mere show, mere show, mere mock-military show. What can these 'soldiers' do? They ran at Ridgeway, they hesitated at Batoche. I know all about it. I talked with Middleton about it. Middleton told me the eggs didn't at all like being broken. There was an extraordinary pause in that North-West Rebellion Expedition when Melgund suddenly left the front. I believe he intended to ask for regulars."

However, the Professor "killed" the article in question and wrote another more moderate in tone.

June 1904.

The Professor is somewhat disturbed in his mind as to the fate of his paper, the *Weekly Sun*, when he shall have gone.

"I am trying to arrange that our policy shall be carried on intact," he said to me lately. "The people who got hold of the *Week*, a paper which owed its existence to me, behaved badly, very badly. The —s got hold of it and turned it right round. They were cads. The paper owed its life to me. Cads they were."

June 11, 1904.

"What a turmoil this Presidential Election seems to create in the States," I remarked to my Chief this morning. I saw that he was disinclined to work. "And it occurs every four years, does it not? Surely even a General Election in England does not upset matters so much."

He. "A General Election in England! I should think not! Not a tithe of the turmoil."

I. "There seems to be no man head-and-shoulders above all others that the nation could quietly agree to elect as its head."

He. "There is not. The only single instance of a man being head-and-shoulders above everybody else, and being elected accordingly, was the case of that rascal Jackson and his rabble. Even Lincoln got in by a fluke; and the country was amazed at his election. The country thought afterwards that it could not have made a better choice; but I have my doubts, I have my doubts. Lincoln from first to last treated that Civil War as a rebellion—though, mind you, he never treated the southern helligents actually as rebels. It was a war, a civil war; it was not a rebellion. The South, by its traditions, habits, customs, manners, social structure—everything, was virtually another nationality. Lincoln would not or could not see this. His one idea was 'the Union,' and his one aim was to preserve 'the Union' intact. It was not a union, it

was a compact, a compact between separate sovereign States, States that I venture to say, at the time of the compact, would have hesitated long before they agreed to surrender their sovereignty."

I. "I take it, this sovereignty of the individual States was a delicate matter."

He. "A very delicate matter indeed. You have seen how extremely, how deliberately vague *The Federalist* is upon that point.¹ It was so delicate that no one dared speak definitely on the subject.

"There never should have been war. If the South had said, in very moderate terms and with due regard to the sensitiveness of the North, 'We have had continual petty bickerings; our institutions, our general political spirit, is entirely diverse from yours, let us go, not in a hostile spirit, but as a friendly nation, contiguous to and in perfect amity with yours,' I venture to think things could have been satisfactorily arranged. Details such as compensation to the North for expenditure on armaments or equipments could of course have been arranged. As a matter of fact, it was the North that was the breaker of the compact. Slavery had been recognized. It was in existence at the time of the compact. Jefferson himself was a slave-owner. Yet the North deliberately refused to recognize the Fugitive Slave Law. What brought on the contest was the haughty, aristocratic spirit of the South, led by Jefferson Davis, which would not brook dictation—this and the equally uncompromising spirit shown by the North. It was all a mistake, a great mistake, a great mistake"—and the old gentleman brooded over it as if it had been a personal quarrel then and there existing between members of his own family.

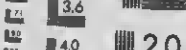
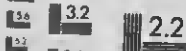
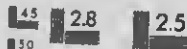
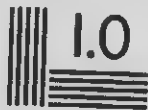
The intensity of his feelings on matters purely political and constitutional amazes me. He will get over as quickly as he can little details of every-day life—his letters, his engagements, his appointments for the day, this meeting or that, So-and-So's luncheon and Somebody-Else's dinner—and then set to work on the

¹ See Goldwin Smith's Preface to *The Federalist* in the edition published by the Colonial Press, New York.



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discussion of political problems dead these hundreds of years, as if, dear me, they were in need of his immediate and undistracted attention, were dependent on his decision. At this moment he is dealing with Cromwell, and he is dealing with Cromwell as if the rehabilitation of Cromwell's character and the refutation of the detractors of Cromwell's character were the one thing the modern world—the modern world, rent by the Russo-Japanese war, the United States Presidential election, the conflict between capital and labour (the Colorado riots are just now filling columns in the newspapers)—as if the modern world were awaiting, open-mouthed and with its hands to its ears, for his verdict.

June 22, 1904.

Just come away from a curious little conversation with the old Professor. Work was over, and he threw himself, rather tired, into his arm-chair, picking up *Truth* as he did so.

"I wonder when the St Louis Convention meets," he said presently.

I. "I am not sure, but the Chicago Convention meets to-day."

He. "Yes, that won't be a long business. Of course they will nominate Roosevelt. Yet many things may happen between this and November. A wave of industrial depression might do curious things."

I. "There seems to be a most extraordinary dearth of eminent men among those seventy millions."

He. "There is; but there cannot but be in demagogism. The really eminent man keeps out of it all."

I. "But there seems nobody to discern the eminent man."

He. "Well, the eminent man doesn't go about shaking hands with stokers and engineers, or bribing this, that, or the other interest with public money. It takes a great upheaval to throw up the eminent man. But this upheaval they will have one day; they can't go on like this long. And what throes the country has to go through to elect its head! Let me see, this is

June, and the election is in November, isn't it? Six months of terrible fuss. Yes, they will be hard at it all the time now. They can't go on like this long."

I. "Do the Conventions choose their places of meeting?"

He. "Oh, dear, yes; and they choose very shrewdly. They choose where there will be a local Hurrah for their own man. Lincoln was elected solely through the local Hurrah."

I. "At Chicago?"

He. "At Chicago—that was his State—and they were aghast at his election; I know that. He was a good man, undoubtedly, but it was by an accident that he got in. He was known merely as a peasant who had had remarkable success on the stump, and had had, too, a notable controversy with one Douglass."

June 1904.

A single remark of the Chief's this morning was a pregnant one.

A correspondent, writing to the *New York Sun* on "The Mystery of Evil" (*à propos* of the *General Slocum* disaster), said that the sole explanation was to be found "in the Fall, in the original degradation of Man."

"Humph!" said the Professor, "why did not the Potter make his clay so that it should not crack?"

June 1904.

He was immensely amused at a little religious tract the other day to the end of which the author had appended the word *Maranatha!*—in small capitals and with a note of exclamation.

"I suppose he thinks 'Maranatha' is a sort of 'Amen,'" he said. "It reminds me of a preacher who once unctuously punctuated every passage in a sermon with the word 'Selah,' which, of course, is merely an injunction to the singers."

"Some sort of musical technical term like 'Da Capo,' is it not?"

"Yes.—'Maranatha!'"—he repeated the word, which seemed to amuse him immensely.

June 1904.

I asked him the other day if he had followed the Palma Trophy controversy.

"Not very closely. It was about the rifo-harrels used, was it not? Those people across the border are devilish keen in their contests. Even their inter-collegiate sports are stiffish things. I feared trouble when they sent their first crew to Henley. Do you know the inscription over the gateway at Harvard?—*Pro Christo et Ecclesia*. Harvard was a religious institution originally, I believe—Unitarian, I think. Well, the story goes that some visitors, ignorant of Latin, asked the old janitor what it meant.

"Well, gents," he said, "I can't read it no more than you; but from what I hears the young gentlemen say, I takes it to mean 'Damn Yale.'" That at least is the story."

June 1904.

Somebody wrote to the Chicf the other day asking him to write something on the "Possibility that beneath all of [*sic*] the fraud and delusion which passes under the names of witchcraft, ghosts, hauntings, spiritualism, Christian Science and other healing by suggestion, etc., there may be struggling into recognition the vast truths of a subjective mind in each of us which at times comes above the threshold of consciousness, and that this mind possesses the *Rudiments* of such faculties as telepathy, clairvoyance, clairaudience, prescience. . . ."

"What am I to say to this?" he asked as he handed me the letter and leant back in his chair, his hands passively folded.

"Well, sir, that is an idea that is coming very much

into vogue just now. Macterlinek and William James both"

"Well, all I can say from my own experience is that I see nothing in it whatsoever but coincidence. Did I ever tell you about my experience? I suffered from fainting fits occasionally when young. One day at home I was out riding or walking, I forget which, when one of these spells came on. I was out in the fields, and after lying out for a short time recovered consciousness and got home all right. Now, what happened? Our old nurse, almost at the very time—perhaps at the very time—I was lying in the fields sent a telegram to say she had heard I was dead, and asking if it was true. Now, if I had never recovered consciousness, but had been brought home on a hurdle, everybody would have said that it was proof positive of Telepathy; the telegram would have been produced and so on. Whereas the secret of it all was very simple. A man of my name—a common enough name—*had* died suddenly at Oxford; and my old nurse, somehow hearing of it, had telegraphed to know if it was me. A mere coincidence. All these things are mere coincidences."

And then he dictated a brief note to this effect.

June 1904.

An extraordinarily interesting topic was just tentatively touched on the day before yesterday upon which I must probe the old gentleman more deeply some day. The talk is often very scrappy between us: I am blotting the last letter he has dictated, and he meanwhile has taken up a paper and is immersed in some article or letter; and he ejaculates "half embodiments of thought" (as Coleridge called them) the while I am correcting clerical errors and filling up *hiatus* left vacant in the burry of dictation—he goes horribly fast generally.

Well, the talk was something like this:—

He crumples up a paper.

He. "They seem to think that science solves the riddle."

I. "The riddle of the Universe?"

More crumpling.

He. "All I contend for is this: does science explain all the phenomena of consciousness?"

I. "No; science merely says, given so-and-so, this is the way in which so-and-so develops."

He. Ah! that is all very well. But . . . hut . . ."
Silence, expectancy (on my part). More crumpling.

I. "I see, sir; you think the scientific gentlemen do think they can explain everything. But surely even Herbert Spencer posited an 'Unknowable' underlying all phenomena?"

He. "No doubt; no doubt; yet Spencer thought he had explained everything, had explained how the Unknowable worked. And followers of Spencer think they have solved the riddle."

I. "I suppose the extreme Materialists—Haeckel, for instance, do posit a primitive 'stuff'—whether mind 'stuff' or matter 'stuff' I don't quite know . . ."

He. "'Stuff' won't explain for us the riddle of the Universe." And a pensive yet grim smile overspread his grim features.

With what sort of eyes does he look out on the Cosmos?—I do not know. He seems to believe in the objectivity, in the reality, of Space and Time; in the essential existence of the bodily individual; in the actual existence of an external material world; in the freedom of the Will; in the absolute nature of right and wrong; in the inexplicability of the problem of the origin of evil; in the extraneous operation of Cause; in the positive persistence of physical forces; in the possibility, at all events, of a future life—though of what character he is careful not definitely to say. . . .

Well, he is eighty years of age. A man does not trouble himself to formulate an Ontology at eighty. His Ontology, I take it, is half a century old. He threw over Orthodoxy in the penumbra of Science. Philosophy he scoffs at as throwing no light whatsoever on the Riddle. And with recent Science he has not quite kept abreast. With modern Mysticism he has

nothing whatever in common—he spurns it, as his remarks on Telepathy showed.

Yet his views on Christianity have lately been very interesting. Never before did I see him lay such stress on the *character* of Christ. In letters to the *New York Sun*, and in conversation, he has put stress on the value to humanity of the “character”—he does not always add “of Christ”—he just says “the character.”

June 1904.

A curious little thing happened yesterday. The Professor had written, dictated, corrected, and seen proof of, a little article on the news that Earl Grey had declined the Governor-Generalship of Canada. He pointed out how a man of originality and energy would be wasted in the Canadian Gubernatorial Chair; how, since the Marquess of Lorne had dismissed Lieutenant-Governor Letellier of Quebec, no Governor-General had done anything that could not equally well have been done by a clerk. And he added something to this effect:—

“There is nothing that the Governor-General can do, and if he does do anything it would be generally better left undone; the stimulation of dissipation and display, and the creation of a counterpart to the shoddy fashionables of New York.”

In the revise he began to see how stinging it was, and toned it down.

Without doubt the Professor has all his life had one fixed idea: a rooted detestation of everything monarchical, aristocratic, imperial and military. His letters to the *Daily News* (afterwards published with the title of *The Empire*), his *Three English Statesmen*—all his writings, in fact, go to prove this. And in his old age his fixed idea has become more and more rooted, and has thrown out other roots, so that now there is hardly a topic he touches on but receives sap from these sources and is treated and commented upon in accordance with that fixed idea.

Two men, and, so far as I can see, only two men in

the entire history of England, he lauds without qualification: Cromwell in the realm of politics; Scott in the realm of literature. To these I ought perhaps to add Peel, for whom evidently the Professor had a deep affection. Over and over again I have tried to get him to say even a word or two on some of England's great men. But to no purpose.

June 1904.

We were talking of the Scottish nation one day.

I. "They are rather a bumptious nation, are they not?"

He. "They *are* bumptious, very bumptious. They try to force their Burns down our throats. Now Burns was certainly not in the first rank of poets. Ho stands high, very high, in the second rank. I admire him, I think, at his proper worth. He had the gift of song, and was a man of sensibility; but like many another man of sensibility — Byron, for example — his sensibility did not save him from being a blackguard; and I am not going to have Burns rammed down my throat — Burns with his infamous treatment of women and his depraved habits—merely because he was a Scotch poet. I should like to read the Scotch a lesson some day. As a matter of fact it was England made Scotland. Scotland was divided into Highlanders and Lowlanders. The Highlanders were constantly marauding on the Lowlanders, and were regarded by the Lowlanders as thieves and robbers. Only when England stepped in and conquered the Highlanders was there unity in Scotland. Cromwell pacified Scotland, and the Act of Union did the rest. I could tell them curious things."

June 25, 1904.

The New York *Sun* which reached us yesterday had a leading article on the Origin of Evil—"The Great Mystery" I think it was headed. It was prompted by the numerous letters it had received on the subject

d *propos* of the terrible *General Slocum* disaster (by the burning of which vessel nearly a thousand persons—chiefly women and little children—perished by fire or water). After quoting a number of discordant views, it summed up by saying that one of two alternatives must be accepted: either to accept the dogmatic theologians' theory of the origin of evil, or admit, that mankind is under some inexorable law, which law he must endeavour to find out, otherwise he will be crushed by it. I pointed out the passage to the Professor, curious as to what he might say. He read the passage out loud and demurred at once.

"What knowledge of any law," he blurted out, "would have saved the inhabitants of Saint Vincent from being crushed by Mount Pelée? Law, law; law presupposes a law-giver. Mere sequences of phenomena are not law. Science has no right to the use of the word 'law.' A law is the work of a legislator."

I. "The *New York Sun* hardly resolves the problem for us. Surely it is impossible to solve the riddle of the origin of evil."

He. "It is impossible." Then he became very thoughtful. He put the paper down, leant back, pushed his spectacles over his eye-brows (they tumbled down two or three times), clasped his hands, stroked one thumb with the other, gazed into the empty grate, crossed his legs, and rhythmically moved one foot up and down—it was the foot that had the golosh on, I remember—he had forgotten to take one off (he always puts goloshes on when he goes out to visit the stables about 10 a.m.—he had just returned). Presently he shook himself together, and we resumed work.

June 27, 1904.

The above little piece of talk may throw light on a letter to the *New York Sun* and a "Bystander" paragraph for the (Toronto) *Weekly Sun* which he dictated to-day. I insert the letter here:—

"The heartrending catastrophe of the *General*

Slocum, like the devastating eruption of Mount Pelée, has set us speculating about the ways of Providence and the constitution of the universe. Materialism in its extreme form bids us renounce our traditions and accept Nature as our deity and conformity to her laws as our real hope. But what law of Nature, it is naturally asked, had all those innocents broken? Were they not strictly conforming to the law of Nature in being under the care of their mothers? What law of Nature had been broken by those who perished in the eruption of Mount Pelée? Nature, if she is anything more than an abstract name for an aggregate of physical forces, is blind. There can be no law without a law-giver and a judge. Conscience, if it is not an illusion, is a law with a judge. Mere sequences, however general, and however deeply we may be concerned in observing them, are not, properly speaking, a law, nor can they, like the authority of God or conscience, claim our moral veneration."

June 27, 1904.

I had told the footman on Saturday to take up two books to The Grange (which had been sent to the Professor but had been left at the *Weekly Sun* office) and with them one of mine.

"I don't understand about these books," were the words with which I was greeted this morning on entering the library.

I hastened to explain, and apologized that he should have been troubled with the book belonging to me (Josiah Royce's *The Spirit of Modern Philosophy*¹).

He. "Well, as it happens, I have been reading yours. Useless, quite useless, it seems to me. Very well written. Rather rhetorical perhaps. But what is the use of all this Metaphysics? Nothing has been gained, nothing whatsoever. System succeeds system, and we are to-day where we were when Plato wrote the *Timæus*."

I. "Yes, I feel partly inclined to agree with you.

¹ Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1899.

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I suppose nothing can be gained because *ἡ ἀπορία* is possible."

He. "Precisely."

I. "The major premiss in every system of philosophy, I take it, is a proposition incapable of proof."

He. "Of course. Metaphysics cannot advance, cannot prove anything, cannot arrive at any conclusion. Science advances: it corrects this error and adds this or that datum. Metaphysics is no nearer a conclusion than when the *Timæus* was written."

June 1904.

Something led the Professor to speak of Lord Randolph Churchill to-day.

"I never could understand," he said, "how that man got his political status. I met him once at dinner at the *Jeunes*. We had a long talk after dinner, and nothing would persuade me to regard that man as great. He had a knack of saying smart things--as when he called Gladstone 'the old man in a hurry.' And his effrontery was tremendous. He was the only man who was not afraid of Gladstone. Gladstone's rebukes had no effect whatever on his thick skin, and he replied without the remotest diffidence. Of course Gladstone's enemies delighted in this, and I really think that he owed his position to his effrontery. But he carried his effrontery too far. He thought he could lead the House—he, with a party of but thirty behind him. Salisbury's weakness did put him at the head of the House for a short time; and then he began to think that he could oust Salisbury. He was mistaken; Salisbury's party was reinstated after his (Churchill's) resignation and Goschen was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. I never could see anything great in that man."

June 1904.

He gave vent to some rather bitter remarks on Canadian public men to-day, *à propos* of the doings of

the secretary of an association of which he is the honorary president, of whose disinterestedness he was beginning to have suspicions.

"You cannot rely upon them. They will not stand by you. There is a lot of roguery beneath the surface. The first Canadian I had to deal with robbed me and robbed my relatives, and when he died got an enormous funeral and a public eulogy. I made up my mind never to have anything to do with them after my experience on the Council of Instruction. Look at that Middleton affair too. For a political purpose an old soldier is accused of theft—theft; the theft of some furs, a billiard-table, and a horse; and that man B—, I am told, spent a whole day in the Parliamentary library working up legal precedents by which to convict him—all to curry favour with the French. It is lamentable, lamentable."

June 1904.

He was talking this morning of Daubeny, Professor of Chemistry and Botany at Oxford in his day.

"A very funny Piekwiekian little man, but very amiable. Very absent-minded. I remember once during the Communion Service in Chapel—he was at the back—in one of the raised seats—in the stalls; he missed the steps when on his way solemnly to the communion rails, and found himself on the brink of a small precipice. This he tried to jump, but his hood caught in one of the finials. . . ."

Here laughter stopped further narration.

"Yes, he was very absent-minded. Once in a chemistry lecture—I was told this—he was experimenting with some stuff which had to be constantly stirred, otherwise it would explode and blow the whole roof off. He gravely stirred and stirred, and emphasized the fact that the stirring must not be stopped—by *stopping!*"

More laughter.

"Another time—I think it must have been soon after chloroform or ether or some anæsthetic had been discovered—he was showing its effects on—I think it

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was a hen and a . . . and a . . . rat or mouse or
Well, Dubs—we always called him Dubs—was going on expatiating on how harmless, how painless, the process of anaesthetisation was, and how it resulted in a temporary loss of consciousness, not death, without I suppose looking at his caged and chloroformed animals, when someone in the audience said, 'Pardon me, Dr Daubeny, but the hen is trampling the mouse to death and seems herself to be dying!'"

June 1904.

He opened *The Times* (Weekly Edition) when it arrived at noon to-day: "Is it possible," he blurted out as his eye caught, I suppose, some item of "Ecclesiastic Intelligence," "that there are people still discussing the Athanasian Creed in this age?"

July 12, 1904.

"Well, I think Australia is doomed." So ejaculated the vaticinator to me to-day.

(He had just finished the dictation of a letter¹ on a subject upon which we disagree *in toto*: the uselessness, wastefulness, and folly of keeping up British Empires in India.)

I. "What leads you to think so? Japanese" (I was about to say "predominance in the Pacific?" for he has harped on this)—

He. "Yes, that and the way things are going there. Their birthrate is on the decrease; immigration is at a low ebb; and their legislation is running outrageous lengths: their exclusion laws against so-called foreign labour for example. They exclude the Lascars; the Lascars are naturalized British subjects; Lascars have been employed on British ships ever since I can remember at all events; their enforced arbitration too; and their woman's vote: at the last election more than a million women voted. They are rushing into the wildest schemes. They will come to grief. Japan will put

¹ To the New York Evening Post.

an end to their exclusion laws. That will be the beginning of the end. I think Australia is doomed."

July 1904.

He sent off yesterday a very significant letter on "Is Christianity Dead or Dying?" to the *New York Sun*. The gradual change in his attitude towards Christianity is extremely interesting. He goes so far now as to say that Christianity was the most powerful influence for good in the history of the world; that its two cardinal doctrines are the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; that it is quite possible that there was, through the Galilean peasant Jesus, a moral "revelation," as, so he thinks, what we know of the great facts of Nature may be called a scientific revelation through "the action of high scientific intellects." But the whole letter is worth preserving. I insert it here.

IS CHRISTIANITY DEAD OR DYING?

To the Editor of *The Sun*.

Sir: When it is said that Christianity since the middle of the eighteenth century has been dead or dying, we must ask what is meant by Christianity. If what is meant is belief in the supernatural inspiration of the Bible, in miracles, in the creeds, Christianity unquestionably is dead or dying in critical minds. The miracles, we see, were a halo which gathered round the head of the Founder superior to other such halos in that they are miracles of mercy, not of power. But the doctrine which is the vital essence of Christianity, belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, seems not yet to be dead or certainly dying.

During the first half of the eighteenth century spiritual life was at a low ebb, the main cause being the tyranny or torpor of established Churches. That was the day of Voltaire. But toward the end of the century

there was a great revival. In England there was outside the Establishment the Methodist movement under Wesley; inside the Establishment there was the evangelical movement, which had Christians of eminence at its head. From the religious zeal thus awakened, besides a moral and social reform, sprang great religious enterprises, missionary and philanthropic. The movement for the abolition of slavery and those for the redemption of suffering classes in England were Christian in spirit and were led by Lord Shaftesbury and other religious men.

The Reformation itself was a revival, and a revival not only from torpor and seeming death but from deprivation apparently the most fatal, from the Papacy of the Borgias and the reign of the Inquisition. Has polytheism, Buddhism or Islam ever shown its inherent vitality by a similar revival?

The preaching of the Founder of Christendom, who taught the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, undeniably was the great awakening of spiritual life in the world. A world without spiritual life, or religion as the embodiment of that life, and regulated by social science solely in temporal interests, is perfectly conceivable. But the religion which should take the place of vital Christianity is not. Renan says of the words addressed to the woman of Samaria that they are the essence of religion, and that if there are intelligent beings in other planets and they are religious, this and none other their religion must be.

It seems doubtful whether even the Positivist has really reasoned himself out of the pale of Christianity. He holds to the brotherhood of man. The fatherhood of God he renounces. Yet he must apparently believe in something which takes the place of the fatherhood of God in consecrating human brotherhood, though his conception may not be anthropomorphic or identical with that of the simple Galilean.

The revelations of the physical world come to us through the action of high scientific intellects. Was it not possible that a revelation of the moral world should come to us through a character of unique excellence,

benovolence and beauty, preserved in its simplicity and purity by the pastoral isolation of Galilee?

The Positivist points triumphantly to the self-devotion of the Japanese sacrificing themselves for their country though they have no religion. Is the diagnosis quite correct? When the Japanese rips himself up rather than surrender, what is his motive? Is it self-sacrifice like that of the Christian martyr or an intense manifestation of the tribal instinct which passes from the animal to the human herd? In self-sacrifice for the good of humanity such as that of the Christian martyr there would seem to be an element of another kind.

We wish to be thoroughly loyal to science and to accept heartily all demonstrated truths. We know that this is our only salvation. Nor if the truth is unwelcome will we try to disguise it by calling annihilation "eternal sleep," and the blind havoc of the earthquake and the volcano "nature's law." But we wish to have all the phenomena fairly considered, as well those which evolution has not yet explained as those which it undoubtedly has. If this world is all, it must be owned that to a great many of us at all events it is a very imperfect world.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

TORONTO, 11th July.

P.S.—An article in the *North American Review* on "The Immortality of the Soul"¹ has, it seems, saddened some of its readers. The admissions made in it saddened its writer. But it would sadden him and all of us still more to rest in untruth. He has shown that he refuses to believe that all ends here. *New York Sun*, Sunday, 16th July 1904.

The postscript on the immortality of the soul is the most definite thing he has yet said on that subject. Not like this did he express himself ten years ago. Nor perhaps, so subtly is that the "belief" that "all" does

¹ By Goldwin Smith.

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not "end here" expressed in the article referred to, would the superficial reader gather that it had definitely been there enunciated. If I remember rightly, the way he "showed" his refusal to believe that all ends here was not nearly so definite.

Here is an interesting and characteristic little document which I insert in this place—of its date I am unaware.

P.S. I would as to what has been said respecting myself. I attend a Baptist Church where I can take from the instruction of B. Whites and men, the Baptist seems perfectly happy to be saying that his kingdom is not of this world. I can afford to believe that church takes down one worship to no number. But any one who has not abandoned religion surely makes a mistake in calling himself off from the Christian life of the world.

July 1904.

Something led him to speak the other day of John Stuart Mill's *The Subjection of Women*. "A most pernicious book, a most pernicious hook. It did incalculable harm; is still doing harm. It advocated the theory that women were downtrodden and tyrannized over. It introduced discord into households. The fact is that Mill was very curiously brought up. Under the rigid education of his father, his emotions did not mature till late in life. When he did fall in love it was with a Mrs Taylor. He conducted himself most extraordinarily with Mrs Taylor, went about everywhere with her; used to go and stay with her when her husband was away, and all that sort of thing. And he persisted in saying that Taylor liked it. Whereas I happen to know that Taylor didn't like it at all. He would have been a great fool if he had. If Taylor had said 'I will trouble you to have the goodness to go,' Mill would have had to go and there would have been a different story to tell. Mrs Taylor was quite an ordi-

nary sort of woman, but Mill had a most exalted opinion of her—he married her after her husband's death. I believe she had the knack of imbibing Mill's ideas and then of enunciating them to him afterwards in her own words. But she was quite an ordinary sort of woman. It was our friendship for Mill and for his Liberalism that led John Bright and myself to sign his petition for Woman Suffrage. But we soon bolted when we saw whither he was leading, and I think the same facts influenced both Bright and me in our change, namely, that we found that the best women of our acquaintance were against it."

"Did you ever meet Mrs Taylor?" I asked.

"No, I never met her; but of course Mill I knew very well."

July 1904.

"The 'pamphlet' seems to have gone quite out of date," he remarked one day as a little letter of his appeared in a New York paper. "If I had said that in a pamphlet or in a book, not a hundred copies would have been sold; whereas, as it is, I suppose it has come under the eyes of thousands. People won't buy or read serious books nowadays, it seems. The newspaper has taken the place of the book. The newspaper contains all that the people want in this age. It was not so formerly. If I had to write for a living I should write for the newspaper—I fancy I could make a good income in London. It does not pay to write books."

I think he was nearer the truth than he knew. To me the Professor's true *métier* seems to be that of the journalist—not that of the historian—great as his reputation as an historian is. Enormous as is his historical perspective, acute as is his knowledge of historical events, I doubt whether in the long run his place in the niche of the Temple of Fame will be that of an historian.

He is a journalist, one of the most wonderful that the world ever produced. He is an astonishing journalist. And, if one comes to think of it, he has stuck to journalism all his life. He first made his mark by his letters to the

Daily News. He was on the staff of the *Saturday Review*. He has written myriads of letters to the press. When he came to Canada he wrote for the *Liberal*, the *Leader*, the *Globe*, the *Mail*, the *Telegram*, the *Canadian Monthly*, the *Week*, the *Canadian Magazine*, and innumerable others. Then he had a monthly periodical of his own, the whole of the contents of which came from his pen, *The Bystander*. Finding this too arduous, he took over and kept up the *Weekly Sun*, to the front page of which he contributed weekly two columns and a half of "Comments on Current Events by The Bystander." All his historical knowledge he has pressed into the service of journalism. His style is that of a journalist, that of a consummate and scholarly journalist; crisp, pithy, smart, allusive, condensed, sparkling, pungent, pointed, and always quite simple and popular. He is a *Saturday Reviewer* who has outlived his day. A History of England by a *Saturday Reviewer* in the 'fifties might have made a sensation; in the 'nineties it missed the applause for which perhaps the writer looked.

With his astonishing intellect the Professor could have done anything; and with his charm of style, his power of lucid, terse and fascinating expression, he could have made anything that he wrote popular. And had he devoted himself to any one definite subject as Hallam did—as Froude did, as Macaulay did, as Gardiner did, as Masson did, as Carlyle did, as Freeman did—he would have been an authority on that subject—easily an authority. But he did not. Certainly he is an authority on the Cromwellian period. But here again what he produced was not a great work, it was a "toy-book" (so a London bookseller once complained of his publications), his *Three English Statesmen*, namely, consisting really of three splendid essays. They are history in the best sense of that word (though they are history written with a strong bias), and no one who studies the Cromwellian period can afford to leave them unread, and probably they will be read for many years to come. So will his *Lectures on the Study of History*, delivered when Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. So no doubt will his *Irish History and Irish*

Character, which is in reality a complete and fascinating—and I take it correct—conspectus of the entire course of the complicated relationships between England and Ireland from the earliest time down to (if we add to it his essay on Ireland in the *Essays on Questions of the Day*, his recent contribution to the *New York Evening Post*, and his articles on Gladstone in the *North American Review* [of December 1903 and January 1904]) our own day.

But perhaps these are not "toy-books." Perhaps readers will resort to them for accurate but condensed narratives and generalizations of the periods and topics with which they deal. More than one eminent modern historian has acknowledged his indebtedness to this, that or the other of the Professor's publications. There certainly is not in existence such a conspectus of the Cromwellian epoch as the *Three English Statesmen*, or such a conspectus of Irish History as the *Irish History and Irish Character*. Nor, I take it, is there such a conspectus of the political and social questions of the hour as is contained in *Essays on Questions of the Day*. And the Professor is sound, though the Tory will not agree with his views of the Great Rebellion, nor the Irish Nationalist with his (earlier) solution of Home Rule, nor the Socialist with his treatment of Henry George, nor the woman-suffragist with his exposition of *le mouvement féministe*, nor the High Churchman with his disestablishmentarianism, nor the Imperialist with his views on "The Empire," nor the philo-Israelite with his diatribes on Semitism, nor the Prohibitionist with his opinions on stringent liquor legislation.

No, they are not altogether "toy-hooks." They are small and inexpensive, but they contain an enormous amount of common sense compressed into small space.

The Professor said a significant thing to me one day, showing his appreciation of his own powers. "Haultain, he said, 'I have sometimes thought that a history of the world in a single octavo volume would be one of the most saleable hooks I could write.'"

"Do write it," I said at once.

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"Ah, I am too old, too old. But I think such a book, if properly done, would take."

And he could have done it—a few years ago—and with ease. His powers of acquisition are enormous. I never saw anybody, not only get at the kernel of a writer's theories so quickly, but master the contents—nay, the tone and spirit—of a big work so rapidly as can my Chief. No amount of voluminousness frightens him. He went through Freeman's four volumes on Sicily in no time. Though I must confess the *Cambridge Modern History* hothered him a bit: he did not seem to take to that, and frequently he asked me what I thought of it. Poor me! In desperation I hazarded the opinion that it was colourless!

After all, Goldwin Smith has filled his niche in the Temple of Fame. He has been a Bystander. With an intellect as powerful as acute; with leisure, means, opportunities, and advantages unlimited; with social influences unequalled (The Grange could have wielded any social influence it liked); with a presence that always commanded attention, and an address that always pleased; with a dignity that always received its meed of respect, and a geniality that always charmed; with a hospitality absolutely unbounded; with an interest in humane and charitable enterprises wide and generous, this Bystander nevertheless always stood aloof. There was something in him that kept you at arm's length. Often I have met him in the street (long before I joined him). He has stepped me, entered into conversation, made inquiries; and yet, despite the graciousness, always there was something. . . . not repellent, merely cold, unsympathetic, not warm. His words charmed you, his manner attracted you; but . . . what shall I say? . . . it was like meeting a splendid iceberg which you knew couldn't do you any harm, because it had nothing to do with you, wasn't in your way, and certainly wasn't going to run you down—you could go round it so easily. It wasn't like warming your hands at a fire. I am not sure that a benevolent volcano would not have been preferable to that iceberg—for the iceberg, despite its giganticness, was bene-

volent; you know it wasn't going to overturn and submerge you; it was polite, very polite—and perhaps its coldness was unavoidable. To a stray little piece of flotsam and jetsam, of course, a big iceberg, sailing through the ocean of life, may be a very majestic, but is a very unwarming, affair.

Nor to this day has this coldness quite thawed. He is a very big man, is the Professor, and he knows it.

But this iceberg has an enormous amount of latent heat. The annual sum he subscribes to the charities of Toronto is large, very large. And I have actually heard his voice break with emotion as he recounted some more than extraordinarily horrible incident of poverty or accident or warfare. And yet, at a charities meeting, the iceberg-like manner in which he will hand a cheque to the treasurer is enough to make one misconstrue him. Of course he never goes "slumming." He would not know what on earth to do in the slums—and naturally. He came to see me once when I was sick. He sat absolutely silent, and evidently highly distraught, in a chair about two yards from the foot of my bed, and asked banal questions about how I was and when I should be about again. Really, I had to try to put him at his ease by talking about his own affairs and about how soon I should be able to be about again to look after them.

His sympathy with suffering is intense. To hear him speak of "the 16,000 wounded Dervishes 'agonizing' 'without water' on the field of Omdurman" would move you. He is an active member of the Humane Society; will not allow his horses' tails to be cut, nor permit a bearing-rein; keeps a tap running in his front lawn for thirsty birds; goes to his stables daily and regales his horses on sugar and carrots and turnips, and prides himself on the familiarity with which the cats of the household establishment treat him.

These cats really ought to have a proper describer. How many generations of them I have seen I really do not know. They are all mouse-coloured. They sneak into the library, smell about the books, cupboards and

steam-pipes, and generally end by jumping up on either the Professor's lap or mine, purring abominably and disturbing audibly, rubbing their noses against our moving pens, walking over the newly-inked paper, sticking up their tails into our nostrils, and generally making nuisances of themselves. They sit on the Professor's arm-chair; they try to sit on his arms, they try to sit in his lap, they push themselves between his face and his book; and they keep up a most noisy purr. They are a nuisance—though I welcome (and I fear encourage) them; they are so . . . I was going to say human; well, they like warmth, and stroking, and scratching, and petting, and companionship, and corporeal nearness to vital folk. Often have I written with a cat surreptitiously sitting on my paper watching the point of my pen, with which, too, often enough, I have had to warn it to keep its distance. I have seen the dear old Professor take a hard-bottomed chair rather than disturb a cat which had usurped his soft, comfortable, armed one.

Even the manner of Goldwin Smith's shaking hands—a thing he rarely does—is characteristic. Though "shaking" hands is a misnomer; he does not shake a hand, much less does he grasp it; he puts out four fingers half the length of his forearm from the body and hanging down at about an angle of 45 degrees from the horizon, and—well, you do the rest.

This coldness in his personal dealings with individual folk, and the warmth of his sympathies with humanity in general, are at once an enigma and a clue. The stranger sees in this cold, tall, reserved, and austere ex-Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford a human embodiment, dressed in black and with grim face and expression, of pure intellect carried to the utmost, with a necessary abatement of heartfelt personal human sympathy. The friend recognizes the symptoms of a life of seclusion, a life lived apart, amongst books in a library, but an intellect which has busied itself unceasingly and disinterestedly on behalf of all things humanitarian; a warm affection for mankind in the hulk, hidden behind a shy demeanour before mankind

in the personal unit.—I notice that the Professor's friends are those of a like political stripe with himself—which perhaps is natural; I say "perhaps," for whether a very large-hearted philanthropy, such as that exhibited by John Howard, Elizabeth Fry, or Florence Nightingale, would be deterred by intellectual differences, I doubt.

But there is another side to Goldwin Smith's character, one upon which it would be a pleasure to dwell and to dilate.

And yet . . . I wonder whether a great man's secretary ought to speak so freely about his chief. Yes, on sober reflection, I think he may, provided he nothing extenuates, nor sets down aught in malice. If I divulge no secrets, if I publish nothing furtively, if I put on paper only what I know or believe to be the truth, then it seems to me that any little light I can throw upon a great man's character is almost a duty owing by me to that great man. How a great man influences his world; how he came to hold the views he held; what those views were as exhibited in his every-day conversation—these, surely, are legitimate subjects of public interest. My conscience is clear.

I was speaking of a side of Goldwin Smith's character upon which it was a pleasure to dwell. This is his relationships with his domestic *entourage*.

The Grange was a delightful habitation. To enter its portal was to enter a household of quiet, culture and refinement. Pictures, statuary, old English furniture, greeted your eye on every hand. In the hall and in the drawing-room were copies of paintings beloved of The Grange's master. The four walls of the dining-room were covered with copies of portraits of Cromwellian heroes—also, and naturally very much beloved of the master—that of Cromwell himself held the place of honour over the mantelpiece. To the gentle little lady of the house, his wife, the grim Professor was always impeccably kind, considerate and affectionate. Did she enter the library in the morning, when work was agoing, that work was stopped and a chair was drawn up before the fire. His work, my Chief kept to himself,



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and much ado sometimes had I to parry questions about his work.

By the servants the Chief was adored. The butler—a most lovable and intelligent old Englishman—had been in the house for more than half a century. Chin (this was his name) was as great a man in his way as was his master in another. Had Chin's devotion, uprightness, conscientiousness, tact and intelligence been, for this half century, expended on another—say, on a political or public—plane, he would have been as famed as is he whom he served. All visitors to The Grange retained an affectionate admiration of Chin.

As for myself, it may seem an incredible assertion, nevertheless I assert it—disbelieve it who may: during the whole eighteen years that I sat at Goldwin Smith's elbow, never once did even a shade of irritation or of exasperation cross his brow. That is simple fact. On certain topics we differed as the poles. And he knew it. But, as I say, never did he show against me personally anger or irritation. When I think of how very young and ignorant I was as compared with him, I love my old Chief for this his extreme, his exemplary long-suffering.

Here I stay my hand. What to write, what not to write—how difficult it is to determine! Well, so far as I know, I have tried to write the truth. No doubt some critics will say I have divulged too much; perhaps others will say I have divulged too little. Well, a writer can put down on paper only what is in his heart. Of a surety my *Warehouse* was written with no thought of any critic.

July 20, 1904.

Rather a hot talk with the Professor over "l'affaire Dundonald" this morning.

"Ah!" he said as I entered, "as I surmised, the British Government has censured and recalled Dundonald."

I did not wait or care to contradict him; it is useless, but as a matter of fact I do not think there was any

censure; and as to the "recall," it was a request that the Earl should return to England; the Government cannot control the actions of an officer on half-pay as to where he shall live and whither he shall go. However, this as an aside.

Footnote added on 21st July:

"Lord Dundonald is not at all displeased with the communication which he has received from the Imperial authorities. He has not been ordered to return to England. He has not been enjoined to silence while he is in this country. He is an officer on the active list of the British army on half-pay, and the War Office has no power to dictate to him what he shall and shall not do in his capacity as a citizen of Canada or a citizen of England. This was admitted by Arnold-Forster in his official announcement in the Imperial Parliament.

"What the Imperial authorities did do was to make certain representations to Lord Dundonald suggesting his early return to England and a discontinuance of public speeches. The communication is friendly in tone and cannot be construed to be an order or a reprimand. How Lord Dundonald will respect it remains to be seen."—Extract from the *Toronto World* of 21st July 1904.

Then followed a long tirade:—the dual system in Canadian military matters, with a British officer in military command and a Canadian Minister at the political head, was unworkable; the one was an emissary of the British Government. . . .

I. "I cannot agree with you," I blurted out. "Lord Dundonald while here was the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia. He had nothing to do with the British Government, and his duties, the functions he had to perform, and his interests were entirely in connection with Canadian military affairs."

† He. "Oh well, oh well; it is a mere matter of words; emissary or not, as you will, these British officers com-

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manding cannot cut themselves loose from their proclivities and tendencies."

I. "But an 'emissary' he was not."

He. "Oh well. At all events the system is unworkable. The military head wants his say in regard to patronage, and of course the political head wants his."

I. "Again I cannot agree, sir. Surely of all things the military system should be free from this patronage business."

He. "You cannot free it. It is hopeless. At all events the British Government has acted as I thought it would."

I. "The British Government probably does not know what sort of men Dundonald has had to deal with."

He. "That is very likely."

I. "The incident seems to have divided the whole country into two hostile camps."

He. "Well, with parties such as they are here, a bone thrown between them would divide the country into two hostile camps."

It was an amicable ending, deftly brought about.

Yet presently he went on—when my heat had cooled down:—

"One thing Dundonald has done: he has made evident and brought to the front once again this extraordinary Scotch would-be domination so rife in Canada."

(He referred, I suppose, among other things, to the Scottish ovation to Dundonald at Glengarry on Dominion Day and the invitation extended to him by the Caledonian Society of Montreal.)

July 1904.

"Swinburne," I remarked later in the day, *à propos* of an article on "Poetry and History," which my Chief was writing for the October number of the *American Historical Quarterly*, "is bringing out a complete edition of his works in six volumes."

He. "Ah! Swinburne. Swinburne is a ranting, raving creature. Not without the gift of melodious

phrase, though. He belongs to the revolutionary school. So did Elizabeth Barrett Browning. I never could see much in that woman; never could see much in Swinburne, you know, at one time wrote things that were not quite decent."

I. "What was it precisely that they were in revolt against?"

He. "Well, it is hard to say. They took a tremendous interest in Italy's struggles, for one thing."

I. "Swinburne and Mazzini were great friends, were they not?"

He. "I never heard Mazzini mention Swinburne. Swinburne was a ranting, raving creature. Very different from Mazzini. I knew Mazzini. Mazzini was a philosophical man of action. Very different from Swinburne . . . very . . ." and he mumbled things I could not catch.

His estimates of great men generally—at all events of the men whom I was always brought up to regard as great—always seemed to me a little lacking. But perhaps this was because he had actually known the men, whereas to me they were the idols of my boyhood. I remember asking him about Darwin once—it was when I suddenly heard that he had actually gone and spent a day at that great man's house. "Darwin, Darwin," he said, leaning back with that quiet, pensive movement so common to him; "I don't remember much about my visit. I think Darwin was just then interested in some experiments with worms. . . ."

I. "Oh, yes; he wrote"

He. "—with worms. I think he took me out to see a field or something."

I could not get anything more out of him.

And so with his appreciations of many men of his time. Longfellow's poetry he always described as "harley water," "and," he used to add, "if you can point me to any poem anywhere which is worse than Longfellow's 'The Divine Tragedy,' I should like to have a look at it."

"Shelley, Shelley," he once said to me, when I had rashly mentioned the name with enthusiasm, "if

Shelley were alive now, he would be put in a mad-house."

He rarely alluded to Dickens, rarely to Tbackeray; although the Christmas stories of the former always evoked his warmest praise. Of Carlyle he used to say that much of his prose consisted of weird, hysterical, almost irrational objurgations against all that was; and that his conversation was, if possible, even worse than his prose. He never forgave Tennyson his allusions to the Crimean War in "Maud"—as may be seen from his review of this poem in the first number of the *Saturday Review*. He had read Tennyson, I fancy; though I do not think he has read much of Browning. At a little dinner of the Round Table Club, I remember once, a Browning enthusiast (the Professor's guest, so that they sat together) waited long for an opportunity to sound his best on the subject of his pet poet. At last it came. After many bums! and haws! I believe the great man had to admit that he did not read Browning. (By this time the whole Club was listening intently and quietly.) After another pass or two, deftly parried, the guest diffidently bazardeed the query as to what poets his eminent host *did* peruse.

"Oh, just the ordinary poets."

"The . . . the . . . ordinary poets? And they are . . . ?"

"Oh, just Homer and Virgil and . . ."

At that moment he must have looked up. At all events the very visible (though not quite audible) merriment of the Club brought that little dialogue to a close.

January 5, 1905.

Numerous and interesting little talks with the Professor I have been prevented from recording. I try to recall a few now.

A municipal bye-law exempting all houses valued at less than \$700 from taxation was recently put to the vote of the people here—not merely the ratepayers (*i.e.*, property-owners)—and passed by a large majority.

It has to be ratified by the Legislature before it becomes operative.

This has, naturally, roused the anger of the Professor.

He. "I hear that its promoters lay great stress on the large majority by which it was passed."

I. "But surely it was a money bye-law, and therefore only ratepayers should have been allowed to vote. A money bye-law, I take it, is not limited to expenditure of money only."

He. "Of course not;] it refers to the disposition of money. Of course it was illegal."

I. "Then the argument from the numbers who voted for it is invalid."

He. "Certainly; but I am afraid the invalidity of an argument is no security against its weight with the demagogues. Nevertheless, the Single Tax people are delighted. They are nothing but Socialists, and Socialists of a very dangerous kind. They possess a rooted antipathy to a class, the land-owning class; whereas the Socialists pure and simple merely try to regenerate the whole world."

I. "I confess I cannot understand antipathy to owners of land; I thought it was generally accepted that to own a piece of land gave one a sort of stake in the country; that a large proprietary was rather a boon than a bane to society."

He. "Undoubtedly. But these people seem to have a grudge against city owners who leave their land unoccupied. Often enough it is a capital thing for a city to have unoccupied spaces."

I. "I suppose Henry George has to answer for much of this sentiment. Do not you think he wrought much mischief?"

He. "His book was one of the most malign ever written."

January 1905.

"Another book on the American Constitution!" he ejaculated the other day on reading a review somewhere.

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"What the writers always forget is that the American Constitution was not the outcome of sober political forethought, and therefore a model, but was the birth of unique and most delicate circumstances. A number of weak little States intensely jealous of each other had to combine against a common foe. They combined, but the framers of their Constitution shirked the question of sovereignty. Accordingly the Constitution is a compromise, not a pattern. Yet Canada and Australia go and copy it!"

"There is no distinct fixing of sovereignty at all in the American Constitution, is there?"

He. "They say it resides 'in the people'; though 'the people' means the people of the several States, and how you are to locate that sort of sovereignty I fail to see."

January 1905.

Something brought up the name of Gladstone the other day—probably the Professor's *My Memory of Gladstone*. The old gentleman was strolling round the billiard-table, his hands clasped behind him, with a slight stoop, thinking.

"Fancy that man," he suddenly began, stopping short and facing me, "fancy that man writing that stuff, that nonsense—the Homeric legends, you know, and believing in the longevity of the patriarchs!"

"Yet he had a most acute mind, surely!"

"Acute and powerful. A powerful mind. Strange, most strange. It was like a huge and intricate machine burying itself in the ground."

"He broke loose at the last," he went on. "When that quartet—the Duke of Newcastle, Sidney Herbert, Graham, and Cardwell—were gone there was nobody to restrain him. He probably did not know that they did restrain him. No doubt they did it with tact—they were wise men. But when they were gone the brakes were off. Selborne lost his influence. I think Gladstone never forgave Selborne's decision about his acceptance of office under the Crown—the incident, you remember, that led to the sudden dissolution of 1886?"

January 1905.

The Professor forbade my telephoning to a member of the editorial staff of the *Toronto Evening News* today for a piece of information which I knew I could get in that quarter. His newly-horn hostility to the *News* has an interesting history.

When the Ontario Farmers' Association met here last autumn (September 1904, I think), he made—or rather read—a speech before it in which he advocated concerted political action by the farmers on behalf of their own interests. The next afternoon, or the day after that, the *News* commented editorially on his utterance, animadverting on his support of sectional influences and gently hinting that his own influence was weak and had often been on the losing side. It was a temperate article, considerate in tone and just in its estimate—so at least many thought. Besides, such was the veneration and estimation in which the Sage of The Grange was known and held by one and all of the staff of the *News*, that the article could not have been malicious. And yet “malicious” was the very term by which the old gentleman characterized it; asserting that the paper had defamed his character and held his whole career up to public obloquy. In vain I tried to disabuse his mind of any such intent being possible.

Unfortunately, shortly afterwards, the same paper republished from the *British Weekly*, though with conciliatory and even with deprecatory remarks, a rather severe criticism of the Professor's *Gladstone*, with a side-glance on his literary productions generally. This republication he put down to the malignant influence of the owner of the *News*—whom he supposed to be opposed to his free-trade views; the review he held was prompted by “injured orthodoxy,” and its publication in the Toronto newspaper to the antagonism of the, presumably, protectionist, monopolist and capitalist owner of that newspaper. Nothing would pacify him; nothing would remove his firm belief that it was a deliberate attempt to defame his character and belittle his career. “Not written any real hooks!” he would say to me, “surely *The United States* and *The*

United Kingdom are hooks! Besides, it is not the function of a teacher to write hooks. 'Always on the losing side!' Did Bright and Cobden, men of my own school, achieve nothing?" And forthwith he began to gird, by means of the deftest rapier thrusts—thrusts so adroitly delivered that only the keenest observer could descry them—to gird, in his own paper, the *Weekly Sun*, at all "monopolist journals" in general; forgetting that he was laying himself open to a direct and immediate *tu quoque* from the *News*, which knew well enough that the *Sun* existed only because he supported it—*tu quoque* which, to the honour and generosity of the *News*, he it said, was never employed; a generosity the more laudable inasmuch as, in subsequent remarks, the Professor himself assured the assembled farmers that he had made provision for the carrying on of their organ—namely, the *Weekly* (formerly the *Farm*) *Sun*—after his death on the same political lines as those upon which it worked to-day, an assurance that was greeted with loud cheers.

His sensitiveness to criticism is extreme.

The innocent *News* subsequently sent up reporter after reporter to The Sage, begging for his opinion on this, that, or the other current event—thus evidently holding out an olive branch to one from whom indeed an olive branch might have been expected. But all in vain. It was certainly the paper and not the Professor which, on this occasion, behaved with simple dignity.

The dear old Professor is a Don, was a Don, and remains a Don. He began life in an English village; went to a private school; thence to Eton; from Eton he went to Oxford, where he was held in high repute; then came very high-class journalism in London—journalism that did not mean rubbing shoulders with youthful reporters, but a journalism that meant the quietest reading and the most scholarly writing. True, he travelled on circuit, but hedged about with all the divinity that belongs to an erudite Marshal attached to a dignified Judge. With "the world," the fighting, struggling, competing world, made up of strenuous and zealous youth, middle-aged knaves, and older sharpers,

he was never brought into contact. He has lived within four walls—usually those of his library. His friends have been his books. The human friends he has acquired he has acquired by reason of his intellect, not, I should think, by reason of his affection. Generous and charitable he is to the last degree; but there is always something abstract about it. He is a man of thought, not a man of action. After London journalism and the circuit, he sat in the chair of Modern History at Oxford. True, he spoke on platforms, lectured, served on Royal Commissions, acted in concert with political committees—but always, I take it, as the Oxford Don. He came to America representing a great party favourable to the North. Travelling only in the North, naturally he was made much of, very much—still as the Don.

January 6, 1905.

Again to-day the conversation turned on Gladstone. "Gladstone was peculiarly open to infusion," said the Professor, "particularly if you flattered him. I don't mean to say that if you told him he had a beautiful nose you would win him; but if you skilfully agreed with him you would; and having won him you could infuse your own ideas into him, which ultimately he impulsively acted on—he always acted on impulse. I think Morley possessed this faculty of skilful flattery—certain I am that he infused the idea of Home Rule into Gladstone's mind. The consequence was that he took Morley into the Cabinet and made him Irish Secretary. As Irish Secretary he neither did anything very particular nor did he leave undone anything very particular. Morley is a literary politician," and so on, and so on.

January 1905.

Again to-day the Single Taxers drew his fire. "Those Single Tax fellows," he said with warmth, "are public thieves. There are my men spending I don't know how many hours to-day in shovelling the snow off the pave-

ment surrounding the house; yet I have to pay some \$3000 a year in taxes, to say nothing of an income tax to boot, and presently they will demand succession duty. Why, I couldn't rent the place for enough to pay the taxes on it."

"And if the \$700 exemption bye-law carries you will have to pay still more."

"Undoubtedly."

"The demagogue is the upper dog, sir."

Speaking of democracy, he has more than once lately spoken very freely upon the subject of the present democratic rumblings which threaten to eventuate in upheavals in Russia—the demands of the Zemstovs, the clamour of the University students, the anti-war riots, Prince Mirski's open revolt against the Grand Ducal Bureaucracy, and so forth.

"The Tsar had better be careful what he is about," he is fond of reiterating. "If he throws the reins on the horse's neck he will be run away with. Louis XVI. did that, and you see what happened. Had Louis retained firm hold of affairs, yet turned his attention to reforms, things might have been different. The Tsar had better be careful. Russia is not ripe for too much reform. Alexander II. inaugurated numerous reforms: he did away with allodial serfdom, he instituted trial by jury, he tried at all events a partial system of representative government; he instituted many and important popular and progressive movements; and what was his reward? He was blown up with a bomb."

"I don't know exactly what to think about the revolutionary movement in Russia of which we hear so much in the newspapers just now. The fact is that the European press is largely controlled by Jews, and the Jew, of course, is a Russo-phobe. I doubt if the clamour for reform extends beyond two classes—the students and the artisan populace of the large cities. The army does not seem to be revolutionary. The peasant has only one idea in his head, that of the Tsar. True, the peasant harbours a long hostility against the nobility, but it is to the Tsar that he looks to protect him. That all the elements for a gigantic revolution exist in Russia

is not to be said. But what would you have? A bloody and weltering anarchy. And the outcome of that would be—What? Well, people forget the army, the gigantic army—a million of men probably. The army would be dislocated from the State and would follow a leader of its own—and that leader might, for aught we know, be a truculent Cossack."

January 9, 1905.

Dr Lyman Abbott has recently been preaching the doctrine of "a great and ever-present force" as a substitute for an "absentee God." The Professor at once wrote to the *New York Sun* about it. A sentence which he subsequently excised from his letter is interesting. I append on the next page a facsimile of the rough draft of one of the pages.

The pencilled sentence is this:

"Through these [hypotheses], it is to be feared, we shall never arrive at practical truth, rescue the world from its present perplexities, or find a basis for religion."

January 11, 1905.

My Chief grows more loquacious as he grows older—now he is in his eighty-second year!—and if his conversation is less pungent, it is freer. He is often content to lean back and talk instead of writing—though the pen is still his ruling passion. Still, often enough he lays the pen down and talks freely.

"I see somebody has written a *Life of Chamberlain* in four big volumes, at seven and six per volume," I said.

"Ha! I suspect he is just a little too late for his market." Pause. The pen was put down, and its holder leant back in his revolving, tilting desk-chair. Folding his thin fingers and gazing out of the window into the snow-clad lawn (which he didn't see, I suspect), he began:—

"Chamberlain was the first English-American politician. He introduced the caucus. Look what he

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did in Birmingham. He drove all the Conservatives out of office—Ostrogorski will tell you that. That is to say, a large mass of reputable citizens were driven out of office. And what he did in Birmingham he tried to do all over England. His scheme was to domi-

~~I was extremely interested in the discussion of~~

~~part of it~~ I hope then it will part in due
time to be of benefit to the cause of freedom.
I am a word from the hand of the author or will a little of the

~~The authority of your notes~~

~~(1888)~~

It is a ~~reminding~~ of
conscience that I ~~to do so~~ am
disposed to ~~hold~~ my belief
= a God. I should be grateful
to Mr. Spurgeon ~~to tell me~~ if he would
tell me whether conscience is an
integral part of human nature

nate the country by means of the caucus; and all the several caucuses were to be under the sovereign rule of Mr Chamberlain. Democracy is well and good; but a Democracy consisting of municipal caucuses all owing allegiance to a Mr Chamberlain as their head—that was not what the Liberal party in England quite

bargained for. Chamberlain's early Radicalism was extreme. He said in so many words that property would be compelled to pay a ransom for its ownership; that if the English squirearchy could not eat bread they should eat grass. The English squirearchy never forgot that. From this he has turned over to Toryism, to Imperialism. He slid out of Radicalism."

"I think, sir, that the *Life* shows a rational and harmonious evolution and development in Chamberlain's views."

"I daresay it does; but as a matter of fact it was as complete a somersault as if a man played now on *Noir*, and now on *Rouge*, at Monte Carlo—" and he smiled a grim smile. "The absurdity of the thing is extreme; from ultra-Socialistic democracy to high Toryism and Imperialism!" And he took up his pen and subsided.

Later on: "By the way," said the Chief, "there came a letter from Knollys the other day conveying a kind message from the King. His (the King's) good nature is unquestionable. I have always said this. It has got him out of endless trouble. Nine or ten times over it has got him out of trouble."

January 12, 1905.]

"The [January] *Contemporary* [Review] has arrived, said the Professor to me this morning. "There is a man in it trying to prove that God is married!"

This was his way of referring to an article on "The Dual Nature of the Deity" by Mr George Barlow.

"Mrs Barlow must be an amiable woman," he went on. "But perhaps there isn't a Mrs Barlow. In that case I suppose Mr Barlow is drawing upon his ideal of love, or family affection, or whatever he has in his mind. Well, when he can prove his hypothesis I will accept it."

January 13, 1905.

Never during the fifteen or sixteen years that I have known the old Professor have I seen him really angry but once, and that was this morning. He was on his pet

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subject of the Boer War once again, and once again, for about the six hundredth time, reiterating his arguments against it, harping of course especially on the subject of the Suzerainty—"a word marked for deletion in the Convention of 1884 by the Colonial Secretary with his own hand," and so on and so on.

I. "On his own authority was it not?" I ventured.

The storm burst at once.

He. "What better authority would you have?"

I. "That of the Cabinet."

He. "Pooh! The document was printed, duly signed, and allowed to go. Besides, listen," and he proceeded to quote from his *In the Court of History*, how the "Jameson Raiders" were tried under the Foreign Enlistment Act; what the Lord Chief-Justice said, what Lord Salisbury said, what Mr Balfour said.

I. "But surely it is still a moot question."

He. "A moot question! Look at the *Annual Register*."

I. "That is hardly authoritative."

He. "Oh, certain arguments were trumped up."

I. "I am afraid, sir, you will not convert us who are supporters of that war. After all, this was an academic point."

He. "Academic? The question of Suzerainty 'academic'? Ugh! Nothing has disgraced the country so much since the burning of Joan of Arc," and he struck his desk with his fist; nor did he calm down for some time as a dark frown on his heavy brow and his lowered eyebrows showed.

January 22, 1905.

I jot down, before I forget them, a few notes of talks I had with the Professor during the last two or three days.

The late Lady Dilke's name came up.

"Yes, I knew her very intimately. I was usually her partner at croquet."

"That was when you were Regius Professor?"

"Yes. She was a lively and a very ambitious young woman—the daughter of a Captain Strong of Iffley.

Of course she married Pattison purely from literary ambition. As to love or sentiment, *he* was as incapable of these as . . . as . . . this desk. The pair were hit off to the life in *Middlemarch*."

"Did you ever hear either of them mention that book?"

"No, never. A most ill-assorted pair. There was no mistaking her liking for young men—though she never flirted, never; nor was there ever a whisper of the slightest sort about her conduct. After Pattison's death she married Dilke, as of course you know. I rather think there was an element of ambition there too. She made one mistake in that affair. You remember the alleged scandals about Dilke, the trial and all that, well, she was in India when the thing began. At first it was not very bad, and she cabled or wrote to Dilke to announce their engagement. Afterwards, however, more things came out. It ruined Dilke socially and politically—at least it would have ruined him politically but for a curious incident. He stood for the Forest of Dean, so the constituency was called then; it may have been changed since then, and the Forest of Dean would in all probability have rejected him if . . . what was that person's name? . . . Lady . . . Lady Henry Somerset and W. T. Stead had not gone down to give their moral hacking to the righteous indignation of the constituency. The consequence was that Dilke was elected!"

January 1905.

"When the [Toronto Evening] *News* venomously abuses me for not having written any books, it ought to remember that I served on three Commissions: that to inquire into the state of Oxford, the Commission of resettlement, and the Education Commission. They took up a great deal of time and necessitated a great deal of labour. They were a serious impediment to study. And I had the bulk of the work to do. Of one I was the Secretary—I got £600 for that; of another I virtually did the work of the Secretary; of the third I

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was the junior member—and one complete part of the report of this third Commission was thrown entirely upon my shoulders. . . .”

“The report on the Charities Foundations?”

“Ycs.”

“Were the members of the Commissions paid?”

“Oh, dear, no. I don't remember getting anything for my expenses even. The witnesses, of course, were paid; so were the Secretaries.”

January 1905.

I. “I see that Father Crowley¹ was excommunicated.”

He. “But he still calls himself a Catholic Priest.”

I. “Yes; he declares the excommunication invalid.”

He. “I rather think the Catholic priesthood is losing its power. The whole institution is doomed, doomed.”

I. “It is an unconscionably long time a-dying.”

He. “It may be; but it is doomed. How much longer can it in these scientific and enlightened days carry the burden of miracles and relics—the blood of St Januarius, the Holy Coat of Trêves, the House of Loretto which came in three bounds from the Holy Land to Italy, Pilate's staircase (when Pilate had no staircase), the Holy Fountains which sprang wherever St Peter's head bounced after it was cut off? Its organization and ritual may attract a few æsthetic souls and a few weak minds may find in it a refuge from doubt; but it is doomed.”

I. “I confess I find its ritual attractive. It is historical, traditional, symbolical; and this the ritual of the Church of England is not.”

He. “No doubt.”

I. “Was it this that attracted Newman, think you, sir?”

He. “Ah! no; not exactly. In the early . . . let me see, they were called Tracts, I think. . . .”

¹Of Chicago. The excommunication was in 1903 or 1904, I think.

I. " 'Tracts for the Times.' "

He. " In the earlier 'Tracts for the Times' you will find that what Newman sought was some extra-political authority for a Church. He found it in Apostolic Succession."

January 25, 1905.

This is the day of the Ontario Provincial elections.

" Well, the great problem will be settled in a few hours now," said the Professor as I entered his library this morning. " We have had the last 'roorhack'—I was on the look-out for them; I knew they would come—but apparently it was a failure. What a game it is! I don't suppose there are ten men in Canada who will vote for principle. If that man R—— comes in again with a small majority, there is no saying to what lengths he will go. Demagogic government goes from bad to worse. Of that I am convinced."

I. " And there will be no remedy, for the party rules by a caucus."

He. " Ycs, and the caucus is as despotic as the most autocratic of rulers. Well, mankind, on this continent at all events, have eliminated the chances that always hang over a hereditary ruler, but for those chances they have substituted the chances that hang over an elective one."

I. " But will not the struggle endure so long as mankind remain . . . remain mankind; so long as greed and avarice and . . . ? "

He. " Oh, I don't know. Why shouldn't we settle down to something permanent? Government will have to be stable. . . . "

At this interesting point he relapsed into silence.

January 1905.

Again to-day he spoke of Russia.

" These people," he said, referring probably to several articles in the papers unqualifiedly supporting the revolutionary party, " these people forget that the mass of Russia's population know nothing of the working of popular institutions, and are utterly destitute

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of political intelligence. I really don't see why these political convulsions need be so violent. Unfortunately the Tsar is advised by insolent Grand Dukes and irresponsible women. Women ought to be caged during a political convulsion. Marie Antoinette ought to have been caged. There was no need for all those terrible scenes in the French Revolution. The financial problem was not insoluble. If the power of the nobility had been curtailed, the list of pensioners severely cut down, a certain amount of political power conferred upon a representative assembly. . . . But, as Talleyrand said, vanity, vanity was the ruling spirit.

"Everything depends upon the army in Russia. So it did in France. The turn of affairs came with the disaffection of the Garde Française. If the Russian army gathers about some military chief . . . and who or what sort of man he may be . . . who knows what may happen? All Europe may be embroiled. Germany, with her Posen so near the Polish frontier, will not stand a weltering anarchy on her borders. The army chief might enter upon a wholesale Slavonic movement. Who knows what is in store for Europe?"

January 27, 1905.

"There is a good article on Louise Michel in the *Spectator* which has just arrived, sir."

"Humph! I can't abide these female anarchists. They incite to suffering, knowing they are themselves immune."

"But the article throws a new light on her character."

"Humph!"

February 3, 1905.

We received the other day from Walter Dunne, a publisher of New York, the prospectus—a most gorgeous affair—of a projected complete edition of Lord Beaconsfield's works, to be launched by an Introduction by Edmund Gosse, and with a key to all the characters in the novels which had undergone supervision, if it had not exactly received the *imprimatur* of Lord Rowton.

In the list of novels, of course, the Professor's name appeared as being that of one of the characters in *Lothair*.

The Chief has been much concerned about this, and has asked once or twice what it were best for him to do.

I recommended absolute silence.

"No, that won't do. It would do when and where my character and career are known. But people get hold of these lies and repeat them and make use of them. . . ."

"That man's (Beaconsfield's) mendacity was unlimited. There will be no difficulty whatever in proving the lie. The only question is, where and when shall I do it?"

"What do you say to a letter to the *Athenæum* and to the *New York Nation*, to appear synchronously?"

"Would they have room for a long letter?"

"You would not want more than, say, two columns and a half?"

"Two columns, perhaps. And I might take the opportunity of nailing that lie that Peel wanted to fight him. He did no such thing. I will think about it."

"I had no idea," I said, "that Disraeli had inserted so many living and real personages into his novels as this prospectus seems to show."

He. "I doubt if he inserted any others. His powers of imagination were extremely limited. It is outrageous that one should be exposed to the whims of any libeller who likes to publish a novel."

I. "Would you like to leave a sealed explanation among your papers?"

He. "No, that wouldn't do either."

Then he turned round in his movable desk chair (it is on a pivot), and facing me, spoke as if he intended to utilize me in place of a sealed explanation.

"He (Disraeli) accused me of . . . what was it? . . . vanity and ambition, I think, or something like that, and of being a social sycophant or parasite or something. He was supposed to have an extraordinary penetration into character.

"The facts of my life were simple in the extreme. I was made Professor of History at Oxford, a post I liked, and I looked forward to settling down at Oxford—I built a house there. But not long afterwards, as I think I once told you, my father was injured in a railway accident. The external injuries healed, but always afterwards he suffered from recurring temporary fits of insanity. He was very violent at times, and could not be left. He would not hear of being sent to an asylum, wouldn't hear of it. I was the only person who had any moral influence over him, and I determined to resign my Professorship and attend to him. So I did, and I was at home with him for about a year and a half. Everybody knew at all events something of this. Certainly Disraeli must have heard of the accident. Well, after being at home for about eighteen months—my father was of course being regularly attended by the doctors in the place—I was told that he was so much improved that I might leave him for a time. I did so. I had to go North on some business, but was almost immediately recalled by a telegram summoning me back at once. When I arrived I found he had poisoned himself with prussic acid. He was a doctor, you know, at least he had practised in former days, and of course there were all sorts of drugs accessible to him, and you couldn't prevent his having access to them.

"Well, then I looked about me for something to do. I was independent, my Professorship was gone, I couldn't lead an idle life—besides, I wanted a change after this trying time. So I thought of returning to America. I had made many friends there in my previous visit during the war. As it happened, just then I came across Andrew White, who was looking for someone for the Chair of History for his new University at Cornell. I accepted at once. I spent two quiet, pleasant years at Cornell, then I came to Canada, where some members of my own family were. There was no 'vanity' or 'ambition' about the matter.

"The worst of it was, Disraeli published his libel while I was away, when I was in a foreign country. Had I been in England he would not have dared, he would

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not have dared. If he had, I should have treated the libel as it should have been treated—with silence, leaving my character in the hands of my friends. But being away, among those who did not know me, an answer was required."

He turned his chair and took up his pen.

This conversation he had with me to-day, and I have been at pains to record it as nearly *verbatim* as possible. He was very earnest, very impressive, and, as the diction shows, made no attempt at epigrammatic phrases.

It is quite probable that he will put what he has told me on paper if not in print. But I feel that he spoke in order that I might remember—in fact this is the second time he has narrated these incidents of his life to me.

February 6, 1905.

"I see the *Times* is going to print an incomplete novel by Dizzy," said the Professor to me to-day. "A very unwise thing, I should think, for apparently it is to contain a caricature of Gladstone. Upon my word, I don't think there is a single character in that man's novels which was not taken from life; he helped himself right and left, from his own party and from his opponents. And of course he introduced himself."

"Ah, I did not know that; can you mention where?"

"Well, he regarded himself as the incarnation of the Jewish ideal. You will find this more than once; in *Sidonia*, for example."

"I see your suggestion that *The Revolutionary Epick* should be republished has been, by somebody, unwittingly acted on; I saw an announcement of it the other day."

"Ah, *The Revolutionary Epick*, yes. Did I ever tell you about that? Dizzy once was inveighing against the revolutionary tendencies and influence of . . . Mazzini, I think, though it may have been Garibaldi, I can't be quite certain now, but Mazzini I think—

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Mazzini, who averred, and I am positive averred truly, that he never in his life went the length of countenancing assassination. . . . Well, Bright took him up and proceeded to read a passage from *The Revolutionary Epick*, a passage far more revolutionary than anything in Mazzini or Garibaldi. Dizzy then flatly denied that there was any such passage in the book"—

And the Professor emphasized the sentence by smiting his left palm with his right forefinger.

"But there happened to be just one copy—the book itself was worthless and was dead and buried—there happened to be just one copy (which someone found) in the British Museum, and there the passage was"—

Again the forefinger.

"Meanwhile, what had Dizzy done? He had a second edition published, and in it the quoted passage was omitted. He forged, he forged a copy for the purpose of backing up his denial."

And again he smote his left palm.

February 1905.

A copy of a newspaper containing an account of Dr Lyman Abbott's address, in which he said he substituted an "ever-present Energy" for a "Personal God," lay on the Professor's desk the other day. Glancing at it he gave vent to a semi-articulate expression of dissenting amazement.

"Energy! Ever-present Energy! He might as well define God as Taste or Touch or Smell."

"Surely he is substituting a metaphysical figment for a theological one," I ventured; "what do we know of Force or Energy?"

February 1905.

"Can you think of a neutral topic for me to write on for this week's *Sun*?" asked my Chief of me this morning.

"Well, we discussed on Saturday evening at the Round Table the subject of compulsory voting. What say you to that?"

"Humph! And what was said?"

"The principal spokesman strenuously urged its adoption as a remedy against corruption in elections, holding that if the better class of electors were compelled to vote, elections would gradually be purified. That at all events was one of the arguments."

He. "You will never hunt corruption to its lair. Corruption is protean. I don't see how you are to put a stop to it. How can you prevent a man from giving Christmas presents to his constituents—as was done constantly by a member for Oxford? No questions were asked, and nobody was asked for his vote. But the presents came regularly as long as he was M.P. for Oxford. How are you to prevent a man from subscribing to charities? Suppose I gave a £1000 gold cup for a horse-race in my constituency. I really don't see how you are to put an end to corrupting constituencies."

I. "I argued at our meeting that a reserve body of quietist voters who rarely went to the polls but did go on great questions was a very good thing in a community."

He. "So it is, so it is. There is a large body of quietists of that kind in England—we always counted on them; chiefly of the Evangelical type they were, unworldly people who had as little to do with 'the world' as they conveniently could. But there was always one way of calling them out—by frightening them. I remember when Dizzy contested Southwark—a very Radical constituency naturally, I was pretty certain he would be defeated—and so he was, and for this reason: Derby had lately left the Ministry and had declared that the course which the Government was pursuing, was, in his opinion, one fraught with danger to the country. That brought the quietists out. Dizzy polled a large vote, a very large vote, but he was defeated, and the quietists did it."

"But as a rule the Evangelicals fight shy of the polling booth. So do your Prohibitionists—which of course are of the same class. The Prohibitionists make a great clamour, but your licensed victualler votes, votes to a man, and all his cliquo vote, vote to a man; the

tavern-keeper, the saloon-keeper, the ostler, the man who has a 'score' in the tap-room. And it is very easy to have a largo elique. Only let it be known that a man may run up a 'score' and there you are. Oh, yes, we always knew all about the liquor vote. But not everybody knows."

February 8, 1905.

Lyman Abbott's theistic hypothesis still continues to interest the Professor—evidently he has been reading some newspaper comments on it—one in the New York *Public Opinion*, I think—for he began yesterday:—

"These people are still going on discussing the 'personality' of God. How futile to go on making unverifiable hypotheses. A 'personal God' . . . 'personal' . . . whether or not God is 'personal'—they might as well discuss whether or not he is pink."

I. "Surely they themselves do not quite know what they mean by 'personal.' Probably their idea of personality, if analysed, would amount to corporeality."

He. "No doubt. There must always be something purely anthropomorphic about any human idea of personality. Futile, perfectly futile. And here is somebody trying to reduce God to a 'force.' A force, I take it, is something with opposition and limitation; a force is something which is opposed to something, which overcomes some obstacle. You can't have a force *in vacuo*."

I. "Yes, I see. We have no conception of force *per se*. And you think this notion puts limitations on the Deity?"

He. "*Ex hypothesi* the Deity is omnipotent and unopposed, yet if he is a force he must be contending with something—must always have been contending with something, must go on for ever contending with something—for ever, mind you, for if he overcame all opposition, the constitution of the universe would be altered—and, besides, he would no longer be 'force.' His success would obliterate him. How long will they go on making unverifiable hypotheses? It is futile."

March 29, 1905.

We were talking again the other day of Lyman Ahcott. "He is the occupant of a pulpit with an entail of a certain sort of sensationalism, is he not?" I asked.

"Yes, he succeeded Henry Ward Beecher, but he is not as astute as his predecessor. Henry Ward Beecher always spoke as if he had a religious philosophy in the background, though what it was he was careful never to divulge; and I take it it would not have amounted to very much had he divulged it; but still he always managed to convey the impression that he had such a thing. His successor has been going about divulging one philosophy of religion after another, his favourite one seemingly being that divine morality is an evolutionary product. Fancy the Deity accommodating his ideas of justice in conformation with the crude notions of a barbarous tribe! He is still going on divulging. He has now divulged to us that God is a personal Force. For myself, I confess I am unable to attach the idea of personality to a force."

March 1905.

The Professor propounded a rather ingenuous solution of the problem of government in Russia the other day *à propos* of the assassination by a bomb of the Grand Duke Sergius. "If I were the Tsar," he said, "I should order all the Grand Dukes and their families out of Russia—for safety's sake; and then *I should rule without them!*"

April 3, 1905.

It seems that after all the Professor intends to publish his own vindication in reply to Disraeli's so-called "libel." Though, to speak my inmost thought, I am not so very sure that that vindication will not itself carry some subtle signs verificatory of his alleged libeller's perhaps too highly-coloured and certainly too sarcastic animadversions, and may just possibly strike the reader as the offspring

of a subtle raucour rather than of a mind supremely and dignifiedly conscious of right. Beaconsfield's admirers will explain away all his explanations—some of them not without irony; Beaconsfield's detractors will neither ask for, nor too nearly inquire into, any explanation whatever. Why not let the thing alone? Disraeli's novels will probably be published and republished times without number; what chance has even a brilliant confutation against even a brilliant fiction? The Public will simply delight in a gladiatorial combat between two great men; and the more both sides lose their tempers, the greater the mirth. Surely the way to allay that mirth is to resort to a dignified silence, to refuse to enter the arena.

I wish the Professor would let it alone. But it is useless to argue with him. To be called a "social parasite" at the height of one's social fame; to attribute to a "restless vanity" one's desertion of the old, for the new, world, is, I suppose, rather galling to a great man when such things are said by another and perhaps greater man.

He complains that Disraeli called him an anti-imperialist. Well, for twenty years he has urged the disarticulation of the Empire. He thinks colonies are a source of weakness. He even deploras our possession of India, though I do not think he has ever definitely put this latter point in print.

He complains that Disraeli called him "a wild man"—"a wild man of the cloister," I believe the phrase was. To some perhaps this may not appear a wholly inapt phrase by which to characterize an erudite but sedentary man of letters who spends his life in composing beautifully-worded arguments against entail in a nation built up by its landed aristocracy and their tenants, and equally brilliant diatribes against colonization in a country renowned in history for its aptitude for the peopling of foreign lands.

April 21, 1905.

The Professor has talked so much about Lord Beaconsfield (a name, by the way, by which he never

refers to him) lately that I have been tempted to read more by and about that extraordinary man.

I seem to see in all Disraeli wrote and said—perhaps even did—a very subtle and ironical humour, a humour perhaps incomprehensible to the ordinary Anglo-Saxon mind. It would not be an easy thesis to maintain, but I confess that I seem to see an audacious but extremely covert sarcasm in all that is commonly criticized as his “Oriental extravagance,” his fondness for the bizarre, his predilection for great folk living in gorgeous palaces, and what not.

It is possible surely to imagine a temperament which could view even its own serious convictions and ambitions with a sort of serio-comic irony, with a species of raillery quite foreign to the ordinary snug, self-satisfied, semi-educated and wholly narrow mind. There was in Disraeli's life (to use one of his own subtle phrases—in *The Young Duke*) an “exquisite superciliousness,” a superciliousness so exquisite that it was never discernible. The wof of his most serious speeches has a warp of humour (and often enough, in his younger days at all events, that warp would bear the sinister meaning which sometimes attaches to the word). He not only *said* things laughingly (*ridentem dicere quid vetat?*); he *did* things laughingly. He was an Augur who smiled, not exactly at the rites he performed, so much as at the lowly ideas of the people by whom such rites so performed were taken seriously. That is to say, he really did seriously invoke the assistance of whatever gods rule over the destinies of men and things; in other words, he really appealed to justice and reason; but he smiled at the necessity of invoking them by such rites as the Parliamentary procedure and the platform oratory which in that age and among such a populace were considered effectual. Look at his own sarcasm on Parliamentary procedure. At the bottom of his heart probably he believed with a seriousness deeper than was that of the onlookers; but he felt that such onlookers would not have understood *his* seriousness even had he explained. So he did not explain—even

to himself, but remained to the last not only a smiling Augur but a silent Sphinx.

Beaconsfield was a political Heine. And Heine, too, was a Jew. I wonder if there are many instances of this Hebraic trait—if Hebraic it is. Perhaps Mr Israel Zangwill comes nearest to it in modern days.

I am not surprised at my Chief's sustained malevolence towards Disraeli, even had he not been lampooned in *Lothair*. The Oxford Professor can be humorously ironical enough in all conscience, but never could he have performed the part of a smiling Augur. The part he played was that of a caustic censor. You always know exactly what he means. His humour is downright, direct. It is no gently-playing lambent flame, it is an electric spark. Thus, Shelley "wants us to be vegetarians and marry our sisters." Longfellow's poetry is "barley-water," Lowell's "Boston squibs," Browning's "metaphysics in cacophonous verse," Emerson's prose "a cataract of pebbles." Macaulay's style is that of "an auctioneer," and so on and so on. This is like the entlass drill of the British Bluejacket. Disraeli's humour is the play of a poniard so delicate and so rapid as to be actually invisible, and you never know a feint from a thrust.

The conjunction of seriousness with humour (and is not this "irony"?) can be very subtle indeed, so subtle that I take it many an author and many a politician would be extremely hard put to it himself to declare positively where was the dividing line between one and other. They are often so closely united as to form a chemical combination, not merely a mechanical mixture—to use the phrases of science. Surely one can often be both ironical and in earnest at the same time. Of course one can. Beaconsfield's writings and speeches are full of proofs of the fact. When he said he went down to his constituents and "explained to them the history of England," people laughed—not at the humour, and not good-naturedly. When he said that "he had to educate his party," people laughed again; and again not at the humour, and rather ill-naturedly. When he said he was "on

the side of the angels," people screamed—wholly ill-naturedly, and *Punch* depicted him with wings. When he described his great rival as "a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verborosity," the *Times* laboriously pronounced the phrase to be laboured: not seeing in the very laboriousness of the phrase an "exquisitely supercilious" and suttilely ironical caricature of the phraseology of the rhetorician; it was the goad of his rival whittled to a point. Only his critics and his opponents insist on taking Disraeli *au pied de la lettre*—the very last person in the world who could or should be taken *au pied de la lettre*.

Disraeli was a master of phrase. So is my Chief. But there is this difference between them: Disraeli never in his life became the slave of a phrase; my Chief very often does. Numberless are the instances I could adduce. Having labelled a party or a politician, having ticketed a theory, having put a creed or an aspiration into an epigram—always afterwards that party, politician, theory, creed or aspiration is viewed solely in the light of that epigram. Witness his "Loyalty," "Aristocracy," "Imperialism," his "Jingoism" and "Militarism." Witness his theory that party government is an accident of English history dating from Stuart-Hanoverian times, and his theory that Disraeli was Russo-phobe and Turkophile because he was a Jew and Jews hated Russia and "leaned on" Turkey. Beaconsfield used his phrases as the Roman Augur did his rites. Some of Beaconsfield's phrases are as penetrating as they are glittering—and always they are audacious. Thus: Peel's whole political career was "one great appropriation clause"! Lord Shafteshury was "Gamaliel himself with the broad phylacteries of faction on his forehead"; Palmerston was "a great Apollo of aspiring understrappers," "the Sporus of politics," "a favourite footman on easy terms with his mistress"! Lord John Russell was "hustled with the hattle of valets"! And how intensely humorous (remembering all the circumstances under which it was uttered) was his characterization of that Hansard, to which Peel so loved to refer; "instead of heing the

Delphi of Downing Street, it is the Dunciad of politics." Even the audacity of the alliteration raises a smile.

Women trusted Disraeli. Surely that is not a bad sign. There are elements of character, and, what is more, there are courses of action, discernible by women which are quite unknown to men. Men think the game of life must be played, as it were, with dice or with dominoes—solid cubes or parallelograms; with rigid actions, upon the surfaces of which definite motives are graved and legible. It is women who perceive that there may be stakes and problems in life that can be played for or explained only by airy polyhedrons. Well, Dizzy played with compressible spheres. That is to say, the imaginative character of his mind enabled him to see that there were possible courses of action to which duller intellects were altogether blind. Only to him occurred such fourth-dimensional courses as the alliance of democracy with monarchy (of which the Augural rite was the very commonplace Franchise Bill of '67, caustically described by Lord Derby as "the dishing of the Whigs"); as the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, the "Key to India"; as the creation of the Queen as Empress, which by a stroke dissipated a cloud on the crown; as the taking over of Cyprus, a concrete *coup* symbolical of much; and as his own personal appearance at the Berlin Congress, whence he returned with the trite yet talismanic "Peace with Honour." But thence also his extraordinary so-called "inconsistencies." Yet his critics always forget that his two great rivals, Peel and Gladstone, were equally inconsistent; all three ended by supporting the party which in early life they set out by strenuously opposing. Peel, the Tory, led a party against the Tories. Gladstone, the *protégé* of the staunchest Conservative peer of the day, ranged himself with the Liberals; nay, at last with the Parnellites. Even my good old Chief, staunch Cobdenite and anti-Home-Ruler as once he was, now favours "retaliatory tariffs" and "letting Ireland go"; and, strenuous defender of the Northern States as once he was, now expresses doubts as to whether, after all, Secession should not have been peacefully allowed.

Once, too, he favoured Canadian independence; then he advocated Canadian annexation to the United States; now that the United States have become "Imperialistic" he keeps discreetly silent on the subject of Annexation.

After all, Beaconsfield, say what his bitterest foes may, has left an indelible imprint on the life and thought of a great Empire, and that an Anglo-Saxon Empire. Could a "political adventurer," a "charlatan," a "licensed liar" have done that? Some of his methods, it must be admitted, were questionable; his early attempts to get into Parliament; his devices by which to obtain a status; the shifts to which he resorted to gain a hearing. And perhaps his attacks on Peel are a little difficult to condone.

Disraeli was the most imaginative of statesmen—a trait, I think, my Chief entirely lacks. In essence, Disraeli was "literary," with all that that ill-used word connotes. No politician, in England at all events, ever so infused so literary or imaginative an element into practical politics as did Benjamin Disraeli. The most sedate and sober of his serious Parliamentary speeches (some of his Parliamentary speeches are high comedy—and meant to be high comedy) smack of, nay, more than smack of, are instinct with, the literary spirit; and this not only in form but in matter. Interesting and most readable volumes could be filled with examples. Take this (on the Oaths Bill, 25th May 1854):—

"They (the Jews) are an ancient people, a famous people, an enduring people, and a people who in the end have generally attained their objects. I hope Parliament may endure for ever, and sometimes I think it will; but I cannot help remembering that the Jews have outlived Assyrian kings, Egyptian Pharaohs, Roman Cæsars, and Arabian Caliphs."

Am I quite wrong in thinking I detect here a super-subtle irony? Does not even the egoistic "I" exhale a whiff of "exquisite superciliousness"? Wherein is

he serious? Wherein sarcastic? What is his real thought? Is it the ultimate ascendancy of the Jews? And—is the Oaths Bill a mere rite which this Augur semi-seriously goes through the ceremony of performing? Who can tell? Could he have told himself, were he asked? Never would he have told.

I wonder what my Chief would read into that passage? Methinks I hear his comment: "The Seemite, furtively v. . . ing his Seemitism."

Disraeli's opponents never tire of deriding his youthful foppishness; his bottle-green coat, his Dick-Swiveller waistcoat, his oiled locks curled over his right brow, his cluster of gold chains, etc. etc. etc. (Anybody can find all this *ad nauseam* in Mr Alexander Foggo, M.P., *Cantah's Life*; in that by Thomas Macknight; and in that by Mr T. P. O'Connor). Well, to me, I confess, knowing what the man ultimately achieved, all this is merely a sign of the unthinking, or rather unrestrained and inexperienced, audacity of genius. I liken it to Shelley's atheistic challenge, signed "Q. E. D.," to prim and orthodox Oxford. That a fop can be patient and persevering Disraeli abundantly proved. They say that the laughter with which his maiden speech was received was largely due to his "appearance." Perhaps those who so say little know what and how small they have "writ" themselves down. Disraeli's maiden speech was in reality extremely clever, extremely pointed, and extremely accurate. That it was exuberantly, fancifully "literary" is also true; and that the more he was disconcerted (if ever disconcerted he really was) by laughter, the more fanciful it became, is also quite true. But he pruned all that away very soon. Besides, not everybody remembers or knows that Sir Robert Peel encouraged the speaker openly and vigorously—turning round to exhort him to continue. When one remembers that Disraeli was, as he himself says, horn in a library, and had hut recently stepped out of that cradle into the House of Commons (to speak in which, he himself again says, requires practice), surprise at that maiden speech vanishes. *He*, at all events, had not pertinaciously

practised public debating at the Oxford Union, as had his great political rival.

Disraeli's critics say that his most potent weapon was personal invective; and, if we remember his earlier Parliamentary speeches—say from 1841 to 1846, and if we remember his attacks upon Peel, that asseveration is undeniably true. Well, it was a common enough weapon both in the House and out of it. Who was more personally inveighed against than Benjamin Disraeli? He was goaded to it. And, being goaded to it, and finding in his hand a goad compared with which those of his enemies were bludgeons, he used it—and with effect; whew! with what effect!

Personal invective was a common enough weapon. Roehuek slashed with it right and left. Any speaker who was at all deft in its use used it. Dizzy wielded it with a deftness incomparable—hence the objurgations on his "most potent weapon." The fact surely is that, where squires and cotton-spinners could use only clubs, this child of a library, the pupil of "learned men," fought with a flaming sword—which turned every way.

But, as a simple matter of fact, personal invective was one of the most insignificant of the arrows in his quiver. He only used it at short range and in minor combats. When great issues were at stake he used large artillery and shot far; the trivialities of personal invective were forgotten. Look at his treatment of the Irish question:—

"He hoped the time would come when a party, framed on true principles, would do justice to Ireland, not by satisfying agitators, not by adopting in despair the first quack remedy that was offered from either side of the House, but by really penetrating into the mystery of this great mismanagement."—Arms (Ireland) Bill, 9th August 1843.

But—hut—as someone said (was it not Gladstone himself?), Disraeli was too great for his critics.

A curious antagonism seems to have sprung up early between these two men—my Chief and Disraeli. "I only tricked him once," said the Professor to me the

other day, "but then I succeeded. It was during the passage of the Oxford University Bill. It had been terribly amended in the Lower House by the Opposition—led by Disraeli. When it came to the Lords (I was standing on the steps of the throne), the opposition was so feeble and so plainly perfunctory that it struck me that all the amendments of the Commons might be voted down, and the original Bill carried. I urged fight. The Duke of Newcastle looked askance, and, after a hurried consultation behind the throne, the matter was referred to the leader in the Commons. He demurred. I said 'Ask Gladstone.' Gladstone, I knew, was always ready for a fight, and I argued that it was nearly the end of the session and the Commons' benches would be thinned. Gladstone, as it happened, was sick with—of all things in the world—chicken-pox; but a messenger was sent to him. He said 'Fight'—as I knew he would. And fight we did. Dizzy came up from the Lower House and stood on the steps by me, and I had the pleasure of watching his face as, one by one, the amendments were voted down."

Tantæne vis cel' libus iræ?

April 1905.

"Quebec [the French Province, of course], sir," I said to my Chief the other day, "is, I fear, bound to be a thorn in the flesh of Canada for many a long day to come"—it was *à propos* of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Separate School Clauses in the Autonomy of the North-West Territories Bill.

"I see a two-fold object in Laurier's Bill," said the Chief; "the extension of Catholicism, and the ascendancy of the French. Both have grown since first I came to Canada; England made a great mistake, a great mistake. She should have eliminated the French language when she could. And she could have done so with ease. The nobles had left; all who cared and who could have had a say in the matter were gone. It

[†]By which the "North-West Territories" were transformed into the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

would have been easy. Then, too, French Canada was isolated. Since then French Canada has woven links—though chiefly literary links—with old France. It is too late now.”

I. “But surely, because at Confederation, in 1867, Quebec happened to be French and Catholic, it is preposterous that the remotest confines of a modern Canada should be governed by laws French and Catholic.”

He. “Preposterous, of course. But that is party, party striving for votes. We used to think,” he went on, “that Orangeism was obsolete or unnecessary. Laurier’s Bill seems to show that there is a very good *raison d’être* for the Orange Lodges.”

I smiled a non-committal smile.

I hardly like the idea of narrowing the combat to Orange and Jesuit.

April 1905.

The old gentleman ages apace. He complains much of dizziness. His memory fails him. He will write out the same thing three times over, then puzzle over which version to choose. His intellect is clear as ever; but there are lapses, and he fails to connect paragraph with paragraph. He writes unceasingly. But he does not preserve all he writes. Much now goes into the waste-paper basket. He is failing. The grand old brain—most potent engine I ever came in contact with—shows signs of wear and tear.

April 26, 1905.

I got the Professor that curious book called *Do We Believe?* the other day, thinking it would interest him. It did. It is a selection made from about nine thousand letters written to the *Daily Telegraph* (London) from all sorts of people, and he has been carrying it about with him—up to his bedroom and down again to his library—for several days.

“The Believers don’t make out any case at all,” was his remark yesterday morning. “They say little

or nothing about the evidences. Here, for example, is the Archbishop of Canterbury; listen to him."

"Randall Davidson, do you mean?"

"No, no; Temple"; and he read me Dr Temple's letter from beginning to end, adding, as he closed the book with a snap, "Tom Paine could have signed that! What does it amount to? Simply this, that *if God can* work miracles, why then, possibly he *may*. The veriest sceptic could not deny the power of Omnipotence to perform miracles. Not a word about evidence, you notice. . . . It is impossible . . . impossible . . . impossible," he went on half to himself; "if the salvation of humanity depended on humanity's belief in the Resurrection . . . an event supposed to have occurred in a small corner of the world. . . ."

How often he relapses into a meditative silence on these topics! Strange, too, how he never gets away from them; never quite entirely lets them go; never frees his mind of them. In this he is more orthodox than the orthodox themselves. The *Encyclopædia Biblica*, for example, after columns and columns of disquisition on the Resurrection, frankly—that is as frankly as Higher Critics, with verbose and tortuous examination of theories and investigation of evidences, their "pneumatic appearances" and their "subjective delusions," can—frankly gives up all notion of a bodily resurrection—which any one but a Higher Critic might imagine would end the matter at once and for ever. How does the *Encyclopædia Biblica* square itself with Saint Paul's "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain" (1 Cor. xv. 14)? Is all Paul's strenuous, if circuitous, reasoning directed towards a "spiritual survival" and a "subjective delusion"?

April 29, 1905.

Curiously enough, a couple of hours after writing this—when I entered The Grange library at half-past nine—the old Professor read to me a letter he had just received in which he was told that he was "travelling on the road to Hell."

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"Have you read the article on the Resurrection in the *Encyclopædia Biblica*?" I asked with a smile.

"Oh, yes, and I should think the writer of that article had travelled rather farther along that road than I!"

April 30, 1905.

The Governor-General is visiting Toronto, and has a long programme of "functions." "An orgy of flunkeyism!" says the Professor, throwing up his head and rubbing his rough, strong chin.

"Well, the tree-planting went off all right," I was told by the Chief yesterday morning, "but the papers got it all wrong; it was not *he* but *she* who planted it, and 'it' was not a 'sapling maple' but a chestnut." The "he" and "she" were the Governor-General and his wife.

April 1905.

The Professor's thoughts have been much occupied of late with the subjects discussed in that book, *Do We Believe?* I asked him yesterday whether he would care to leave us an account of the progress of his mind from orthodoxy to heterodoxy, saying that it would interest many of his readers.

He hesitated.

"I was quite orthodox when I wrote *Does the Bible Sanction American Slavery?*" he went on after a pause. "But, mind you, even then I was careful to argue the point from the orthodox stand. The American slave-owners justified their ownership of slaves on biblical grounds; I showed that they were wrong; *but* I did not go behind the biblical grounds; those I accepted as the basis of argument. I confuted Mansel too from the orthodox standpoint. He wanted to prove that there was an absolute morality, that of the Divine Being, and a relative and human morality, that of mankind. Again I accepted the orthodox view and showed how untenable that thesis was."



MRS. GOLDWIN SMITH

(Photo by Bryce, Toronto)



I. "I see. You did not discuss the question of a revealed religion."

He. "Exactly."

I. "But it is just the path you travelled from the acceptance of revelation to your present attitude towards religion that would be so interesting."

Again he hesitated.

I. "I suppose," I went on, "that the transition was gradual."

He. "Yes; I read everything, I read everything. The Oxford Movement I confess I found at first very fascinating. But that was very temporary. I don't think it has left a trace upon my mind, I don't think it has left a trace. I read everything. What is that book . . ." (he pointed to a shelf), "*Supernatural Religion?* Yes, I read that and Comte; I was one of the first in England who read Comte—attracted to him, of course, from an historical curiosity," and he sauntered over to the theological shelves, where were Strauss and Keim and Künen, Martineau and Pünjer and Edersheim, Weiss, Pfeleiderer, Lightfoot, Cheyne, not to speak of biblical dictionaries not a few, and cast his eyes in leisurely manner over the rows as if they were very, very familiar to him. I fear I shall never get that narrative: it is probably a long and an intricate one. Yet he admitted to me once that he took, if possible, a keener interest in the history of Ethics than in History proper itself.

Goldwin Smith's present attitude towards religion—as any one may see who has read his numerous letters to the *New York Sun* lately (by the way, he has made a proposition to his publishers to bring these out in book form)—his present attitude towards religion is fairly clear and fairly simple. The ground he takes is narrowed to the smallest possible foot-hold. As an intelligent reader of his *Guesses at the Riddle of Existence* once wrote to me, "like Mercury, he stands on tip-toe gazing at the skies."

Supernatural religion he throws over *in toto*. The Old Testament is "a miscellany of Hebrew books." The New Testament is a collection of writings from

documents "of unknown date and uncertain authorship." But "the character and teachings" of "the Founder of Christendom" remain to us. Christendom is an historical fact. And to Christendom is chiefly due the moral civilization of the world. To this he adds one single proposition, and to this he pins his faith; it is his one dogma; for all "dogmatic theology," as he terms it, is his abhorrence. This proposition is that conscience is our only guide. Always he insists on "the authority of conscience." And to this one dogma he appends a pathetic and dimly-expressed hope that to the man who follows the dictates of conscience and lives "a spiritual life" (a favorite phrase with him just now) "it will be well in the sum of things." And with still greater pathos and a yet dimmer expression he speaks sometimes of "hopes beyond the grave."

Somebody asked him once (in a letter in the *New York Sun*, I think) what definitely he meant by "conscience." He did not reply.

He believes in the freedom of the Will. He thinks man has a power of choice. That though in every action "we know *many* of the antecedents—heredity and so forth, we do not know *all* the antecedents; and one of the antecedents is volition." That the very facts of reprobation and approbation point to a power of choice. Well, he declines to believe that reprobation and approbation are the mere products of a social community. He rejects the Comtists' and the Positivists' theory that conscience is but the voice of the community speaking in the individual. I do not suppose that he would allow that conscience was a mere outcome of evolution. He thinks conscience is ultimate and instinctive, something, I suppose, emanating from "the moral Power of the universe—if behind the universe there is a moral Power"; a force at all events whose existence we cannot question and whose source we cannot trace; implanted in every man; our only guide; our only authority.

Personally, I do not see that this differs materially

¹ Which seems to me to be a *petitio principii*: the volition is precisely the thing in question, is it not?

from Kant's "categorical imperative." But the Professor declines altogether to infuse philosophy into ethics. He will not find a philosophic basis for ethics. He will not use philosophy as a means by which to build a basis for the authority of conscience. Once, indeed, when I used Kant's phrase to him, he smilingly asked whether I thought that was a doctrine could he preached from the pulpit. The authority of conscience is to Goldwin Smith a dogma, an article of faith. He cannot go behind it. He does not attempt to go behind it.

In the existence of a "soul" as "a separate entity breathed into the body at birth and severed from it at death," he does not believe. "We now know," he says and repeats, "that the soul and body are one." Accordingly what his "hopes beyond the grave" really point to, whether to an individual existence, and, if so, in what form—on this point he has never anywhere, to my knowledge, expressed himself. "Immortality," he tells us, is unthinkable: "the mind reels when trying to grasp it." So is "infinity." At best they are negative and meaningless phrases. And this seems to make more cloudy still his nebulous "hopes" of a future.

On the problem of the origin and existence of evil he is dumb. Or rather he is dumb so far as any solution of that problem is concerned. The problem itself is continually in his mind. Over and over again he has pointed out to us the waste that there is in Nature, the pain and suffering with which history is filled. But he gives no sign. Often I have watched for some clue to show in what direction his mind is moving. Never was I able to detect one. He does not shut his eyes to it, he does not blink at it, he does not shirk it. But he does not solve it. I think it lies at the bottom of much of his thought.

To the Darwinian theory of Evolution he gives a very hesitating, a very tentative, and a very qualified assent. Brought up, as he was, in the days when that theory busied itself chiefly about physiological and morphological evolution, naturally enough he says that

"Evolution" "does not explain everything," that there are phenomena outside the scope of its investigation. That it may be a true account, so far as it goes, of material development, he is willing to admit; but that that helps us much or at all he denies. "Granted," he says, "that in the germ-plasm there is, *in posse*, a Socrates. That does not explain to me the germ-plasm"—still limiting his view to the material aspect of the question. When I tell him that modern evolutionists look far beyond a mere "material" evolution, in fact detest the very word "material," connoting as it did in Huxleyan days a gross and ponderable "stuff" endowed with the single property of "motion"; when I hint at an immaterial, a spiritual evolution . . . he makes a sort of gesture as who should say, "I don't see much difference." Nor, I suppose, does he. The whole thing is a search for the Ultimate Reality, and nobody will ever find *that*—if he did, he himself would be the Ultimately Real.

The Professor's science is the science of the mid-Victorian era. His philosophy—but he contemns philosophy—yet, if he had a philosophy, it would be hard to say to what age it belonged. He never quotes a philosopher; he rarely refers to one; and never did I see him take one down from his shelves—unless Bishop Butler can be called a philosopher. He has asked for Locke once or twice. Well, perhaps his philosophy is Lockian; a belief in an external material world containing objects endowed with "properties"; a belief in an internal subjective world consisting of "ideas"; and a belief that the one world becomes cognizant of the other through the channels of the "senses." German philosophy is almost unrepresented on his shelves; modern philosophy and psychology entirely unrepresented; and the leaves of his edition of Max Müller's *Sacred Books of the East* are not yet cut—except where I have cut them.

I have thought that I have detected of late an air of greater seriousness in the Professor's talks. Once he was inclined to dismiss a serious topic with a witty

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epigram, and often he diverged from a thorny topic by a flippant saying.

I was at a funeral at which, too, he was present a few years ago. We had been burying an old man, a friend to us both—my Chief was a pall-bearer. We walked out of the chapel together, after a very sombre service. The only remark the Professor made was a sarcastic one anent the vulgar taste of the *nouveaux riches* as displayed in the gaudy monuments they erected to their dead—a remark, I am quite sure, quite irrelevant to his own mood, uttered, probably, just to conceal that mood, and prompted by that habitual shyness and reserve which always cloud his brow. Now he is different. The witty epigram very often still comes; but it does not come so soon, and generally it is precluded by a sustained conversation devoted to a serious discussion of the theme.

May 10, 1905.

Curiously enough, shortly after putting down my own conviction that Beaconsfield was a sort of political Heine, I came across the following appreciation of Gladstone's great rival in Gladstone's biographer—John Morley (*Life of W. E. Gladstone*, vol. i. p. 538); it says much better than I can what I was struggling to say, so I quote it here:—

“ . . . Disraeli's novels—the spirit of whim in them, the ironic solemnity, the historical paradoxes, the fantastic glitter of dubious gems, the grace of high comedy, all in union with a social vision that often pierced deep below the surface.”

May 1905.

We got on to the subject of French Canada again this morning, *à propos* of a book just received with the title *Le Drapeau National des Canadiens-Français*.

“Look at that,” said the Professor.

Apparently someone was proposing an exclusively French-Canadian flag for Quebec; a white cross on a blue ground, a fleur-de-lis in each corner, in the centre

a red *cœur sacré*, from which issued devouring flames, surmounted by a red cross, and underneath a hemicycle of maple leaves.

"Humph!" I said, "that is significant: it is not only national but hierarchical."

"The French have been growing noticeably restive," he said. "When I first came they were quiet enough. Their clergy then were Gallican, belonging to the old school. So long as they kept their flock in order and were not interfered with, they didn't trouble themselves much about politics. The centre of French and Catholic ecclesiasticism then was the Benedictine Seminary. They actually sang a *Te Deum* for Trafalgar. France, you see, was republican and atheistic. But things have changed, and the change has been brought about by the intrusion of the Jesuit, and the Jesuit does not care what Constitutions are wrecked so long as the cause of Papal domination is served."

May 17, 1905.

There has been a good deal of fun lately over the Professor's rationalistic letters to the *New York Sun*. Last Saturday Dr Langtry¹ poured out seven vials on him in a column and a half of the *World* (Toronto), to which the Professor replied by a short letter in the following day's edition (a sporting edition chiefly!) which was sandwiched between turf news on the left and the raiding of a "pool-room" on the right.

And the Professor has talked.

"They can't get over this," he has said more than once; "if they throw over the account of the Fall as given in Genesis as mythical—as they all do now—their whole dogmatic structure falls to the ground; for if there was no Fall of Man, there could be no necessity for a Redemption, an Incarnation, a Virgin Birth, a Crucifixion, or a Resurrection. I don't see how they can get over that. Then look at their attitude towards the New Testament. This 'Higher Criticism,' whatever 'Higher Criticism' may mean (why 'Higher'

¹ A learned rector of Toronto.

I do not know), is pure conjecture; they are grubbing in the dark. What do they really know about dates or authorship? A shifting about of dates is useless, is useless. Then as to authorship, the author of the Third Gospel undoubtedly wrote in Greek. Of the author of the First we know nothing, nor of the author of the Second. The author of the Fourth was without doubt an Alexandrine Jew, it is futile to attempt to prove that he was a Palestinian Jew."

"Besides," I said to him one day, "does not their whole creed rest on the vicarious suffering of Christ, and is not that a purely Pauline theory? I do not think it was ever distinctly enunciated by Jesus."

"Yes, I suppose it is Pauline."

"And look at their treatment of miracle," he went on, pursuing, as is his custom, his own line of thought; "they tell us, in one story, of a man possessed of a thousand devils—in another account I believe there were two men: a discrepancy which does not make for authenticity—a purely Jewish idea. These devils are cast out, enter into a lot of pigs, and the pigs run down a hill into the sea. They ask us to believe that. And they also ask us to believe in the Resurrection—for both are miracles; you can't accept one and reject the other; you can't use one criterion of credibility for one miracle and another for another."

"A miracle, I suppose, sir," I ventured, "may always be considered as avowedly a ground for our credence in the performer."

"Of course; otherwise it would be a mere trick. A miracle is supposed to be supernatural evidence, supernatural testimony. But these people forgot how quickly a mythical halo of miracle gathers about the head of a martyr. Look at Becket. Miracles swarmed about his memory almost the moment he was dead. And Becket's was not an unenlightened age; it was the age of Anselm, of John of Salisbury, of Giraldus Cambrensis. They point to Harnac as a 'Highor' Critic who substantiates the Gospels and admits miracle. Harnac is as rationalistic as I am. He may shift a date or two a little farther back, and he may admit that the

narrative of a miracle may be useful. Well, I suppose certain fables may be regarded in a way as 'useful.' "

May 19, 1905.

The theological tourney gathers jousting. Yesterday's *Toronto World* contained the following:—

MR GOLDWIN SMITH'S REASONING

Editor, *World*: In Mr Goldwin Smith's recent letter we find the following bit of reasoning: "Moreover, the Fall being a myth, as it is now allowed almost on all hands to be, there is no ground for the Incarnation and the Atonement, a disclosure which in itself is fatal to the dogmatic and traditional creed of Christendom." By what appears to the reader to be a bit of literary legerdemain Mr Goldwin Smith thus proves that the world has no need of a Saviour because it has had no Fall. Is it necessary to point out that it is sin which is the ground for the Incarnation and the Atonement? Does Mr Goldwin Smith deny the existence of this universal fact of human experience? If he does not, how can he argue that the need for the Incarnation is in any way affected by any view that may be taken of the entrance of sin into the world? It is man's great need of salvation that is the ground for the Incarnation. To argue that the ground for the Incarnation and Atonement is gone because scholars take a particular view of a chapter of ancient history, appears to the writer to be juggling with literary abstractions instead of dealing with facts. Christian writers from the second century downwards have taken different views of the narrative of the Fall, as they do to-day. But certainly, no view of any bit of literature, no matter how sacred, can possibly affect the world's need of salvation from its fall into sin. Nor can any literary view of the origin of sin have any bearing upon the manner of that salvation, whether it be by Incarnation or in any other way. "Because Professor Bonney says that Genesis iii. is mythical, therefore Mr Sensualist

has no need of Christ"—is, we submit, an unsound piece of reasoning, even if Professor Bonney be right.

E. C. CAYLEY.

The answer to which—a verbal one to me—was "the writer himself very evidently was on the slide from Orthodoxy to Rationalism; that he was attempting to whittle away the dogmas of the Fall and the Incarnation, and that his argument merely amounted to the self-evident assertion that mankind was in need of moral improvement." To which he added, "I should like to ask the young gentleman one question: 'Do you believe that a thousand devils were cast out of the demoniac and entered into a thousand pigs?' That miracle rests on precisely the same basis as the miracle of the Resurrection. They stand or fall together. We cannot apply one criterion to one and another to the other. Well, the miracle of the Gadarene swine is based on a purely Jewish conception. None of the demoniac miracles are mentioned in the Fourth Gospel, because that was written by a Hellenic not a Palestinian Jew. But the last thing I wish to do is to draw out a theological controversy. I might indeed write and say that Professor Cayley is bound by his Ordination vows to the XXXIX Articles and therefore not free to argue the question. But I shall desist."

May 23, 1905.

"I have been reading Aristotle's *Ethics* again," said the Professor to-day. "It is a pity that work has never been properly translated; a notable work, a notable work, a search for the principles of moral conduct by the acutest of Greek minds; an attempt to portray the ideal man. A very statuesque figure Aristotle makes him. My friend Palmer used to call it a devilish ideal, because Aristotle makes his great-minded man esteem himself highly because he knew himself to be high; 'just what Satan did,' said Palmer! A notable work. It ought to be well translated. There are two spurious books—the Eudæmian *Ethics*—intercalated: these ought to be expurgated. And there are

some uninteresting passages, such as the controversial parts directed against Plato's theories; but if the remainder were well done, it would make a very readable book. Though, after all, I doubt whether it would suit the modern generation. The ideal is too statuesque. Aristotle, too, includes many things that modern morality sets little store by; physical perfection, for instance; the ideal man should be tall, self-contained, have a good presence, and so forth."

"I rather think it would suit the modern generation," I replied. "The modern generation is searching for a rational, in place of a supernatural, basis of ethics; it sets great store on physical culture; and it thoroughly believes in the high cultivation and development of the individual by the exercise of his own powers—mental and physical."

"Well, perhaps, perhaps."

"Suppose you do it yourself, sir."

"Oh, no! Oh, no!"—as if he were past undertaking anything new now.

May 25, 1905.

The journalistic diatribes anent the Professor's theological position multiply apace.

"These people," he said, "all hold that a lapse from orthodoxy signifies a lapse from morality. They think that heterodoxy implies delinquency," and the old gentleman strode pensively beside the long billiard-table and rubbed his chin.

It is a very strong chin, somewhat indented in the middle. All his features are strong. He has a splendid brow, much corrugated when in thought. Very full just over the eyebrows, large, broad and full. A brow bespeaking both thought and force—force backing thought. A large nose; a strong upper lip, staid and immobile, dominant, quietly forceful, as who should say "I can bide my time," a mouth set, and very grim, very grim, save when it smiles, which is rare. Beneath these the aforesaid chin; large, indented, often hirsute, betraying, when a difficult sentence is undergoing revision, a slight and scarcely discernible muscular working.

There really ends the man. The rest of the corporeal frame is but substratum to the head. A tall, broad-shouldered frame, which, by exercise, might have been magnificently developed (he must have stood 6 feet 2 inches in his youth), seems now merely the pedestal of his brow. Beneath the bodily frame are now two weak and lean shanks. His eyes are keen and penetrating, very penetrating. They are like bayonets—both in hue and in the idea that they convey of possibilities and penetration. And when confronted by these bayonet eyes, the brow, the nose, the mouth, and the chin, you . . . well, you say what you really think. And *that* is what those bayonet eyes seek. You forget the frail frame; you feel that what you are “up against,” to use the American slang, is the intellect; and you conjure your brains to give as rational an answer as may be, and, withal, a sincere one. Stupidity the Professor can make allowances for. But what he demands is absolute sincerity. He himself, I truly believe, much as I differ from him, is always absolutely sincere. He says and writes just what he thinks. And he asks you to say and write just what you think. I do not suppose that anything in this world ever during his whole lifetime drew him away or tempted him from what he believed to be the right path, be that path political, theological or social.

May 1905.

“A letter from Bourassa¹ to-day,” said the Professor, “arguing that the Jesuit is in reality liberal and by no means given to intrigue.”

“The Jesuit liberal!” I ejaculated.

“And not given to intrigue!” ejaculated anti-phonically the Professor. “As remarked the other day, intrigue cannot but be political.”

“Humph!” I said, “what about the Council of Trent?”

“Well, one cannot well intrigue about Theological dogma,” was his reply.

¹ Mr Henri Bourassa, M.P., a well-known French-Canadian politician.

"No; the intrigue was between parties, factions. Dear me, I thought that intrigue was the *raison d'être* of the Jesuit."

He. "Of course. Why did the Catholic Clergy ask for their expulsion? The Catholic Monkish Orders covered all the ground. Of course political intrigue was their sole *raison d'être*. 'Twas they instigated the persecution of the Huguenots."

I. "Was the Inquisition their work?"

He. "Ah, no. The Inquisition was prior to them. But of course they hacked it might and main."

I. "Of course. I was forgetting. They were founded by Loyola."

He. "Yes. I have seen Loyola's tomb; a mass of lapis lazuli and gold; and near it stands the monument to Giordano Bruno, erected on the spot where he was burned."

May 1905.

An interesting conversation to-day also on the "Immaculate Conception." He had been looking up Thomas Aquinas on the subject.

In the middle of a letter he turned and said:—

"That surely is the point."

"Surely, sir," I advanced, "the whole talk is about things incomprehensible. The Roman Catholic regards the Virgin as 'divine,' and therefore perforce as 'immaculate.' The Anglo-Catholic does not regard her as divine, and therefore disregards her immaculacy."

"Yes, that is true." And he added a sentence to his letter.

June 10, 1905.

Some interesting bits of talk with the Professor lately.

Letters are still appearing on the subject of his attitude towards religion—evoked chiefly by his letters to the *New York Sun*.

"I don't intend to be dragged into a controversy on these questions," he said the other day. "Yet if I were to reply I should be much tempted to say this one

thing: I should point to that text . . . where is it? in Leviticus, I think—the text which says that the hare chews the cud.* Now that is a blunder, an obvious blunder. That is patent to any intelligence. Well, that text rests upon exactly the same basis as the whole of the rest of Holy Scripture. The question is: Was it inspired? I know some sort of explanation is attempted. I believe the hare moves its jaws as if chewing the cud. But that only makes the blunder worse. Fancy Omniscience being taken in by the similarity!"

"I see Professor Cayley cites Harnae against me; claims Harnae is on the orthodox side; that he has demolished the Tübingen School . . . as much as says that if I had read Harnae I could not stand where I do. I have just read Harnae again, and listen to this—" and he read aloud to me several long passages from an English translation of *What is Christianity?*—passages relating to miracles, to the phrase "Son of God," etc.

"Those sound pretty rationalistic," I said.

"Sheer rationalism. Miracles are mere 'stories,' you notice; the divino Sonship is 'Knowledge of God,' and so on. To say that Harnae has demolished the Tübingen School is preposterous. That school went too far perhaps, but its chief results remain. Harnae is pretty shifty and shuffling; he uses a terrible lot of words; but orthodox he is not."

Something brought up the *Réactions des Jésuites* the other day—an invitation to subscribe to a Society formed for the republication of old works relating to New France, I think.

"I suppose I should be pelted if I said it," he remarked, "but people forget that those *Réactions* were written by the actors themselves for the perusal of the spectators at home; they are not disinterested reports and are not trustworthy. If my memory serves me, I fancy there is at least one report of a massacre in which not a single eye-witness is supposed to have survived!"

I laughed, and he went on, "The Indians regarded those Jesuits as necromancers, of course. They watched them carefully, and these missionary priests resorted

* It is Leviticus xi. 6; and also Deuteronomy xiv. 7.

to desperate shifts by which to baptize dying children—surreptitiously sprinkled a drop or two of water on their foreheads . . . pretending to moisten a lump of sugar or something . . . as if a drop of water on a dying Iroquois child's brow made a difference of eternal heaven or eternal hell!"

I. "The Indians were not far wrong in thinking them Necromancers."

He. "The Indians were right. What is more," he went on, looking grave and raising a forefinger as if to impress the remark; "what is more, I shrewdly suspect that those same Jesuit priests egged the Indians on against the English settlements."

Nov. 1905.

The old Professor is ageing fast. This has been particularly noticeable in the last few months. He is not equal now to continuous work, hardly to continuous attention—I have seen it stray in a note of three sentences. And his memory is apt to play him tricks. Yet now and then the old fire throws out its peculiar sparks. I was talking to him about an elaborate *édition de luxe* of the *Lives of Makers of Canada* at (I think) a guinea a volume. At once he fired up. "Where will it sell?" he asked. "These people are all carried away by the erroneous idea that there is a unified 'Canada.' There isn't. It might sell in Ontario; but what does a Doukhobor running naked over the prairie looking for Christ care about the life or politics of George Brown¹ for example?"

Nov. 1905.

The other day it was announced in our papers that Sir Frederick Pollock, after travelling through Canada, had come to the conclusion that sentiment here was not yet ripe for the practical working-out of a system of Imperial Federation.

"Well," said the Chief, as I entered the library that

¹ A rather violent Liberal Canadian politician of Scotch birth, *floruit circ. 1875*, the political idol of the so-called "Grits" of that day.

morning, "you see Pollock has thrown up the sponge."

"It will come, nevertheless, in time," I replied.

"Humph! The whole thing will come to smash before that!"

And there *that* conversation ended!

In spite of his age, the Professor still takes up his pen daily, almost hourly, and writes till only bodily fatigue stops him. Two columns and a half he contributes weekly to the *Toronto Weekly Sun*; almost every other Sunday's *New York Sun* contains from him a controversial letter on some ethical or religious topic; he has just offered the *New York Independent* an article on India and another on Mr Balfour's prognostications of peace; he has lately been dictating some additions to his *Reminiscences*; he has just finished his *Irish History and the Irish Question*; a little pamphlet on Socialism (written last spring) he is still thinking of bringing out; every now and then he contemplates furbishing up and re-printing his aforesaid contributions to the *New York Sun*: only recently he corresponded with the Macmillans about bringing his *United Kingdom* down to date for a second edition; at this moment he is debating what magazine would accept from him an article on Canada—an article not a line of which is yet written, by the way; these, in his eighty-third year, are some of his projects! To say nothing of letters by the score weekly to correspondent

To-day he indited a letter to the *Spectator* on the party system of Government—a letter that cost him infinite trouble and that after all he left in the rough till to-morrow.

May 10, 1906.

Over and over again of late Disraeli's description of the Professor, "a wild man of the cloister," has recurred to my mind. It was an astonishingly penetrating description. He is an immured Esau. But whereas Esau's wildness arose from his exclusion in the wilderness, the Professor's arises from his seclusion in a library. For example: Mr Birrell brings in an Educa-

tion Bill inimical (so they say) to the Anglican Church. Immediately the Professor writes to the *Manchester Guardian* to say that Disestablishment is imminent. Turkey disputes a boundary line in the Sinaitic Peninsula; immediately the Professor avers that the British Empire is on the verge of submersion by Islam. "What the Turk really has in his mind," says the Professor, "we cannot tell. But I shrewdly suspect, I shrewdly suspect"—and he gravely pats his left palm with his right forefinger—"that the Turk is going to test the power of Islam; and if the Green Flag is unfurled, then where shall we be? The Turk fight, fights like the devil. He is miserably officered, he is miserably equipped and provisioned; but he fights like the devil. Plevna proved that. People don't know the power of Islam. I heard a preacher the other day—I can't hear very well now, alas! but what I did hear seemed to be a tirade against the heathenishness of Mohammedanism! [with a gesture and an intonation that bespoke the fact that he had plumbed the lowest depths of that ineptitude]. Islam is a society, a confraternity. It is religious, no doubt; the Mohammedan is a monótheist [with the accent on the second o]. Well, do you think any preacher is going to convert a monótheist to . . . let us say Trinitarianism? [with an ineffable accent: as if the difference between one and the other was such a difference as is between a treasured heirloom and a child's toy]."

May 10, 1906.

Andrew Carnegie has come and gone. He was the guest of the Professor—"Sage," as Carnegie always addresses him. When the guest had departed G. S. let fall one or two *bons mots* on the conversation at the breakfast-table, but very guardedly. "An irresponsible optimist," he said, "who talks in a slap-dash style. What an idea that war can be averted and a reign of universal peace inaugurated by 'arbitration,' by reference to the resolutions of the Hague Tribunal! Why, when two nations are raging with the war-fever, and ready at a moment's notice to fly at one another's

throats, it would be about as much use to quote a resolution of the Hague Tribunal as it would be to quote a sentence from the Talmud."

July 2, 1906.
3:33 p.m.

"There is one thing," said the Professor to me at an hour ago, "which I regret having lost very much indeed." The remark was called forth thus: "The *Life of Danton* has just come out (by Beesley, I think), and the Professor is intending to use it as a peg for an article on "Danton and the Terrorists" for the *Atlantic Monthly*. While thinking over the subject, he remembered that in some cupboard or other was a long manuscript by a Miss (or Mrs) C. M. Davies—a *History of the French Revolution*, I believe; though how it came into his possession I do not know. He asked for this, and I laid it before him. This manuscript, apparently, led him to think of another.

"There is one thing I regret very much having lost: a description of Robespierre by Sergent. Sergent was one of the last of the Jacobins. He knew Robespierre intimately—had numberless opportunities of observing him—in fact came often in contact with him. His description was very detailed—narrated small personal facts about Robespierre's daily life. It was an irreplaceable document, for all the descriptions of Robespierre extant are written with a violent bias either for or against the man. . . . Sergent didn't love him. I don't see how anyone could love the 'Sea-green In-corrutable,' as Carlyle calls him."

I. "How did you come into possession of the manuscript?" I asked.

He. "Sergent gave it to Madame Beauchamp [I don't know whether this is the way she spells her name]; Madame Beauchamp gave it to Lady Brodie, and I think Lady Brodie gave it to me."

I. "And how did you come to lose it?"

He. "Oh, I must have lent it to someone who did not return it. It was long ago—before my marriage."

I. "But here in Toronto?"

He. "Yes, here."

That MS. would be worth the finding.

October 20, 1907.

We were talking about the dearth of great statesmen in both the political parties in England just now: "Unfortunately," said the Professor, "it seems to take a great upheaval to produce a great man; the man is thrown up; we cannot have the great man first and the upheaval afterwards."

October 20, 1907.

The Chief is reading Parkman.

"Did you ever read about the Jesuits in North America?" he asked me two or three days ago.

"Very little, I am ashamed to say."

"I have always thought," he went on, laying down his pen, "that what happened was this: the Order in those days no doubt received into its ranks a good deal of simple and sincere religious devotion, a devotion totally unfit for political intrigue. Such devotees I have no doubt [this with a grim smile and just a dawning of humour in the eyes] were shipped off to hopeless missionary errands among the Ojibways or the Iroquois."

Then he went on writing. Soon he laid down his pen again—evidently Parkman had set his thoughts agoing.

"Isn't it astonishing, isn't it extraordinary, that there were men, intelligent men, who actually believed that Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, had not only decreed but took the trouble to see to it that every Ojibway or Iroquois infant that had not had a drop of water sprinkled on his forehead by a Jesuit priest should be tortured for all eternity, and the infants that had were exempted from this?"

I asked if this almost incredible belief were really still a dogma of the Catholic Church.

"Of course; the Church is infallible; what it believed then it believes now. But isn't it astonishing? I know of nothing in the whole range of pagan mythology that is a patch to it."

Nov. 12, 1907.

The Professor said a notable thing to me yesterday. He has been writing a lot of letters to the *New York Sun* lately supporting his favourite and recently-evolved theory contradistinguishing the "Papacy" from "Catholicism" proper, the "Hildebrandine Theocracy," as he calls it, from the "Roman Catholic Religion." He has been much impressed too by the "Trouble at Rome"—so he headed one of his latest letters referring to the letter addressed to the Supreme Pontiff by a small circle of Italian Priests and translated into English with the title, *What we Want*.

I had put before him several things relating to this "Trouble"—the *Times*, the *Spectator*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Contemporary Review*, and a report of the rumoured excommunication of Father Tyrrell.

I suppose he had looked over some of them, all events he suddenly stopped me as I was walking about the library.

"Haultain, you will live to see one thing—the downfall of Papacy."

"That is a strong saying, sir," I remarked, not a little astonished and not a little incredulous.

"Nevertheless I say it," he added impressively.

"Well," I hazarded, "if you had told me I should live to see open war between Capital and Labour . . ."

"Oh, that you assuredly will see."

March 19, 1909.

Had an amusing talk with my Chief to-day. I was laughing over a letter he got from a man yesterday asking him what was the "one flat phrase" which, so my Chief had somewhere said—probably in his article on Lincoln in (I think) *Macmillan's Magazine* soon after the assassination of that great man—had said, marred the otherwise "noble" "Gettysburg Speech," and adding that he had read the speech over and over again without being able to discover it! I told the Chief what was amusing me (for the flat phrase, surely, is

obvious),¹ and added that I thought American Literature was signally lacking in samples of really good English prose. "They seem to be curiously devoid of a knowledge of the nice shades of meanings of words," I ventured. "With the best English writers you feel sure that there will be no lapses from at least tasteful and accurate diction; there are no hedges or ditches. With American writers you do not know when you will not be suddenly landed in a swamp. Have they any real master of prose style?" I asked.

"No, I don't think they have. Their system of teaching oratory and rhetoric to boys at school is a very bad plan. They can pour out words, sometimes pour them out very cleverly and brilliantly; but this system is not conducive to good prose."

"I am glad you agree, sir," I said; "I have thought that even in such a writer as Oliver Wendell Holmes I could detect lapses. And surely Emerson was not what you would call a great prose-writer?"

¹ As perhaps not everybody (at all events on the Eastern shores of the Atlantic) has read Lincoln's speech at the dedication of the battlefield of Gettysburg (19th November 1863), I insert it in full here.

THE SPEECH.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, so many nations so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are here on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

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"No. What Emerson's fame rests on," he said, "I really do not know. To me his wisdom seems to consist of obscure platitudes, and as to his prose, it is a cataract of pebbles."

March 1909.

He was immensely pleased over the long and, on the whole, sympathetic review in *The Spectator* [of 20th February] of his "No Refuge but in Truth," which reached us to-day. He manifests an extraordinary anxiety and concern over his most trivial and ephemeral production, and manifests just as extraordinary an anxiety and concern over its reception by the public. He cuts out and puts away—or rather I do according to his injunctions—every scrap he prints, be it six lines in an evening paper or six pages in a heavy magazine. If he has written anything in a paper, that is the thing he first turns to in that paper. Does a book arrive—a Memoir, Reminiscences, a History, what not—almost always he very soon turns to the Index, with the object, I am now sure, of finding out whether he has been quoted or referred to. I suppose, to a man who has all his life devoted himself to publication, this is but natural.

February 25, 1910.

On the 17th of this month, about a fortnight after his accident, as I was sitting by his bedside, Goldwin Smith had a very curious conversation with me. We were talking about Cornell University, and something made him divulge to me the value in figures of dollars of the wealth he was about to leave behind him. I must have shown, by a gesture or an ejaculation, my astonishment at its magnitude. He also intimated that he intended the bulk of it to go to Cornell University. The old gentleman then began to talk, and to talk rather rapidly, and he requested me to take notes. The notes naturally were in quite skeleton form. I amplify them now as best my memory serves me.

"Remember these things, Haultain, if anybody should say that I have shown myself illiberal to Toronto.

You know my wife and I have already bequeathed to it this house and grounds; but I do not consider myself called upon to do more. I have never felt at home here. I have only been happy within my own house with my wife and Chin [the butler]. Often I have thought myself treated as if I had been an intruder. Besides, in almost everything I took up I was thwarted. For example, I, aided by Pell and Bailie, did our best to organize and keep on foot the Associated Charities; but at every step obstacles, promoted probably by jealousy, were thrown in our way, yet I worked hard for the charities of Toronto. It was I who proposed a City Relief Officer, and it was I who for the first two years paid his salary.

"Then, look at University consolidation, I and Gzowski did our best by speeches and meetings to advocate and support that. But here again we found obstacles on every hand.

"Then there was the Athletic Club. The Banks ought to have supported us in that, but only one Bank manager came to our aid. And you know just what happened to the Athletic Club.

"Then long before these matters; in the early days I, in concert with Howland and Foster, founded the National Club, of which I was first President. But here again animosities sprang up.

"You know, too, what happened to me at Upper Canada College; and you know how they tried to expel me from St George's Society.

"If anything is said as to my illiberality to the City of Toronto the above is my answer."

I quote as nearly verbatim as my memory permits.

This perhaps is the best place in which to make public Goldwin Smith's own written, but hitherto unpublished, "Apologia for his Life in Canada." Though undated, it was composed, if my memory serves me, some time within a twelvemonth of his death. During that year my Chief had contributed several little letters to a little newspaper published at Kingston in the

Province of Ontario, Canada, called *The Standard*, a paper that was very favourably inclined to all Goldwin Smith's views. The editor had tried to get from him a full explanation of his whole political attitude towards Canada; and Goldwin Smith complied so far as to write out and (I think) to send him the following paper. He hesitated long, however, as to whether to permit publication or not; and ultimately decided in the negative. The paper, corrected by his own hand, was, however, entrusted to my keeping, and I think I do right in publishing it now. He spent much time over it, and more than one typewritten copy was made. Here it is in full:—

PRIVATE.—A WORD IN SELF-DEFENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Kingston Standard*.

SIR,—With great reluctance and hesitation I respond to your suggestion that I should say something more in reply to the charge of treason made against me in print and scattered here and in my native country. As a rule it is well to leave calumny to die; and this I feel I might securely do so far as those who have witnessed my conduct are concerned. In England the charge of treason against me is scouted by a conservative journal which differs from me as widely as possible on the Canadian question. But then comes the next generation, and finding only one version of the matter, turns that version into history. You and your readers may take comfort in the assurance that my first word on this forbidding subject will be my last.

When Judge Riddell spoke of an advocate of Annexation not Canadian by birth, there can be little doubt to whom he referred. Annexation, implying force, is a term which I repudiate. Voluntary union of the English-speaking race upon this continent, like the union of Scotland with England, is the end to which, as it has seemed to me, the course of events is tending. Where was Judge Riddell's Canadian meeting held? It was held at New York.

My coming to Canada was totally unconnected with any political object. I had been holding what I had

most desired, the Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, combining with its work an active share in the reorganization of the University, which then was going on. Domestic duty compelled me to leave Oxford and resign my Chair. The duty performed, my time was on my hands, and I found relief in acceptance of an invitation to take part in the foundation of Cornell University. I had already been in the United States, and had formed many acquaintances there. Cornell University was successfully founded, and was opening its arms to all of British race. I crossed over to Canada, where I had relatives, and where I should still, in case of need, be near Cornell. Marriage bound me by a happy tie to Toronto, but my tie to my native country never was broken. From England invitations came which could not possibly have been made to any one who was not deemed a loyal Englishman.

I brought with me the opinion, then prevalent in England and avowed even by so strong a Tory as Disraeli, that the ultimate destiny of the Colonies was independence. This attracted me to the young party of "Canada First," and made me President of their National Club. But upon a near view of all the circumstances of the case, territorial, economical and social, I was led to the conclusion that in the case of Canada the tendency was to Continental Union, which I assumed would be formed with the consent of the Mother country and believed would rather strengthen than weaken the natural tie.

A correspondence has been printed to prove that I was an originator of the "Continental Association of Ontario" formed in 1892 to bring about continental union. Here it is:

CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO, Nov. 30, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—It is the unanimous wish of the members of the Continental Union Association of Toronto that you accept the position of Honorary President of the Association. As you have for many years been an earnest advocate of the union of the English-speaking

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people on this continent, it is considered fitting that you should fill this position. I am desirous to add that your acceptance would not necessarily involve your attendance at our meetings nor require you to take an active part.—Yours respectfully,

T. M. WHITE.

GOLDWIN SMITH, Esq., TORONTO.

TORONTO, Dec. 2, 1882.

The Secretary of
THE CONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR,—As the Continental Association does me the honour to think that my name may be of use to it, I have pleasure in accepting the Presidency on the terms on which it is offered, as an honorary appointment. From active participation in any political movement I have found it necessary to retire.

Your object, as I understand it, is to procure by constitutional means, and with the consent of the Mother country, the submission of the question of continental union to the free suffrage of the Canadian people, and to furnish the people with the information necessary to prepare them for the vote. In this there can be nothing unlawful or disloyal.

That a change must come, the returns of the census, the condition of our industries, especially of our farming industry, and the exodus of the flower of our population, too clearly show. Sentiment is not to be disregarded, but genuine sentiment is never at variance with the public good. Love of the Mother country can be stronger in no heart than it is in mine; but I have satisfied myself that the interest of Great Britain and that of Canada are one.

Let the debate be conducted in a spirit worthy of the subject. Respect the feelings and the traditions of those who differ from us, while you firmly insist on the right of the Canadian people to perfect freedom of thought and speech respecting the question of its own destiny.—Yours faithfully,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The movement had its origin in agricultural and in industrial distress.

I don't know whether I shall be believed if I say that had the movement been successful, my connection with it would have been used in securing above all things the interest and honour of England.

An attempt made when I was out of the country to expel me from the St George's Society failed, the movers covering its failure by a platitudinous resolution. I, after waiting some time to challenge a renewal of the attack, withdrew from an association in which I had to meet rancorous enemies. The affair has been greatly misrepresented.

An attempt was made on another occasion to connect me with treason by a false account of a letter which I had written. By good luck I recovered the real letter, which had not the slightest reference to politics, and the calumny, with a shuffling apology, collapsed.

At Oxford I had been prominently engaged in the reform which the mediæval University required to adapt it to the needs of modern times. This probably it was that led to my being enlisted, soon after my arrival, in the work of University reconcentration and improvement here. The movement presently received the powerful support of Sir Casimir Gzowski, aided by Mr Gooderham's bounty, and ultimately took effect.

For a great many years I was working in conjunction with my good friend Mr Pell, the Secretary of the St George's Society, and with Mr Bailie, of the Irish Protestant Society, who afterwards joined us in the organization of the City Charities Association, the necessity of which must by this time be abundantly apparent. It is not very pleasant to say that all the time we were contending against obstinate and even rancorous opposition. Leisure would hardly have been found for this had I been deeply engaged in organizing political revolution.

To free trade against protection, when the question was started here, I heartily adhered. The subject, unless taken up for a party purpose, is not one of party.

Surely, if Nature has visihly decreed anything, she has visihly dooreed the common enjoyment hy all dwellers on this continent, north and south, of its various productions.

Locked in hy tho French Province, the United States, and the not yet literary West, Ontario is not a good field for authorship. Those of its sons who have literary gifts seem rather to look to England. A writer of history especially misses, at least when I settled here ho missed, the archives of the past. But my pen was practised, perhaps restless, and I returned to journalism, my occupation in early days, with very moderate success; though a little good may have been done by an example of independence, certainly not unneeded here under the empire of the brothers Brown.

One good thing in the journalist line at all ovents I had tho good luck to do. The farmers of Ontario, finding their interest neglected by party politicians, made an independent effort in their own cause and sent to tho Legislature a hedy of members called the "Patrons of Industry." But party, as might have been expected, prevailed, and the little organ of the Patrons in the press, *The Sun*, was at the point of death. I saved its life and ran it, or got it run, for some years in the interest in which it had been brought out independently of political party. That it has done and is doing some good service I think I have reason to believe. I have received gratifying acknowledgments from the farmers.

I shall hardly be tbeught to have been doing anything unbecoming an Englishman in upholding, as to the beat of my ability I have done, the principles of the Great Charter against the attempt of a Provincial Government to exercise powers of confiscation and of shutting the gate of justice.¹

My connection with my old friends in England was all the time fully kept up; and anyone who imagined that he had succeeded in discrediting me there would

¹ This refers to the case of the Florence Mining Company (Limited) v. the Cobalt Lake Mining Company (Limited), which is fully explained in a footnote on pages 458-459 of Goldwin Smith's *Reminiscences*.

have been rather surprised to see me put in the front of the battle against the dismemberment of the Kingdom by Home Rule; still more perhaps by hearing that I had myself been pressed to run in the decisive election.

As a Canadian citizen I was opposed to the Boer War. I happened to know well what had brought it about. I knew that the Canadian Parliament and people had been shamefully misled by its authors. I knew that commercial agencies of the most sinister kind were at work. I have repeatedly shown that the cause assigned to the Canadian Parliament and entered on its record was a falsehood, and no answer has been made. Being warned that in the United States an organization was on foot to stump that country in favour of the Boer, I sent an earnest remonstrance. Mischiefs might have ensued.

Never, I hope, have I failed, when occasion called, to show myself an Englishman. Several times my pen has defended the action of British diplomacy against Canadian discontent. When the Canadian Parliament voted sympathy with Irish Home Rule, I have come out in defence of the union. When the personal character of the British General who had commanded against the French half-breeds at Batoche was assailed by the French at Ottawa, and he there found no defender, I invited him to my home in Toronto, drew up his reply to the charges, and organized a public dinner on his behalf. When the Home Rulers sent over from Ireland an emissary to get up an attack on the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, and the Canadian politicians stood aloof, I organized a force for his protection. On a tablet which hangs from my wall are recorded the thanks of the Loyal and Patriotic Union for what I did on that occasion.

Differences of opinion on public questions there will be, and hot words will sometimes pass. But I will venture to say that no decent man, however opposed to me in opinion, would justify, or regard otherwise than with disgust, the insults, oral and written, which for several years I received. This language, I believe, will not seem too strong to any who were present at the

distribution of prizes at Upper Canada College on the 18th of October 1894. They will remember that on that occasion I was an invited guest.

On the other hand, I recall with pleasure and gratitude the years of intercourse with many Canadians who, though they may have differed from me strongly in opinion, have not believed me capable of treason.

From my brethren of the Toronto Press I have received tokens of esteem in my election as President of the Toronto Press Club, and in an address on my resignation of the Presidency sufficient to assure me that in their eyes I can have done nothing at variance with the honour of the profession.

Here ends Goldwin Smith's Apologia.

The accident by which Goldwin Smith broke his thigh bone occurred early in February. The great man lingered on till 7th June, doggedly, courageously, dictating letters and articles almost till the end. The end came in his own library, and by his bed stood his doctor, his hutler and myself.

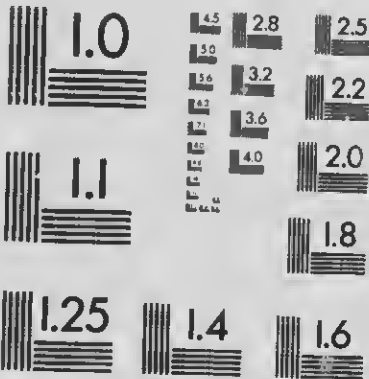
To sum up, as I have already said, the whole of Goldwin Smith's life was shaped and determined by two great acts of self-abnegation: his resignation of his Oxford chair to attend upon his afflicted father; his relinquishment of a political or academical career in England in deference to his American wife. Had he remained at Oxford, not only might that University have felt the influence of the great Oxford reformer, but the intellectual world might have been the richer by a deep and inspiring historical work. Had he returned to England, not only might the petty faction fights of rival parties been largely eliminated, but the standard of political morality might have been greatly raised.

For Goldwin Smith's political views were disinterested in the highest degree. Self-interest was the last thing he thought of—he never consulted self—never asked himself, "What will he said of me if I write



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or say so-and-so?" In the smallest matters, in the most insignificant matters, material self-interest held no sway whatever; although, to speak frankly, I must confess that certain things that conduce to the glorification of self did hold a good deal of sway. Therein lay a certain secret of Goldwin Smith's career. Never did he seek material advantage; never did he shape his thought so that his thought should redound to his material advantage—never, indeed, did he shape his thought save as his own earnest and deep-seated convictions guided; but, were his thought not received, or were it ill-received, he waxed wroth.

This very attitude of mind militated against both his success and his influence, for it prevented him from working in co-operation with others (since nobody could agree with him in everything), and therefore he could not bring his ideas to fruition.

Goldwin Smith stood apart. Always he called himself a "Bystander." But never was there such a Bystander. He took the keenest, the liveliest, almost one might say the most personal, interest in the questions of the day. Yet he never joined any party; and always he fought alone.

He fought alone. That is the secret of his life. He never wavered; he never compromised; he never *loosened* a conviction in order to accommodate either a friend or a foe. Accordingly he was an uncompromising foe to "Party." How he hated the word! How he objugated Burke his upholding of Party! Never was he tired of girding at Party. . . . Party! I have heard him utter the word with profound and inimitable scorn.

Goldwin Smith's character was depicted on his face—grim, thoughtful, disappointed, critical, resentful, tenacious, dogged, lofty, reserved, craving sympathy, yet loath to ask it, shyly looking for acquiescence, yet too proud and too reserved to divulge the search, determined yet distrustful—a warfare between the keenness of his intellect and the deficiency of his emotions, a warfare of which he himself was perhaps dimly aware.

An ordinary man could have held all his anti-

Imperialistic views and . . . i was going to say kept them to himself. Goldwin Smith could not keep them to himself. To his honour he it said that Goldwin Smith, of all the men of his time and generation, had the courage of his convictions. He had more; being convinced, he thought he *ought* to speak. And he spoke. He spoke frankly, freely, fearlessly. But alas! he spoke also often with acerbity, with satire, with biting sarcasm, with stinging irony, with irritant venom. He sought to convince, not to persuade. He tried to confute, not to convert. In short his appeal was to the intellect, not to the emotions. Sentiment—a concrete, personal, passionate sentiment, felt about a concrete thing, theory, or party—one's country, one's traditions, one's connections, one's family, one's friends—this sort of sentiment he did not seem to understand. He railed at Loyalty; he railed at Aristocracy; he railed at "Jingoism." He railed at the party system. He laughed "flag-worship" to scorn. He ridiculed Decatur's "My country, right or wrong."

Yet a very deep-seated, abstract sort of sentiment he did possess in a very remarkable degree. If I am asked to explain the apparent anomaly, all I can say is this, that he put abstract Right and Truth and Justice before any concrete thing whatsoever. Oppression of the weak he castigated. Political intrigue all his life he lashed. He stood on the same platform with Joseph Arch on behalf of the peasant; yet when he thought the plutocrat hardly dealt with—as he did in the case of the great Electric Light and Power Companies of Toronto, when "the people" strove to cancel contracts and a Provincial Legislature, so he thought, played into "the people's" hand—he took the part of the plutocrat. Goldwin Smith was a great and magnanimous Esau; an Esau whose hand was against every man who sought any ends but those of Right and Truth and Justice.

His ideals were high and noble. What could be nobler than the motto engraved, by his own orders,

* See his pamphlet on "Loyalty, Aristocracy and Jingoism." Toronto, 1891.

on that stone seat, his own gift, on the Campus of Cornell?—

ABOVE ALL NATIONS IS HUMANITY.

It breathes the very spirit of the Brotherhood of Man. So in fact at bottom, could we see it, do all his theories. His advocacy of the Annexation of Canada to the United States is in reality an advocacy of the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon race. His abhorrence of Protection is in reality his hope of an ideal and international freedom of trade. His Little-Englandism is one side of the shield which looks to the larger and freer national development of each of the Colonies; as his detestation of Home Rule is the other side of the shield, since Home Rule, so he thought, meant disruption of the United Kingdom. So with his attitude towards the Jews. Only because they will not fuse with the peoples among whom they live does he so gird at the Jews. And all his other whims and foibles can be explained, condoned, nay, if we are catholic and tolerant, perhaps, may be lauded, if we interpret them aright, with this motto:

ABOVE ALL NATIONS IS HUMANITY

ever in our minds. "Loyalty," "Aristocracy," "Jingoism" are to him only hindrances to the Brotherhood of Man. The "Party System"—to him always a hyword and a hissing—is but an impediment to a political action which shall be based on Truth and Right alone. "Empire" is a trammelling of the natural instincts of free-born peoples. Religious dogma is a dimming of the rays of divine and universal Light. And so on.

It may indeed be that Goldwin Smith has seen far, very far, into the future; a future in which Great Britain, Canada and the United States will be under the sway of a single ruler; when all the nations upon earth will dwell together in amity; when wars will be abolished, and custom houses razed to the ground; when political parties will be obsolete, and government be carried on by statesmen with a single eye to the

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common good; when Jew and Gentile will merge; and everybody be content with that which he has. If so, it is a future beyond the range of ordinary vision.

What he himself says of Cobden perhaps we may say of him: "Cobden," he says, "assumed that the world was a single community; he could not bring the human race to that far-off goal of philanthropy, though he did something to help it on its way."¹

¹ In the *Nineteenth Century* for June 1888.





GOLDWIN SMITH AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N.Y.

(On his left is the Hon. Andrew D. White, the first President; on his right is the Hon. Dr. J. G. Schurman, the present President)



U.S. NOTES



U.S. NOTES

[*Note.*—This is an authentic copy of a manuscript Diary in Goldwin Smith's own handwriting found by me, Arnold Haultain, among his papers after his death. The title on the cover was "U.S. Notes."

1864

Aug. 13. Left Mortimer.

Aug. 29. Left Oxford for Liverpool. Coarse, dirty-looking Liverpool merchants in the train. News of riots at Belfast.

20. Sailed from Liverpool. Mr and Mrs Eliot, Mrs Cleveland and her daughter, Mrs Parkman and her son and daughter, Americans on board.

Mr Eliot.

American administration. Honest officials under the place hunters?

Want of high education in America. Consequent want of the best kind of men for public business. Nothing answering to open scholarships—only eiccer sylvary scholarships. Short period of education. Causes and remedies.

The attachment of this party to American institutions and their country combined with their reverence for English institutions and character—indicating the real relation between the two countries. To bring out this and cultivate it.

The R.C. Bishop of Boston (Fitzpatrick) on board. His liberality—showing that the free system tells even in the R.C. The American R.C. rejected Newman's Development, which the English R.C. were willing to use for politic ends. Translations of the Bible. The

Bishop allowed the English version to be far the best. Wished it to be adapted to the R.C. use. Spread of vague infidelity in America. The Bible nominally revised, but made to bend where convenient. No doctrine.

The state of the Irish in America. The B. thought their degradation exaggerated. Many of them made fortunes. There might be a doubt whether making fortunes was the great thing. Difference between the emigrants from different parts of Ireland. Those of Kerry idle. (Mem. Position of the Irish in the New World—they form the servant class. Do they get trained to something above their state in their own country and pass through an intermediate stage in this way?)

Incidents of the voyage. Queen's messenger on board (Lord Dundreary)—his story of himself smoking in a railway carriage and giving the officials as his address when they pulled him up Musurus Hotel, Constantinople. Cabins—beds like lying on a rail covered with a tape! We read poetry. Great familiarity of the American party with English poetry. Porpoises. Long continuance of fog near Newfoundland. Near ice once. The captain (Anderson) caring more for his passengers than for the associated press did not attempt to make Cape Race. Whale spouting. Phosphorescence. The loneliness of the mid-ocean. Anxious precautions against fire. The various ways of *kill time* on board a steamer. Five meals a day. R. Lowe wished for one more. The great interest of meeting vessels at sea. Pass two large steamers—one at night. Caro to prevent running down. The Newfoundland fishing fleet. 29 of them just burnt by the Confederate privateer *Tallahassee*. Hard life of the fishermen. The slaves of modern civilization.

Halifax. Kept up chiefly by the Army (3000 or 4000 men) and Navy. Supplies Newfoundland with agricultural produce. Recent stimulus to its prosperity from blockade running. Two blockade runners in the

port. A Yankee, not an English town. Host calls you "stranger." American currency. Laborious and expensive efforts of England to sustain this artificial creation by the side of the natural growth of American prosperity like the mud pyramid in Herodotus by the side of the other pyramids. The R.C. Archbishop of Halifax. He was promoting the federation of the provinces, with a view to defence. Asked him how he would arrange about the Canadian debt. He admitted the difficulty—but said "What was the debt to the danger of invasion and devastation?" "But cannot you avoid that danger by preserving a peaceable demeanour toward your neighbours?" "But we might be run into it by two hot-headed captains in the China seas!" He pointed to the great forts, saying that they were now all useless, being too far from the port, and would have to be reconstructed.

Violent Southernism of the people at Halifax. May get them into quarrels with the States. Danger of the American tariff producing smuggling and thus war.

Negro settlement at Halifax. The Archbp. gave a bad account of their morality and industry. Great beauty of Halifax. View over the country from Siddell Hill.

Approach to Boston. Glorious evening, brilliant sunset (with colours more defined than the European)—ships in the sunset, phosphorescence.

Friday, Sept. 2. Land at Boston. Custom house. New burden of taxation—cheerfully borne at present according to Mr Eliot. Heavy income tax, also cheerfully borne, and fair returns made, in some cases voluntary self-assessment at a higher sum. (But will this be so when the war feeling is over?)

Tremont House. American hotel fashions. Mr Loring and Mr (Judge) Gray call. Introduced to the Union Club. Called at the State House to leave card and a letter of introduction for Governor Andrew.

Mr Norton came. Went with him to Shady Hill. Horso car. Mr Norton's family. Mr Lowell joined

us in the evening. Long talk about American and English politics, American manners, etc.

American servants, restless desire to better themselves. Compare the English. Ladies inclined to complain. Mr N. not.

General *restlessness* of American life, and weariness arising from it the theme of complaint among the ladies.

(Its causes—how far transitory? Cure for it in a *practical* philosophy, founded on religion.)

The *war*, no longer one of enthusiasm—but still of steady purpose—being carried on by armies raised with *money*.

Doubtful prospects of Presidential election. A great mass which would go with the winning side. The () nominee (Mr Clellan) war democrat—the platform Peace Democracy.

Difference of opinion between Mr N. and Mr L. about feeling towards England. Mr L. thought it very bitter. Great enthusiasm for *Bright*. Would he tell the Americans their defects?

Argument about Protection. The old fallacies, from which experience has freed England. The notion that each nation should be *independent* of others. Attempts to prove that the rules were true, but that America was an exception. Fear of excess of labour in England competing with high-priced labour in America—Pitt and the question of Free Trade with Ireland over again. Idea that national character is improved and thus good done to the whole community of nations by freeing various kinds of industry. The practical answer to this Smuggling. They could see that Protection raised the price of commodities to the consumer, but they could not understand its effect in the misdirection of industry. Want of high cultivation perhaps makes the Americans slow in apprehending the *theory* of political economy. Their ingrained notion that the single object of English economists is to push English manufactures.

American political characters. Everett, Garrison, Curtis of New York—a writer of light literature and

diner out became an earnest, courageous and self-sacrificing politician under the influence of this struggle. (The abstinence of men of intellect from politics before owing *partly* to the absence of worthy questions?)

The vast *work* of the American people in bringing the country under cultivation to be taken into account in estimating their intensely busy character. It has forbidden repose and the growth of tranquil qualities of mind.

The effect of the climate on the race. Mr Lowell thought the race did not deteriorate. Large men in New Hampshire and Vermont as well as in the West.

No doubt as to the valour of the negro troops.

The migratory habits of the population. A man who thought himself overtaxed in his township would have no hesitation in selling his house and moving elsewhere. The rest lightly taxed for fear they should move.

Herbert Spencer has many enthusiastic disciples in America. The Comtists are few.

The men of business in New York do not now generally dine early and spend the evening in the counting-house. They come home to a late dinner.

Saturday, Sept. 4. Mr Clarko, Unitarian clergyman. No religious or architectural art at present in America.

Went to Governor Andrew. News of the fall of Atlanta. Absence of form in the office, but no vulgarity. Supersession of an official for talking Copperheadism. Spirit of civil war. Danger from its continuance to the idea of a community. Governor Andrew's theory of the special faculty of leadership. He wishes the President to put himself in "magnetic" communication with the people and to call out a large force. His strong testimony to the Slave-trading in Virginia.

Went to Mr Read. Railway arrangements. Unfinished look of everything as though the people were pressing restlessly forward.

Many philanthropic institutions for the blind, lunatics, etc.

Perpetual endowments freely permitted.

Mr Read's place and the other places at Brookline. Rational luxury without ostentation. No men-servants. Common enjoyment of the Jamaica lake. Plenty of social intercourse. Contrast London suburbs. Variety of enjoyments in a small space. One house with a little theatre. Unkempt look of the grounds compared with England.

People change their *houses* with great facility.

Mr P. with about £2000 a year, a gentleman without a profession. This case not common.

The Cemetery. Egyptian entrance with winged globe. Pleasure grounds. Attempt to make death cheerful. Each walk called after a shrub or flower.

In the evening, Dr Hedge, a leading Unitarian clergyman. The Secessionists if they had remained passive and called for a national convention would not have been attacked.

Jackson began the system of giving the *spoils of office* to his supporters.

The New York *Herald* the only influential paper (Dr Hedge).

System of poor relief. Cases inquired into from house to house. No workhouses.

Sunday walk through more villas. One, older than the rest, kept more trim.

Unitarian Church (Dr Hedge). Service cold. Sermon a good essay in well-chosen language. Preached against extravagance in female dress, ascribing the drain of gold to it. Spoke of the American people as the most prodigal of money and *life*. Approved the sacrifice of life in the *war*.

Position of the *young* in America. The parties composed of them. The young lady used at one time to send the invitation. But this given up. American young ladies too free and independent.

Irish servants. American ladies taken up with training them. The priests come between them and attachment to their masters. Mr Read thought them not so bad. The position of the Irish in America that

of a class of servants. A step in advance of their position in their own country.

Vote of the Irish with the Democratic party. Hatred of the Negro. The priests go with the Oligarchical party against the Republicans on the usual ground of antipathy to real freedom. The Democratic party also buy them with concessions.

Monday, Sept. 5. To Mr Bancroft's house at Newport. Railway. Orderly behaviour of the people. No smoking or spitting. Great amount of travelling.

Tuesday, Sept. 6. With Mr Bancroft to the Centenary of Brown University at Providence. Oration delivered by President (Sears) in the Baptist Church. Dinner, cold meat and fruits without wine. Speeches—Secretary Chase qualifying what he had before said against England. The Puritans founders of Universities as well as of Schools.

Talked with a clergyman by the way. The influence of religion general. Did not reach some of the masses in New York. The Irish reached by the Catholic priests. The Germans not reached.

Mr Bancroft an old Democrat rallying to the Administration. His strong attachment to the institutions of the country. His doubts about the elective judiciary. It could be altered if it worked ill.

The individual mind had been studied before. In America we might study the action of mind in masses. Individuality of character not destroyed, according to Mr B., by the ascendancy of public opinion.

Determination of Mr Bancroft and those about him to get rid of Slavery, as the root of all the mischief.

The course of American politics. Oligarchical party. Found itself accidentally in power by the death of Harrison and the accession of Vice-President Tyler. The parties in America, the Republicans on the one hand, the Southern Oligarchs with the Irish mob and the party of the rich at the North on the other. Thus the evils spring not from Republicanism, but from Oligarchy combined with the element which is the basis of Imperialism.

Fernando Wood, leader of the Irish party in New York, a low rogue.

Want of permanent administrators in the American system. Everybody turned out when the other party comes in. Rotation of office. *ἀρχισιν καὶ ἀρχισοβαί.*

The strong attachment of everybody to these institutions, while in Europe Liberals are lapsing into Imperialism.

Religious parties in America. Calvinism on the one hand—Unitarianism on the other. Want of a religion at once rational and fervent. The Episcopalian Church merely a Church of good society. Strauss and Renan have taken little effect. Buckle read mainly from the interest of the people in great questions.

The Fort and its commandant. A great number of deserters, owing to the Bounty system.

The President's address at Gettysburg—very good. The army—good men on the whole brought forward. The President swayed sometimes by political considerations, as in the case of Sigel. Compare our war with France. Wellington and Nelson.

New York Education very good. Water supply, etc., very good. Police *now* pretty good.

Old windmill at Newport carefully preserved as a Scandinavian antiquity. Craving for a historic past.

Friday, the 9th. Journey to New York. Country thickly wooded but at the same time cultivated and beautiful. Pretty towns of Connecticut with multitude of church spires. Connecticut by its schools has sent forth a large proportion of American statesmen, Jeff Davis and Stephens among the number.

Arrival in New York. Mr Osborn, old Democrat. Strong for the war—Dwelt however on the horrors of the war. Numbers of women in Mississippi and Arkansas left destitute, their husbands having been killed. Reduced to prostitution. Swallowing snuff as a narcotic. The negroes dying fast.

Abuse of the popular voto in New York. Cohden's view too idcal.

Five Points—not so bad as the bad parts of Liverpool and London. Schools and Houses of Industry in it. The Irish have built a great part of New York. Also constructed the railroads. Their lives short—

Excellent infirmary for the sick and wounded soldiers. Many such in the States. Ladies attending the soldiers. Busy aspect of New York—busier than London.

Saturday, the 10th. With Mr Oshorn to Garrisons, near West Point. The docks of New York without shipping—work of the *Alabama*. Deep feeling of the American people on that subject. Scenery of the Hudson. Grandeur of the river. Introduced to General Scott. Talked to me on the question of the identity of human and divine justice raised by my lectures.

Talked to Mr Lowe, who had lost heavily by the *Alabama*. His strong sense of the wrong done, but readiness to accept English sympathy. His anxiety to promote English emigration.

Sunday, the 11th. With Mr Oshorn at his place at Garrisons. His nice house and family. Talk on various subjects. Political evils. Corruption and peroration at the New York elections. Want of highly-trained statesmen. There are a thousand men as fit to be Governors of a state as the man who has the post. The one who pushes himself into notice does so generally by questionable means. The race of professional politicians very bad—but external to the real life of the nation. (Want of cultivated statesmanship visible in a Lincoln and his cabinet.)

Numerous instances of men rising from the lowest ranks of society to the greatest wealth and highest position. Mr Oshorn himself, a railway king, had been brought up at a free school.

Great influence of the schools at the West. A boy who was driving Mr Osborn for a dollar a day turned round and explained the electric telegraph. The schools

sincerely designed to raise the people—not like ours, partly to raise, partly to make them submissive.

No Communism in America. No Sansculottes except the Irish in New York.

Money by itself has less power in America than in England. It will not gain a man admission into the highest society. Wealth in a great many instances nobly used. Money given lavishly for charitable objects. A subscription for a new room at Mr Osborn's club failed. A subscription for a charitable object mounted to 4000 dollars at once.

Lavish subscriptions to the Sanitary Fund. Names of subscribers not published.

Bankruptcy in New York not disgraceful—but high dividends paid—on the average 75 per cent. Bankruptcy with a dividend of sixpence in the pound would be held very disgraceful. Sydney Smith's daughter has her money in Pennsylvanian bonds. Smith's letter did good.

Prospects of America as a corn-producing country. Exportation limited by the cost of ocean carriage. Labour will at a certain point be turned in other directions.

Excellence of the agricultural element in American society. The New England farmer quiet and contented. The Western more "go-ahead."

The poverty of the soil in Canada and the difficulty of tilling it compared with Illinois. The greater part of the emigrants come on from Canada to America. Difficulty of establishing a great community in Canada, apart from the rich land and other sources of wealth on the Continent, to which population will naturally flow.

Illinois has given 170,000 men, a fourth of its working population, to the army. The consequent scarcity of labour has led to inventions for economizing it. New hoeing machine doing four men's work by the hands of one.

Trollope's account of American children living on "meat and pickles." These stories and others apply only to *hotel* life—not to the life of American families.

The boys, however, are generally mannish—Begin

to think themselves men long before they are out of their teens. Should as early as possible to make their beards grow.

Went to call on Mr W. Bcochor. A *powerful* man—His great influence as a preacher. Large sums given him by his congregation. One broker always set aside a large proportion of his gains for him. His house, a farm in a beautiful spot. His son at homo wounded. His willingness, if he cannot get the immediate emancipation of all the slaves, which he thinks the best thing, to take the Union with prospective emancipation as the second best.

An American friend of Mr Osborn struck by England as a very *thinly peopled* country. Absence of the numerous farmhouses seen in America.

The recruits going to the war rude and troublesome on the railroads, breaking windows of carriages, etc. On returning, their aspect and behaviour quite changed. (Probable effect of the war in familiarizing the country with the idea of authority and discipline.)

Anecdote of Grant, after his defeat at Belmont. He allowed the blame and danger of dismissal to fall on himself rather than expose the fault of his five subordinates, saying that the country could better spare him than them. He said, when he saw the carnage of his men, that nothing but the cause could warrant it. His indomitable determination.

Professor Mahon of West Point. His political enthusiasm on the occasion of the present contest had broken through the reserve which, as professor in a neutral institution, he had before maintained. He averred himself strongly anti-English—but seemed pleased to have the case explained.

Irish riots dreaded at Garrisons, a large body of Irish labourers being there. Stopped by Governor through the R.C. ecclesiastics.

Extravagance of the American women in dress.

(Partly perhaps from the rank of a lady not being ascertained.)

Monday, the 12th. To Albany by railroad. Villas and signs of prosperity along the Hudson. Albany. Nico situation. Pretty streets with trees. Large R.C. Cathedral. Mr Pryne, wealthy member of the Democratic party. Showed me the State Library—the Chambers of the State Senate and Assembly. The Senato elected by the same Constituency as the Assembly and without distinct qualifications—but for two years. Some check on the Assembly. It used to be for four years. Half going at the end of every two years. Much better plan. Code of laws for the State of New York. The power of granting degrees too lavishly granted by the States to local institutions. There ought to be a central board of Examiners.

Mr Pryne a strong advocate for State rights. Believed the States to be sovereign and to have only delegated certain functions, mostly those relating to foreign affairs, to the Central Government. Opposite views on the question whether the United States are a Confederacy or a nation—indication of an ambiguity in the terms of the settlement. Mr Pryne's antipathy to the Abolitionists. He thought the other States had nothing to do with the conduct of the Slave States in the matter of Slavery. Thought Slavery would have been gradually abolished in all the States as it had been in the Northern if the Abolitionists had let it alone. (But in the States which had a great interest in maintaining it?) He thought the question of Slavery in the territories (Kansas) of no practical importance, because it would have been decided by the people directly the territory became a State. But the Kansas slave-owners tried by force to establish Slavery there.

Mr Pryne's alarm at the state of the finances. Dearness of all imported articles. (Tendency of the tariff to estrange America from the nations.)

Persuasion of Americans that England protected her manufactures till they had become the greatest in the world and then declared for Free Trade.

Monday, the 12th (10.40 p.m.). From Albany to Niagara. Sleeping-car. Some of the passengers playing rough pranks through the night. No bad language.

Tuesday, the 13th. Niagara. International Hotel. Black waiters here and elsewhere. The negro, like the Irishmen, may commence his course upwards by performing the menial (though free) offices of Society.

The Falls—discharge of four lakes through a narrow channel into Ontario. The American and the Canadian Fall. The rapids above and below. The Falls by sunlight and by moonlight. Their appearance in the last twilight. Solar and lunar rainbow.

Walk on the Canadian side. Different appearance of the people and houses—apparently belonging to a less prosperous community.

Mr Randolph with me. Educated at a free School and an "Academy." The Academies preparatory to the University. Some rich men send their sons to the free schools and some of the poor manage to send their sons with the rich to the Academies.

Wednesday, 14th. From Niagara to Detroit.

Thursday 15th. Detroit to Chicago. Received at Detroit by Mr Price. Great concourse of people at the railroad in spite of the taxes.

Republican Senators for Michigan, Mr and Mr Howard, with me in the carriage. Ardent Republicans, gentlemanly men. A Colonel from East Tennessee who had been hurnt out by the rebels.

Wretched log houses among the clearings in Canada.

Michigan—its towns and villages. Their neat and prosperous aspect. Number of church steeples. Counted four to a town of about 1000 or 1200 inhabitants. This, according to Mr Phillips, less than the average. The first thing when there are ten or twelve families collected is to build a church. Subscriptions more easily collected for this than any other object.

The peace, according to Mr Randolph, well kept in these new settlements.

Appearance of the people comfortable. Well clad. They make several trips to one of the great cities every year.

The Michigan lumberers formed several of the finest regiments at the outbreak of the rebellion.

Strikes in America not common (Mr Randolph). Some since the derangement of the currency, but no violence.

Great effect of the railroads in opening up the country.

At Chicago—received by Mr Phillips (at Mr Coburn's home) and by Mr Douglas. Agricultural prosperity of Illinois. Its produce this year will be greater than ever, though it has given 140,000 men to the war. Great exhibition of new agricultural implements at the last State fair. They have made up for the scarcity of labour.

Farmers owning farms 3 or 4 miles square, who have risen from the lowest station.

The land here rapidly changes hands. Seldom held by the same person 10 years. They sell at a profit and buy cheaper land further west.

Curious preference of some for timbered land instead of prairie. They think the prairie will yield them no wood for their houses, railings, etc. Also some are afraid of coming very far west.

The Court House. Electivo State judiciary. Mr Douglas thinks it works ill. His respect for English judges.

Mr Scammon. Chicago schools. The free schools excellent—resorted to by almost all parents. A sixteenth of the land set apart for their maintenance. The difficulty they have to contend with in training this population of mixed nationalities, perpetually flowing in and perpetually shifting. Struggle to make education denominational—resisted by the people.

Universal reading of the Bible—sign that the people are religious. (The Comte de Paris's account of the army of the Potomac.)

Bookshop at Chicago. Solid works on the table—

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especially theology and metaphysics. Works of English Liberal theologians.

Immensely rapid growth of Chicago. The only port on Lake Michigan. High value of house property.

Talk with Mr Lewis. Relations between employed very good. Few strikes before the war. The questions settled justly. The masters held out when an attempt was made by the engineers to coerece the railroads. No organization in the nature of Trades Unions before the war—its existence now threatens evil. Mr Lewis heard a demagogue the other day for the first time trying to set labour against capital.

The *armies*. The soldiers will soon be reabsorbed into other employments. Many of them will settle South. They belong to a different class of men from the soldiers of standing armies. There have been isolated acts of atrocity, and sometimes plunder has been permitted by bad officers. But their conduct generally good. (In their treatment of women they would have their own families before their eyes.)

In the evening at Mr Newberry's—His account of the rapid growth of Chicago since he arrived at manhood.

There had scarcely ever been any disorder or violence in the place. (The wonderful thing not the growth, with the railroad and the prairie, but the way religion and education retain their influence.)

No registration of voters. Resisted by the Democrats. Exists in Massachusetts. General resort of all classes to the free schools. Every child on presenting itself has a right to admittance.

Treatment of the Indians. They are dealt with not as wards of the Government, but as independent lords of the soil, and treaties are made with them, but they are defrauded by the agents of the Government.

The *Democratic* party. The name carries a good many.

Universal reading of newspapers. Every farmer has his daily or weekly paper.

The great corn elevators. The corn trade of

Chicago. The land freighting double the ocean freighting.

Limits to the coin trade with Europe.

Protectionism in America—The common text-book (Wayland's) *Protectionist*.

Prostitution in Chicago about the same as in other great cities. Crimes of violence, etc.

Mr Lewis, formerly editor of a paper, thought the influence of the press in forming opinion not very great.

The Schools. Open to all—no compulsion—but their excellence produces a moral pressure. More women than men teachers. The women looked healthy. Separate desks for each child. No grade in the free schools. Attempts to grade in the rural districts.

The R. Catholics would have schools of their own if they could afford them. A chapter of the Bible read each day. R. Catholics permitted to use the Deuay version but do not care to do so. Case of objection to reading the Bible. No compulsion applied.

Atrocities of the rebels against the Federal prisoners in the prisoners' camp at Andersonville.

(Government and association, their several spheres and relations—Association tending as Society advances to supersede government.)

Dinner at Mr Scammon's. Argument as to the arbitrary arrests. Mr Scammon upholding inherent right of the President to act by military law. Two judges contra. Strong feeling for law and the Constitution.

(Seward began the arrests. Obscure persons arrested and confined without any specification of the offence. Case of General Stone—arrested without cause given after Bull's Bluff. Kept in prison for 14 months. Put again in command but with inferior rank. Afterwards employed in high command again. Personal spite of subordinates—Arbitrary acts of generals. Imposition of oaths.)

Absence of atrocious sentiments against the South in conversation.

Small pay of clergymen—Not above £200 a year on the average.

Dislike of farmers for high education. "Does not teach a man to make a straight furrow."

Argument on the effects of the Civil War. One of the company strongly denied that it had brought out a more Christian feeling about Slavery or any other subject.

Mr Phillips. The produce of Illinois this year worth five hundred millions of dollars. Net produce three hundred millions.

Great proportion of the cost of land carriage to water carriage. The Erie canal to be widened so as to have water carriage from Chicago to New York.

The Mississippi will never again be so great a route. Some of the articles (*e.g.*, *treacle*) brought up that way now produced in Illinois itself.

(Many of the commanders in the war had been employed on the Illinois Central Railroad.)

Factitious parties bred by the contests for the Presidency. Party conventions against the spirit of the Constitution, which provides Electoral Colleges.

Insanity not common, in spite of the gambling speculation (Mr Lewis).

The Scandinavians excellent settlers. All Republicans, while the Irish are all Democrats.

Most of the leading men of business in the Chamber of Commerce at Chicago between 25 and 30.

Sunday at the Episcopalian Church. Service good. The clergyman rebuked the congregation very freely for not coming to afternoon church.

The clergyman paid \$3000 a year. Sent twice to Europe for his health at the expense of his congregation. Xmas presents besides.

The congregation (Episcopal) not a very close bond—United in charities—great gatherings at the clergyman's twice a year.

Sunday evening at Mr Newbery. Mr Higginson,

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who had been a prisoner in the camp at Andersonville, present. Horrors of the camp. Company all republican. Absence of desire for bloody retaliation.

Determination to maintain the rights of negro soldiers obstacle to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr Cormick, a very wealthy man and a very grinding employer, the candidate of the Democratic mob in Chicago. They hope to bleed him about \$50,000.

General dissatisfaction at the character of Congress and the Statesmen.

Lager beer—the Germans. ("36 glasses did no harm—but could not say what might happen if a man made a beast of himself.")

The Chicago schools. Their excellence. Liveliness and attentiveness of the pupils. Mixture of sexes. Women teaching boys of 14 or 15.

School opened with a chapter in the Bible, a psalm, the Lord's prayer. Children of all denominations present.

20,000 in the schools. Drafting from the Primary schools into the High school. Short lessons.

Shoeless children in the playground with those of the rich people of the place.

Chicago University—Great buildings rising in the midst of civil war. Pupils very young.

Colonel Tucker—isolated acts of atrocity by Federal troops—general conduct good. Bad officers at first. Failure of elective system. Political motives for appointments.

Passion of the Americans for public speaking. Its causes and effects. No other way of becoming acquainted with public men.

Sept. 19. From Chicago to Dunleith and Dubuque. Dubuque capital of Iowa. Catholic town. 12,000 people.

Upper Mississippi. Fine country. Nico country seats.

The villages on the Upper Mississippi as well or better supplied with churches as the others. Mr Douglas

asked by a very new and small settlement to contribute to a church which is to cost 6000 dollars.

English emigrants cling together. They are not so apt to build churches or schools. Brought to build schools by their American neighbours and the law. Good farmers.

The lead miners—good character, thrifty—generally working on their own account. They buy land as soon as they are able to settle.

Union of mineral with agricultural wealth in Illinois. Route from Dunleith to Bloomington. Court Hill about 6000 inhabitants scattered over 3 or 4 square miles. 4 churches, 4 schools.

Cheerfulness and prosperity of the little towns and villages on the road.

Sept. 21st. Bloomington. General Gridley. Military man, lawyer, banker, gas-maker, and general speculator. Type of a money-making Yankee. But he had sunk 8000 dollars in the way of a loan not repaid in the neighbouring training institution and did not repent it.

Bloomington a thriving place of 10,000 inhabitants with a fine hotel—the Astley House. Nice-looking waggons in the streets belonging to the neighbouring farmers.

Clerical salaries. The Episcopal clergyman has a thousand dollars, the Presbyterian 1500 dollars, at Bloomington. The stipends paid to clergymen, both Episcopalian and Presbyterian, range from 1000 dollars to 8000 dollars. Besides this a popular clergyman gets almost as much more in perquisites—on marriages and burials—and by “donation and surprise parties,” particularly if he is thought to be in difficulty.

The Methodist clergyman has allowances from his church equivalent to 1000 or 1500 dollars.

The clergy live as well as other people of their class. A clergyman in New York has a good carriage.

Dr Canning, a popular preacher at Chicago, found his church in debt, 33,000 dollars, which was paid off in half an hour.

Minds and intelligence alone can sustain a republic. The Normal University (Training College) at Bloomington. Fine building and noble rooms. The males and females taught together. They lodge in the neighbouring houses—no bad general effects. Occasional breaches of discipline.

Drive through the country. Farm of 27,000 acres owned by a man who had risen from poverty and could scarcely write. He was giving his sons a good education.

Visit to the farm of Mr Case—neat house, with well-furnished sitting-room with books. The farmer's manner good. Everything about him prosperous. The State of Illinois against the admission of negroes into the State—unrepealed fiat made a dead letter by public opinion. Col. Gridley knew an instance of 200 negroes employed in farm work. They made excellent labourers. Did a good day's work and never thought of leaving their master. The Irish opposed their admission. The State Fair—great numbers of agricultural implements. Perfect happiness and good humour. The price of admission 25 cents. 17,000 dollars taken in this way. Col. Gridley had a high idea of the President, but thought Congress "rowdy." His anecdotes of the scenes there.

Mr Lewis on *California*. Splendid climate. The first settlers enterprising and respectable with some money, the passage being expensive. Then a lawless set from all countries, including England and Australia. Now good order again. Schools and churches as in the Eastern States. San Francisco has produced a theologian of some eminence.

Illinois State Fair. Splendid stock as well as farm implements. 27,000 people present. The farmers all in their best clothes and in good humour. Large prices given for high-bred animals. 1500 dollars for a merino ram.

The Illinois farmers generally spare men. Temperate in their habits. Great Methodists. Go to meeting

three times on a Sunday—Family devotions with prayer by the head of the family at home. Keep the Sabbath very strictly.

Nobody can lead them politically but respectable and sensible men.

The morals of the people good. Syphilis almost unknown. Prostitution confined to the great cities. Mr Lewis. (But there was a conspicuous advertisement of syphilitic medicine in the leading Chicago paper.)

The Mormons. Polygamy confined to a few leading men. When they leave the settlement they fall back into monogamy.

From Bloomington to Cairo. Southern character of the scenery at Cairo. Junction of the Mississippi and Ohio. The woods of Kentucky on the other side of the Ohio. The Mississippi very low at this time.

Cairo full of soldiers going to and returning from the war. The hundred days' men apparently eager to get home. Proof that the troops raised for the war will become citizens and labourers again. Same tendency visible in generals—Grant.

Talk with a soldier. The army of the Potomac not downhearted after Chancellorsville. They believed their generals to be hampered by orders from Washington.

The soldiers civil and ready to converse. The company officers elected by the men. The colonels by the company officers.

The negroes, according to an officer, fought admirably. Went into action smiling. The very best troops they had.

Passed on the railroad a village in Illinois which had sent its 100 men, full complement, to the war. 24 of the men fell at Fort Donelson. Their bodies brought back to their village.

The Illinois farmers ready to help each other. One being blind, his neighbours offered to take land of the Illinois Railway Company and cultivate it for him.

Journalism carried on in small towns by men who are at once editors, writers and practical printers. Tolerably independent according to Mr Lewis. Bad printing.

(American journalism rougher than English. But doubtful whether more sensuous or more unscrupulous. Little fine writing. Gives solid reasons.) [Perhaps the East will be converted to Christianity from California.]

Passed Jonesborough. Mass meeting at which the two opposing candidates were to address the people. These meetings well conducted. A president appointed by those present, and a certain time allowed to each of the candidates to speak. This must breed habits of fair discussion.

A candidate for Congress must be an inhabitant of the Congressional district. Thus he must be personally well known to the electors. This possibly applies to general State elections, *e.g.*, for the Governorship.

Urbana (Champaign). Mr Johnson, farmer. Well-educated man. Had been writing a history of Illinois. Called plants by their scientific names. Rather a misanthrope, having met with some disappointment. Had not been to church for 7 years. Disliked schools. A Copperhead in politics—in favour of the right of secession on the ground of popular sovereignty. Complained of a reign of terror in matters of opinion, caused by the violence of the majority. Did *not* complain of a reign of terror on the part of the Government. He expressed his sentiments freely before a Republican. Inclined to take a gloomy view of institutions. Did not complain of the elective judiciary. Thought substantial justice well administered by it. "The Supreme Court of the State a disgrace to the country, because it had never decided against the railroads."

The officers of justice paid by fines on the criminals. It very rarely happens that the offender has not wherewithal to pay the fine. In cases of murder it is expected that Society will aid the law.

The pay of a judge only 1000 dollars a year. That

of the Governor only 1500 dollars. These sums fixed by *the Constitution* of the State. Greatly reduced by the paper currency. (Qy. whether, the salaries being fixed by the Constitution, the officers will not become virtually unpaid?)

Cultivation of sorghum (sugar cane) for molasses. Superseding the molasses of the South.

People always selling their farms and moving westward. This must give a very shifting character to Society. Nevertheless the State feeling is very strong. Acquaintances are very quickly formed. There seems to be little society. But read the daily newspapers.

Drive over the prairie. Splendid farm of Mr Arthur. Boundless expanse of the prairie. It extends several thousand miles in length and breadth. The railway has been to it what the Nile is to Egypt.

Storm on the prairie. Great clouds of dust. Violent rain with thunder and lightning.

Man at the livery stables breeding mules. Wished to buy an English stallion. Cared not whether Lincoln or McClellan was elected. Weary of the war. Farms in Iowa had been left untilled for want of hands. Women had been doing the work of men.

Met some waggons full of emigrants returning from Iowa, where they had failed or been disturbed by bushwackers. Restless desire of pushing further west.

The schools. Not full, a circus having drawn off the pupils. Good master and mistresses, teaching by very good methods. In spelling two boys write each word on the large slate. The rest write on their own slates. Corrected afterwards. Pay of the master, 1100 dollars. Of the mistresses, 400. About 2500 people in the township. 400 children in school. Children, according to the master, indifferent to any knowledge but grammar and arithmetic. Thought they might pick up the rest afterwards.

Mr Crandall. Editor of the *Champaign Gazette*, farmer, etc. Very intelligent and well read. His idol the *Westminster Review*. Had watched the Essay

and Review's Controversy, etc. Went with the Liberal side, but still a Christian.

The sects very dead and hollow. The spirit of Christianity had grown broad and was showing itself in Society in the form of philanthropic institutions, etc.

The sects exercise power of excommunication. At Champaign four churches for 2500 people. The ministers rather ill paid—salary, 400 dollars; donations, etc., 200 to 400 more.

A ruffianly-looking Irishman, unable to read, a prominent Democrat in Champaign.

The Welsh have a large colony in the S. of New York. Good quiet people.

The Germans very good colonists.

The Scandinavians excellent colonists, well educated. They do not hang together—but merge, as soon as they can, in the Americans. The negroes excellent workmen. (Evident change of sentiment about the negro.)

Desire for a common Christianity beginning to grow up among those weary of the narrowness of the sects—even the clergy.

No very eminent theologians in America. (Their theology is taking rather the form of philosophy, inquiries into the belief in a future state, freedom of the will, etc.)

A circus at Champaign fully attended—Lack of amusement among the farmers.

The mayor of Champaign—a young lawyer under 25.

The population of Illinois, in the North, consists of the most enterprising and active men from the Eastern States. In the South the Southern element comes in with its ignorance and other defects. The Southern part Democratic.

Stephen Douglas political leader of Illinois—self-raised man—his life. A moderate Democrat. His theory popular sovereignty of the *whites*. Rallied to Lincoln after the outbreak of the rebellion.

A day labourer in Illinois at present gets two dollars a day—but this is exceptional. Commonly he gets twenty dollars a month besides board and washing for

eight months—twelve dollars for the rest of the year—he lives with the farmer and his family, and in every respect on equal terms with them.

It is common to hold a farm under another person, paying him as rent a certain portion of the produce.

Union mass meeting at Urhona. The neighbouring farmers there. Fine intelligent-looking race of men—more spare in frame than our farmers. Speech addressed to them by Mr Bromwell, the candidate for Congress. An hour and a half long. Good speech, appealing throughout to the reason and to high political considerations. Calumnies against England. A little clap-trap, which the audience did not seem to like. Loud cheering at the announcement of Sheridan's victory. A ragged boy tumbling on the platform while the orator was speaking.

Dinner with Mr Crandall. The daughter acting as housekeeper and cook. We dined in the kitchen opening on the sitting-room.

Sunday, the 25th. Inferior quarter of the town full of Irish, German Catholics and negroes. The bitterness and superstition of Catholicism. The Catholics generally became Protestants in the second generation.

Sabbath strictly kept. Fine for selling beer or spirits on Sunday (or election day) sometimes evaded by the Germans.

(The magistrates have been stricter in these matters and in the general exercise of authority since the war.)

Collegiate Institution large building erected as private speculation. The friends of education discourage private establishments, wishing to make the public as perfect as possible.

Nice appearance of the people in their best clothes, coming in in their waggons to church. Full attendance at church. A very church-going people.

Six churches for a population of rather more than 2000 inhabitants. Where the population is very scattered, the schools used as churches.

Went to the Methodist Church. Full congregation, well-dressed and very devout. The ruling elder preached

a good sermon in the Methodist style. Good prayer for the success of the armies, the generals being mentioned by name. The minister called for a collection in very free terms. Negroes present and stayed for communion. (Evident change of feeling in favour of negroes produced by the war. According to the law of Illinois they are still excluded from the State.)

In the evening to the Congregational Methodists—Small congregation. Unobjectionable but rather dull sermon. Good hymn book. Introduced to the minister—a plain good man.

Action of the Churches in the matter of Slavery—according to Mr Crandall not very firm and consistent. The Episcopalians Pro-Slavery. The () have never admitted a Slave-owner into their communion.

The Methodist theology to a great extent biographical. No other Methodist literature. The Churches really exercise the power of excommunication for breaches of Christian morality.

The Church government of the Congregational Methodists entirely democratic.

Mr Johnson's account of the soldiers. They were not guilty of murdering non-combatants nor of violation of women. But they insulted women and robbed. (Mem. Mr Johnson very hostile to the war.)

A farm labourer's wages, according to Mr J., 25 or 30 dollars a month, besides board. Treated by the farmer as an equal.

Mr J. complained of having been insulted for the profession of his opinions.

A large piece of ground reserved for a park at Champaign.

The trees all grow toward the S.W.. the winds coming from the N. West.

Beautiful sunset on the prairie.

Iowa light soil, inferior in wealth to Illinois. Indiana something like Illinois.

Incapacity of Carlyle to understand the Americans as an intelligent people fit for self-government, not a nation of fools to be governed by a king.

Urbana—old capital of the State languishing—the railroad having been turned aside to Champaign by a grasping land-owner.

Monday, 27. Returned to Chicago. Mr Healy, artist. Desire for paintings among the rich men of Chicago.

Dr Duggan—Catholic Bishop of Chicago. Irish. Maintained that his countrymen were industrious and excellent workmen in America. Himself a highly-cultivated man. Read and admired Gibbon—eager to hear of good works of all kinds. Winning manners. Apparently a cordial love of American institutions. Strongly against the rebellion. Opposed to any interference of the State with the Church.

Confederate prisoners at *Camp Douglas*. Each prisoner 12 oz. of good bread—10 oz. of good pork a day, besides beans and rice. Vegetables when certified to be necessary. The barracks very rough but much the same as those of the U.S. soldiers. The men apparently cheerful. A very different-looking set from the Northern's. Many of them very young. Boys of sixteen. One of 17 had been in the army three years.

Douglas' grave. Douglas, the great political hero of Illinois. Apparently an honest man. But held extreme doctrines of *white* liberty, including a power for each State to settle "the relations of master and servant as well as of father and child, husband and wife." Declaimed against despotism. "Wanted no English alliance." Appeals in the Senate to the "platform" on which the President had been elected as though it were equal in validity to the Constitution. Close and tyrannical organization of the Democratic party—adverse to the duties of citizens.

The commandant of Port Douglas had been three times wounded. Some of the wounded had remained on the field nine days after the second battle of Bull's Run. He thought men as a rule were brave in battle. Cowardice the exception, except in case of panic or confusion.

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Tuesday, 28. Niece of an Englishwoman with her six children sent over here by her brother (?) to get rid of her. Kindness of Mr Phillips and of the Superintendent of Polico. Abundance and activity of American charity.

Mr Clarkson. American clergyman. 280 families under his charge. He and the other clergymen associated cordially in all matters of public benevolence. Missionary associations and all other religious works carried on apart. Little interest felt in questions of speculative theology. Infidel works have no influence. The English emigrants slow in supporting churches. Not used to the voluntary system. Many English emigrants leave the Church for the Methodists.

Went to the Chamber of Commerce. Recent panic caused by the fall of gold and prices generally. Busy throng in the Hall.

Great trade between Chicago and Montreal. The commerce on the lakes equal in value to the ocean commerce of America.

Great bargains made in the Chicago Exchange merely by word of mouth.

A body of 100-day men just returned from the war. Desired to march against the Confederate invaders of Missouri—marched without hesitation.

Tuesday, Sept. 27. From Chicago to Detroit. Detroit—fine streets. The draft going on very quietly. Driven round the town by Mr Joy. House of Mr Ward, a millionaire who had risen from nothing. Invited me to stay with him (A. Ward, Detroit). House of General Cass—old declaimor against England. Not according to Mr Joy, very much against a war. The pressure of the debt. Anxiety which it is causing. Difficulty of adjusting taxation. The people themselves creditors and not disposed to repudiate. The interest to be reduced?

Canada

Wednesday, Sept. 28. From Detroit to Toronto by sleeping-car. Canadian railway officials more civil than

American. Passed through a wooded but nice-looking country.

Toronto on the shores of Lake Ontario. Spread over a great deal of ground with poor houses. Some fine public buildings—Osgoode Hall. The city apparently not prosperous.

Dined with Mr Boulton. Mr Brown, the leader of the Liberal party, and Mr Cayley, a former minister of the other party, present. Strong, and according to them, universal feeling against the continuance of the connection—No reason but the *sentiment* given. Contradictory notions as to the character of the connection—whether temporary or perpetual—and as to the ability of Canada to maintain herself as a nation. Violent prejudice against the Americans—no such prejudice expressed by the Americans against the Canadians.

Plans for Confederation. A governor for each province and a supreme Governor and legislature for the whole. Will such a plan work?

The Canadians free from the reaction against English institutions caused in America by the violent disruption. But inclined to lay down their new institutions too much in the English lines.

Canadian Law-courts. The judges sit in their robes—more authority than in England.—Strong respect for the Bench which prevents the appointment of bad men on political grounds. Advantage in this respect over the States.

Not universal suffrage but slight property qualification.

Provincial Fair at Hamilton. Hamilton a flourishing place. Fair well attended. Good stock—fruits—blankets. The Canadian farmers rather fine-looking. Apparently more intelligent than the English farmer—less intelligent than the farmers of Illinois.

Rich merchants of Hamilton—The wealthiest about £100,000. Effect of the presence of English aristocracy and officers in leading to display and extravagant entertainments. Tendency of rich Canadians to carry their wealth to England. If the connection was severed all the wealthy men would go home. (Mr Boulton.)

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Drive with Mr Geddys—clergyman of Hamilton. Fine view of the town and country, with the Flam-borough Hills, woody and dotted with farms.

Mr Buchanan, leading merchant at Hamilton. Political man. Strong Protectionist—Thought Free Trade and Empire contradictory principles. Pamphlet by a Colonist, "The Northern Kingdom," advocating the establishment of a monarchy under an English Prince.

A great many poor at Toronto. From want, they take to whisky. No regular poor rate, but an annual sum given by Government. The rich not very liberal—Contrast with the Americans.

University. Dr McCaul. Large new buildings with excellent lecture-rooms, etc. Forty students in the college. The rest in the town, in houses chosen by the parents or approved by the Principal. 300 in all. All religious denominations in the College as well as out. Simple prayers and a chapter in the Bible each morning. Jews attend the prayers. Each student placed under the care of the minister of his own denomination. More religion, according to Dr McCaul than under the compulsory system in England. Expense only about £40. A large number of scholarships open to competition. There was a wish to limit them to counties. System of the University allowing of lines. The students come generally about 18. Some much older who have been schoolmasters. Sharp matriculation examination. 25 out of 80 plucked.

Children very independent of their parents in this country, on account of the early age at which they make their own futures. Nevertheless very tractable at College. Increasing wish among the men of business to give their sons a high education.

Public opinion decided in favour of mixed education as against denominational.

Sharp distinction of classes in Canada. People do not send their sons to places of education with those of a class beneath them. Impress of English Society on Canadian.

Rev. Mr Fuller. The Canadian farmers on the whole

a good set of men and religious. Better in the first generation and the third than the second.

Cheap whisky the bane of the country.

Municipal Constitution. Each township an elective hive. The Reeves from the County Council—All these people paid. Also the members of the Legislature (6 dollars a day besides travelling). The Upper House elected for eight years, by the same constituency. Not affected by a dissolution, but go out by rotation, to avoid General Elections. The whole system becoming too complicated and expensive. Taxes at Toronto 20 per cent. on rental. Great bribery at elections. An election at Toronto costs £4000 or £5000 spent in bribing the low electors. Great jobbing in the Government. Ottawa—The Grand Trunk. The municipal offices now held by fourth-rate men. A school of demagogism gradually rising. No convulsions yet.

(Dr Bevan.) The morals among the Canadian youth at the Schools and Universities very low. English youths sent among them liable to contamination. Want of truthfulness, arising from their being of a lower class.

Trinity College for Church of England exclusively not flourishing.

No effective military force in Canada—no militia—volunteers drawn mainly from the population of the towns (Mr O'Brien). The people cannot understand military requirements.

Cause of Canadian parties. Rebellion of 1837. The Reform party annihilated after it. Afterwards revived. Lower Canada Indemnity Bill. Clergy Reserves Bill another battle-ground. Violence of some of them. Conflicts — Bloodshed. Parliament House burnt — Lord Elgin pelted. Fierce debates in Congress. Politics now at a deadlock. The Orangemen a Conservative party. Found sometimes in alliance with the Roman Catholics. Opposed to the dissenters.

The Upper House—exercises a real check on legislation (Mr O'Brien). The length of tenure gives its members a conservative character.

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Mr A. A member of the Upper House. His hatred of the Americans. Had been for some time in England and spent a great deal of money there. Imitation of English aristocracy. His anxiety to remain a "British subject."

Everything at Toronto in debt—The new churches throughout Canada in the same state.

Mr L. S. very anxious to get some money made and leave the place.

(For history of Canada apply to J. G. Hodgins, Deputy-Superintendent of Education, Toronto.)

Extraordinary fluctuation of the value of property and of the fortunes of individuals at Toronto. Like the heaving of waves before Society settles.

Upper Canada College. Great High School of Canada preparatory to the University. No religious restrictions. Prayers of a comprehensive character read in the Boarding-House. The pupils placed under the ministers of their own persuasion.

The pupils very tractable if kindly treated—though not like English boys in their outward demeanour. (Master of Boarding-House.)

Training College with School of Art about to be attached. Under Dr Ryerson. Very good building and arrangements.

Tuesday, Oct. 4. From Toronto to Montreal. Grand Trunk. Montreal the only increasing city in Canada. Present terminus of railroads. Toronto flourished while it was the terminus. The St Lawrence one of the great channels of trade. Large ships can come up to Montreal. Fine view of Montreal from the mountain—with the city, the St Lawrence—the hills beyond. Compare Salzhurg. Fine buildings in the town, especially the banks.

The wealthy and progressive part of the town English. Some quarters and the neighbouring peasantry French. The lowest quarter Irish.

The Roman Catholics inoffensive (Mr Rose) but unprogressive. The education question quietly settled on the separate basis.

The seigniorial tenures entirely
and no primogeniture.

A Liberal party (on Colonial subjects) at Montreal.

Oct. 5. From Montreal to Boston. Called on Mr Sumner. His views on the conduct of the war and England. He thought England ought not to have recognized the South as belligerents. This was done by Lord Russell without consulting the American Ambassador. Weakness of Mr Seward. He had been inclined to a violent foreign policy up to the time of the Trent affair—after that he became pacific. His indiscreet dispatches on the subject of Slavery. His declarations that Slavery had nothing to do with the war. His violent language (amounting to a declaration of war so far as a mere diplomatic act could) cut down by Mr Lincoln. Mr Sumner, Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee.

Reciprocity treaty under consideration.

Hon. S. Hooper. Member of the Senate. Confidence in the re-election of Lincoln. The Irish voters mercenary. Go to the side which can give them patronage.

Called on Mr Laurence.

Spent the evening with Mr Waterslic, Unitarian clergyman. His confidence in and affection for the people. Spirit in which the war had been carried on, without bitterness of feeling against the Southerners. The young men of the upper classes had gone willing to give their lives from a sense of duty. Their portraits and memories cherished.

State of religion. Tending towards liberality and a virtual reunion of the best men of all sects—Unitarian and Evangelical—an Evangelical minister willing to promote the objects of a Unitarian's ministry. Thought intercourse between Christians of different sects useful. They had more to impart and the variations of idiom brought the thoughts more home.

Oct. 6. Breakfast with Mr Fields—Mr Holmes and Governor Andrew.

Capital punishment—the Governor for its abolition.

Thought the experiment successful in the States where it had been tried. The criminal confined for life always buoyed up by hopes of pardon. Mr Holmes thought capital punishment made human life cheap, while abolition would make it supremely sacred. (Qy. Different systems suited to different states of Society.)

Religion—convergence of the sects. Middle ground between the Liberal Methodists or Baptists and the Unitarians, peculiar feature of this country.

An orthodox clergyman's description of Emerson—"Found legs to heaven somehow." There must be a screw loose in him somewhere, but, though he had often had his ear at his breast, he could not bear the creaking. But he knew no more of Gospel religion than Balaam's ass did of Hebrew grammar.

A rude Methodist preacher's prayer: "Lord, we would not pray for anything so mean as that the laws of the universe and the convenience of the Host of Heaven should be interfered with to suit any selfish desire of ours. We pray that justice may be done—hit where it may."

Catholicism in America. Necessary for the Irish, who become heathens and bad citizens when out of the bands of their priests. The hierarchy not bad citizens (Governor Andrew). Faith of the Americans that their liberal institutions are powerful enough to swallow up what is noxious in Roman Catholicism. The liberalizing tendency very visible and very beautiful in some of the R.C. Clergy.

Puseyism in America very weak (without its political support).

Universalism (belief that all will be saved) a sect produced by reaction against Calvinism, especially among mothers. Set principally among the uneducated. (Multiplication of sects favourable ultimately to unity.) Universalists get over the difficulty of moral indifference apparently inherent in their scheme by supposing greater capacity for future enjoyment in the good.

Wendell Phillips. Great anti-slavery lecturer. Lectures all over the country. Two hundred times in a

year. Makes, by his own account, 8 dollars by a lecturo. The practice of lecturing in America a New England institution which has spread to the other States.

No lecturing south of Mason and Dixie's line. Phillips a mild, gentlemanly man. But given to violent language in his speeches. Inveighing against Lincoln. Loves to be in opposition, and to have the world against him. (The rhetorical character in America.) Great egotist and impervious to practical considerations.

Saturday, Oct. 8. To Mr J. M. Forbes at Naushon. Naushon, an island 7 miles in length, with deer. All Mr Forbes' own property. American country house in rough style—but great hospitality and comfort.

Party: Mr and Mrs Forbes, their daughters, Mr Emerson, Mr Sedgwick, Mr Weiss—Unitarian minister and friend and biographer of Theodore Parker.

Mr Emerson the reverse of a mystic in conversation—a business-like man.

Drewhocking. Driven over the rocky hills and through the woods. Tractability and surefootedness of the horses. The light carriages of America. Lunch in the woods.

General concurrence as to the corruption of Washington.

State of theology in America (Mr Weiss). Breaking up of old sects. Great desire among the people in the west especially for a new and sounder faith. The German omigrants mostly atheists.

Thursday, Oct. 13. To Boston.

Friday, Oct. 14. To Mr Norton's at Cambridge.

Harvard University. Course general and the same for all with some official deviations. The governing body mostly Unitarian. Yale rather Calvinist. Hartford, Church of England. All the Universities have something of a sectarian character—but not exclusive. The mode of life—rooms in the Collego but dining out.

Hazing. Stimulants in the shape of marks—but no regular competitive system nor published class lists.

The Professors, etc., at Cambridge—Lowell, Tracy, Agassiz, Longfellow—his house an old Colonial mansion.

The elm under which Whitfield preached—the Charter Oak.

Schools.—Shown over them by Mr Child. Graduated series of schools, carrying the child up to the University. Common School—Grammar School—High School. Too many things taught. Prepare all children too high. Text-books, especially scientific text-books, ambitious and not good. Many girls untaught. Great competition for the place of teacher.

Male teachers get 1200 dollars a year.

Females teaching boys of fifteen or sixteen Latin.

The State Prison. Separate but not solitary. All learning trades. They nearly maintain themselves. Large number of negroes in proportion. Insanity among those employed at sedentary and monotonous trades. The prison distinctly on the Reformatory not the Penal principle.

Two days at Weymouth with Miss Weston and her family. Little New England town. General comfort and intelligence of the people. Excellent house of the carpenter. The universalist Church—salvation for all—though ——— for the wicked—produced by antagonism to Calvinism.

The Rev. Olympia Brown formerly pastor.

Went to Mr Everett's oration on the political state of the country at Faneuil Hall. Speech an hour and a half long. Hall crowded by people standing. All most attentive. Tho speech not clap-trap, but argumentative. Mr Everett's career—Unitarian minister, Greek Professor—politician—the great rhetorician of his time. His rich wife. His great sermon (Selah).

Visit to Mr Emerson at Concord. His home. The Transcendentalists at Concord. Thoreau—living in a shanty in the woods. Drive through the town—The prosperity and intelligence of the farmers. Conversa-

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tion with one who had made his own way and was working with his own hands but was quite up to high questions of politics.

Supper at Longfellow's.

Wednesday, Nov. 2. To Mr Loring's at Boston. Called on Mr Everett—his study—reminiscences—collections. Mr N —his European reminiscences.

Went on Sunday to the Parker Fraternity—Political discourse from Mr Calthorpe. Miss Stephenson, friend of Parker. The changed position of ministers. No longer so far above their congregations as they were. Need beginning to be felt of a change of system. Country clergyman at Mr Loring's thought the position of his order sounder—and the religion of the people more genuine.

Dinner at Union Club. Evening club at Dr Bigelow's.

Approach of the elections. Torchlight processions for Lincoln and McClellan.

School-ship. Sailors' Fair. Speeches at Sailors' Fair.

The Presidential Election—Perfect tranquillity at Boston. Tickets. Negroes voting. Went to Concord to dine with Judge House. Town meeting at Concord. Negroes present apparently on a footing of perfect equality. Town Library. Social Union.

In the evening, Faneuil Hall.

Breakfast at Mr Parkman's. Conversation with Mr Dana. Difference between the English and American Constitutions. The practical nullity of Congress. The great question between Nationality and Federation. Influenced by the presence of European powers on the Continent.

Dinner at Mr Ward's.

Thursday, Nov. 10. To New York. Breakfast at the Union League Club. Speeches. Dinner on Sunday at Mr Hunt's. On Monday reception of General and Mrs Butler at Fifth Avenue.

Tuesday, Nov. 16. With General Butler to Wash-

ington. Saw the President. His stories—The three pigeons. The manufacturing population. They would annex Hell as a market for their cottons. Mr Seward. Mr Pessenden. Manufactory of Notes in the Treasury. The White House.

Wednesday, Nov. 17. To Fortress Monroe.

General Butler's Bastille for prisoners of war and political prisoners. The iron-clad. The Monitor. Admiral Porter. The Florida. Constitution Frigate.

Thursday, Nov. 18. To Head-Quarters. Rides round the lines. Wonderful activity and ingenuity of the American soldiers in fortifying. Dutch Gap and the Canal.

Ride past the Confederate pickets. View of the enemy's lines and pickets from Fort Holly. The Negro troops. Their attack on Newmarket Heights. The extent and excellence of the commissariat. Pontoon bridges. Shelling between the Forts. Picket firing at night. The staff. General Terry. General Weitzel, Commander of Forts. Abattis. Roads. Distant view of Petersburg and Richmond. The scenery of Virginia. Woods. Traces of former cultivation now overgrown. Scenery of the rivers. Flat and wooded. Virginia mansions—The Epper House. General Grant's Headquarters at City Point.

Sunday, the 20th From the Camp to Fortress Monroe.

Thence to Baltimore by steam-boat—from Baltimore to Washington. Visited Jamestown—the first settlement. Relics of houses and old church.

Washington—stayed with Mr Seward. Mr Dana—Mr Denison, Postmaster-General. Interview with General Grant.

Mr Seward's dictum about touching his hell and sending men to fortresses—not in published correspondence—but he said something of the kind. The famous bell in his room.

Mr Strenton. His great strength of constitution—He was succumbing under his work.

Character of Washington—well described by Trollope. Vain attempt to create a great city. Perhaps typical of a vain attempt to create a boundless nation. The Capitol. Chambers of Senate and Representatives. Statuary. Statuo of Washington.

Smithsonian Institute.

Soldiers' burying-ground near the city. 6000 graves. The Mecea of America.

Conversation about Finance. The peeuiliar views of American statesmen on this subject.

Wednesday, Nov. 23. To Mr John P. Kennedy. Baltimore. Stato of things at Baltimore. Border Stato. Recently Slave Stato. The aristoeraey in alliance with a furious mob. Plug-uglies.

Emanepated negroes. Most of the domestic servants negroes. This possibly their eondition for the future. Antipathy still existing between the races. Physieal repulsiveness of the negroes. No use in forcing matters on too fast. Schools for the negroes alone—Not aided at present by the State. State aid hoped for.

Very little peeuinary loss from Emancipation.

Aristocratie town of Baltimore. Private schools for the upper classes. Tho eommon school system not so vigorous as in tbo North.

The New England system of being introduced.

The strong Secession families' intimaey with Yankee officers—this will be a powerful instrument of recon- ciliation.

The trumpeter of a Yankee regiment eloped with the most violent female secessionist in Maryland.

Strong division at present between the Loyalists and Seeessionists. Go to separate services.

Bisbop Whittingbam. Strong Loyalist. His flock disaffected and trying to make his place unecomfortable to him. His strong evideneo as to the demoralizing effect of Slavery among tho Whites.

Head-quarters of General Wallace. A disaffected gentleman pleading for release from *assessment*.

The hospital for Rebel prisoners. Good treatment of its inmates. Wards—dispensary—kitchben—latrines.

Dietary ordinary and extraordinary—General aspect of kindness.

Other hospitals. Dinner on Thanksgiving Day. Superabundance of funds. No need of private contributions.

Negro barracks. General evidence that the negroes are good soldiers. Their imitativeness.

Prisoners from Rebel prisons at J——'s Hospital. Terrible condition of the majority of them according to universal testimony. These convalescents. Put my fingers round a man's arm. The stockade at Andersonville 18 acres. 80,000 men. 14,000 deaths in nine months. No shade, though in the middle of the woods. Hardly any wood for cooking. Water running from a place where the Rebels washed. The sick crowded together in a hospital shed, many suffering from diarrhœa. Men shot without challenge for crossing or even approaching the dead line. The shots sometimes told on those who had not offended. A soldier told how he had seen two shot at once; one killed, the other wounded.

Mr and Mrs Bonaparto. His likeness to Napoleon. Bust of the young Napoleon.

Separate school for negro children. Their quickness in learning.

Nov. 28. Philadelphia—Quaker City. Influence of the Quakers seen in its philanthropic institutions. Its formal and monotonous character. Great number of separate houses. Their comfort and respectability. Greater number of houses than in New York—though the number of inhabitants is much less.

The Penitentiary. College. The High School. The public almshouse. 60 per cent. of the paupers foreigners.

Philadelphia once the seat of Government and residence of Washington.

Dec. 2. New York.

Dec. 14. Embarked in the *China* for England.

Dec. 25. Arrived at Liverpool.

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