

BRITONS ARE TOLD THE COLD TRUTH

Colonel Henry Watterston's Recent Blunt
Talk at the Collins Dinner.

HOW HE MADE THE RAFTERS RING

Complete Text of the Stirring Oration
in Which the Gallant Kentucky
Editor Gave Anglo-American Sab-
bery a Fine Black Eye.

Henry Watterston's speech at the dinner given to Consul General Collins in London recently was full of good Americanism and plain talk for the benefit of that celebrated body, the British public. Mr. Watterston's speech may be-



HENRY WATTERSTON.
coming of historical importance some day. Meanwhile it is worth preserving. The full text of his speech is as follows:

SAVING THE UNION.

"A distinguished journalist of London holding a seat in the Imperial parliament was quoted last winter as saying that, before the United States venture upon a war with England, or any foreign power, the southern section of the union would have to be reckoned with. How little he knew about the situation of affairs and the state of public sentiment in America. If, upon this Memorial Day, officially dedicated to the fallen heroes of one army, the fallen heroes of both armies who fought in that stubborn contention could be mustered on earth, and could witness the complete obliteration of every sign token and issue of domestic strife, and realize, as the living do, the full meaning of the conclusive result reached thirty-one years ago, it may be doubted whether the exultation of the one side would, in sincerity and universality, exceed the satisfaction of the other side. I say 'sincerity' advisedly, for since no man can be expected to exult in his own defeat, a stronger expression might not precisely fit the case. But I do declare that, among the survivors of those who fought so well, from Big Bethel in 1861, to Appomattox in 1865, and their descendants, there is now but one feeling, and that of thankfulness to God that He laid the weight of His hand upon the southern confederacy, and preserved the life of the American union.

BELIEVES IN JINGOISM.

"I was over here just after that dreadful struggle—a very ragged rebel, indeed—and was not long discovering that such trivial distinctions as federal and confederate were Greek to the average European mind. All of us, southerners and northerners alike, all of us were Yankees. I took the hint, and, with it the shortest cut I could, back to the protecting folds of the flag under which I was born, and I found there the shelter so ample and restful, so comforting and so comfortable that I clung to it, froze to it, and have ever since been advising the boys, old and young, to follow my example.

"With all deference to my very old and dear friend, the ambassador, and to the sentiments uttered by the eminent senator from Massachusetts, I confess that I am a jingo, but you will be assured that I mean no discourtesy to those of our English friends who have honored us by their presence, when I tell you that back to it was from England I learned the lesson and got the cue. Let me hasten to add that there is no possession which England has that America wants. The world is quite big enough for both of us. But nothing is gained to either by seeking to conceal the fact, that behind the party leaders and the public heralds, here today and gone tomorrow, there are millions of people who may not with safety be ignored and vast interests which can only be secured by a policy of firm, enlightened self-assertion, equally plain-spoken on both sides.

TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND.

"The greatness and glory of England go without saying. It should need no self-seeking flattery for social recognition, nor any resonant lipservice delighted to have an audience and rejoicing in the sound of its own voice, to impress upon intelligent Englishmen the truth, that no intelligent American desires any other than the most constant, the most cordial relations of friendship with England. There are indeed shrines here where we worship, fountains whence we draw, drawn thirst-quenching draughts of liberty and poetry and law. But the talk about common institutions and a common language is cheap talk, and, in some respects, misleading talk. The common language did not prevent us from going to war on two occasions, and enables us when out of temper to express ourselves the more volubly and the more offensively. The common institutions, where they do not expose us to conflicting interests, are rather imaginary than real. We are of common origin, but undoubtfully, and that means that we are good fighters, who may be counted on, each to stand by his own; and consequently, as this circumstance has come to be tolerably well understood on both sides of the Atlantic, we are hearing a good deal about the new principle of international ethics, or jurisprudence, or what you will, which they call arbitration.

FAVORS ARBITRATION.

"Well, I am for arbitration. I am for arbitration just as I am for religion and morality and justice, and all other good things that sound well and cost little. But, who ever heard of religion or morality or justice interposing to prevent the church—your church or my church—from doing, as an aggregation, what no honest man would willingly do as an individual. Nations, I fear, are no better than churches, and whilst arbitration may work very well as a preventive, it will, when the disorder has struck in or become chronic, prove ineffectual as a cure. Then it is that the body politic, the body corporate,

requires blood-letting; and blood-letting it will surely have.

"Not until man ceases to litigate will he cease to fight. When courts of law are abolished and lawyers are turned into darning needles; when journalists exchange their functions as preachers sometimes exchange their pulpits; when rival merchants will not permit one another to undersell their wares; in short, when the lion and the lamb have concluded to pool their issues and to lie down to pleasant dreams, we shall have that peace on earth, good will to men, including, of course, free trade and sailors' rights, so ardently invoked on this side of the ocean by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, and, on our side, by Mr. Cleveland, to be applauded and denied, when opportunity has offered, on both sides.

WAR NOT THE GREATEST EVIL.

"War is certainly a dreadful alternative. He who has seen it, and who knows what it actually means, can look upon it only with horror. But there are yet greater evils to mankind than war, whose elimination from human experience makes the emancipation of the human species simply a question of time. It was the heroic spirit of the Anglo-Saxon races which placed England where she is today, and her warriors are no more to be forgotten than her sages—forgotten if at all at her peril. It is to this same martial spirit that the American union owes all that it is, and on which it must rely to maintain all that it has. It is certainly true that these two great nations occupy a position strong enough to rule the destinies of the world; but they are not likely to agree upon terms until Englishmen find as much to thrill and exalt them at Mount Vernon as Americans find to thrill and exalt them at Stratford-on-Avon. Till then, thank God that I am an Anglo-Saxon, and glorying in the achievements of my race, visible everywhere in this wondrous land, I must rest upon the answer made by John Adams to George III, when the king reminded him that, having been born an English subject, he ought to love England: 'Sire,' said the sturdy old Republican, 'Sire, I love no country except my own.'

GREAT AMERICAN FIGHTERS.

"I beg that you will forgive me if I overstep the limitations as to belligerence, and venture upon an association dedicated to the noble arts of avarice and peace. But something may be allowed to certain peculiarities of the occasion. Your guest this evening is a general. I, myself, being a Kentuckian, have some times been called colonel.

"If, inspired by the heroic dead, to whose memory we have drunk, I take leave to hoist the national bunting a little higher than the Duke of York's column, I trail it also in pious homage toward the dome yonder where lie the mortal remains of Wellington and Nelson. I certainly do not mean to beard the lion in his den, nor to twist the mane or the tail of the noble beast, when I remind you that we, too, have in Grant and Sherman and Lee, in Farragut and Stonewall Jackson, Anglo-Saxon soldiers whom Englishmen should delight to honor. Upon the basis of that honor, mutual, reciprocal, spontaneous and sincere, may England and America always be, what they are right and are ought to be, bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Ernest Rhys is about to give forth a new Celtic volume of "Welsh Ballads." Noah Brooks is engaged upon "The Century Book of Famous Americans." The Queen's next novel will deal with the kingdom of Ashanti under King Prempeh.

Mark Twain's new series, "Tom Sawyer, Detective," will start in the August Harper's.

Indefatigable Mrs. Oliphant is at work on "History of the House of Blackwood."

Andrew Lang's long-promised "Life of John Gibson Lockhart" is now announced for October.

Queen Elizabeth is the subject of a new work by that great Elizabethan authority, Bishop Creighton.

United States Consul to Athens George Horton is reported to have written a historical romance, entitled "Constantine."

The latest "Story of the Nations" is by C. Edmund Maurice, and concerns "Bohemia; to the Fall of National Independence."

Professor William J. Rolfe, of Harvard, the Shakespearean scholar, has written (Harper's) a book on "Shakespeare, the Boy."

Statue of Leconte de Lisle is to be erected in the Luxembourg gardens. M. J. M. de Heredia has issued an appeal for subscriptions.

Olive Holland has completed another volume of Japanese stories, in some of which the charming House of "My Japanese Wife" will make her read.

Richard Le Gallienne is nearly ready to favor an expectant world not only with his recent "Prose Fancies," but also with the tale of the "Search for the Golden Girl."

Ian MacLaren sails for America on Sept. 10.

Dr. J. M. Barrie, the author of "Peter Pan," will arrive in this country about the end of September.

Mr. Joseph Hutton's next novel will be a romance of the seventeenth century, covering historical ground in the very opposite directions of Venice and a mountain village in Northern England.

Cousin Kernahan's forthcoming "Strange and in Literature" will be an ultra sensational romance concerning the fortunes of a Captain Shannon, a supposed contriver of the dynamite outrages in London some years ago.

Some time ago Stone & Kimball announced the publication of a book on Japan by William E. Curtis. There has been much delay in the issue of these two books, but the cause of the delay has been taken in the numerous illustrations, but they are at last ready.

When Mr. Rudyard Kipling was assistant editor of the Pioneer, a leading paper in India, he wrote a story in Rajputana and wrote a most vivid account of some of the old Rajput cities, under the title of "Letters of Marquise," for the paper. They are now to be republished.

ATTEMPTS ON HER LIFE.

Notwithstanding the popularity of Queen Victoria, she has been the subject of more than one attempt on her life. In June, 1840, Edward Oxford, a crazy lad of 17, fired two shots at her as she was driving with Prince Albert up Constitution Hill, a road leading through one of the London parks. Both shots were fired deliberately, but fortunately missed their aim. Oxford was arrested and sent to an asylum.

Two years later a man named John Francis, the son of a machinist, fired a pistol at her as she was driving down Constitution Hill in the very same place where Oxford's attempt was made. He was condemned to be hanged for the offense, but at the request of Her Majesty the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. The very day after this mitigation of punishment became publicly known another attempt was made by a hunchbacked lad named Baan. He was seized in the act of presenting a pistol at the queen as she was driving from Buckingham palace to the Chapel Royal. The weapon was loaded with powder, paper, closely rammed down, and some scraps of a clay pipe. He received eighteen months' imprisonment.

In May, 1849, an Irish bricklayer named Hamilton fired a pistol loaded with powder at the queen as she was driving from Buckingham palace to the Chapel Royal. He was arrested and sent to an asylum.

Finally in 1872 a lad of 17 named Arthur O'Connor presented a pistol at her majesty as she was entering Buckingham palace on her return from a drive. It proved to be unloaded, however. In his other hand O'Connor held

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From the Philadelphia Times.

Early one sunny June morning, while the grass was still wet with the dew of night, there rode post haste up the avenue of elms that led to Kensington Palace a pair of distinguished visitors. One was Dr. Howley, archbishop of Canterbury; the other the Marquis of Conyngham, then Lord Chamberlain. Though Kensington today is in the heart of London, at that time it was a secluded country place. They knocked and they rang and they thumped, but no one was stirring. At last a sleepy domestic was aroused and a message taken to the attendant of the Princess Victoria that they desired an audience with her royal highness on business of importance. After considerable delay the attendant informed them that the princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. They then said: "We are come on business of state to the queen, and even her sleep must give way to that." The attendant left them, and in a few minutes later a fair-haired girl of 18 came into the room "in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her night cap thrown off and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified." That was fifty-nine years ago, and the fair-haired girl was Queen Victoria.

At the council which followed at 12 o'clock the same day she presided with as much ease as if she had been doing nothing else all her life. Mr. Greville, who was present says: "She looked very well; and though so small in stature, and without much pretension to beauty, the gracefulness of her countenance gave her, on the whole, a very agreeable appearance, and with her youth, inspired an excessive interest in all who approached her. * * * In short, she appears to act with every sort of good taste and good feeling, as well as good sense."

HER BIRTH.

Queen Victoria first saw the light in Kensington Palace on the 24th of May, 1819. She is the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., and of the Princess Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg. Abraham Lincoln was when a 10-year-old child the day that she was born. About the time that she was born, Lord Salisbury had not as yet come into existence. The Duke of Wellington was fresh from his triumphs at Waterloo, and Daniel Webster was in the zenith of his fame. The income of the young queen by the first parliament, which she opened in person a few months after her accession was \$1,925,000 a year. The speaker truly said in presenting the bill to her majesty that "it had been framed in a liberal and confiding spirit."

Many sayings of the queen as a young woman have been preserved, showing the trend of her early ideas, and her high sense of honor. On one occasion a minister told her majesty that she need not scruple to sign a paper without examination as it was not a matter of "paramount importance." "But it is for me," he replied, "a matter of paramount importance whether or not I attach my signature to a document with which I am not thoroughly satisfied." No less determined was her reply to the same minister when urging the expediency of some measure: "I have been taught, my lord, to judge between what is right and what is wrong; but expediency is a word I neither wish to hear nor to understand."

HER MARRIAGE.

On the 10th of February, 1840, Victoria married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha with whom she had long been deeply in love. It proved as every one knows a most happy union. Prince Albert was singularly handsome, graceful and gifted, and made an ideal husband. During their twenty-one years of wedded life they were blessed with nine children—four sons and five daughters.

Of the sons all are living except Leopold, Duke of Albany, who died in 1884. Of the daughters, the eldest married Frederick William, the late Emperor of Germany. The second, known as Princess Alice, who became the wife of Prince Frederick-William of Hesse, died in 1878. The Princess Helena, married Prince Christian, of Denmark. Princess Louise became the wife of the Marquis of Lorne, and the youngest Princess Beatrice, married Prince Henry of Battenberg, who died recently while taking part in a military expedition on the west coast of Africa.

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a petition on behalf of the Fenian prisoners. He was given twelve months' imprisonment and a whipping.

None of these attempts had any political significance and were in nearly every case the result of a crazy desire for notoriety.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

As Justin McCarthy fairly states in his "History of Our Own Times": "The sovereign is always supposed to understand the business of the state, to consider its affairs, and to offer an opinion, and enforce it by argument, on any question submitted by the ministers. When the ministers find that they cannot allow their judgment to bend to that of their sovereign, then indeed the sovereign gives way or the ministers resign. In all ordinary cases the sovereign gives way." Queen Victoria, while carefully adhering to the constitution, has never allowed herself to become in any sense a mere figurehead. One of her first acts after the resignation of Lord Melbourne as prime minister, when she sent for Sir Robert Peel, was to tell him "that she was sorry to have to part with her late ministers, of whose conduct she entirely approved, but that she was bound to constitutional usage."

The memorandum which she caused Lord John Russell to convey to Lord Palmerston in 1850 shows that she thoroughly understood her rights as well as her obligations. Lord Palmerston had acquired a habit of "dealing with foreign courts according to what seemed best to him at the moment, and that of some important dispatch or instruction when the thing was done, and could not be conveniently or becomingly undone," a habit of which the queen had several times complained. Her majesty, in her memorandum, intimated in plain terms that she wished to know before hand what he proposed to do in a given case that she might know as distinctly to what she had given her royal sanction. She further intimated that once given her sanction to a measure, any arbitrary alteration or modification of it by the minister would be considered as a failure in sincerity towards the crown, justly to be visited by the exercise of her constitutional right of dismissing that minister.

ANECDOTES.

Many anecdotes are told, showing that though punctilious in matters of ceremony and careful to exact the respect due to her exalted position, she was above all an honest, loving woman of simple but refined tastes. Prior to her marriage the archbishop of Canterbury asked her whether it would be desirable to omit the word "obey" from the marriage service, and she answered: "I wish to be married as a woman, not as a queen."

To show how particular the queen has been in the proper education of her children, a sailor once carried one of the queen's daughters on board the royal yacht. As he sat her down on the deck he said: "There you are, my little lady." The child, who had not liked being carried, shook herself and said: "I am not a little lady; I'm a princess." Her mother, who overheard her daughter's speech, said quietly: "You had better tell the kind sailor who carried you that you are not a little lady yet, though you hope to be one some day."

Another anecdote shows the firmness of both mother and daughter. Hearing their father address the family physician as "Brown," the children began to do the same. The queen corrected them, and all called him Mr. or Dr. Brown except the Princess Royal. Her majesty heard her, and said that if she again did so she would be sent to bed. Next morning the willful child said to the physician, "Good morning, Brown." The queen said quietly: "You had better tell the kind sailor who carried you that you are not a little lady yet, though you hope to be one some day."

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