

and his unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette, but in a terrible social as well as political revolution.

The glorification of the events of 1789 agree with the sentiments of an immense majority of the French people. Even those who most earnestly denounce the cruelties of 1792 and the Reign of Terror respectfully salute the great date of 1789.

England and America, once their revolutions accomplished, were wise enough to abandon any further attempts in that line. France has neither enjoyed the same good fortune, nor displayed the same prudence. It would seem that the French Revolution brought about a political upheaval which has never allowed France to recover her equilibrium. Thus after the lapse of a century Frenchmen are still debating as to the best form of government, and after upsetting a number of thrones, and using a whole collection of constitutions, they are still ready to make fresh experiments in search of a constitution that will suit them all collectively.

President Carnot in his address at Versailles said: "Under the shield of the Republic, which is a constitutional right, let us seek, in a spirit of conciliation, mutual toleration and harmony, the irresistible strength of a united people." Will this exhortation be listened to and taken to heart by the parties that we now see prepared to fly at each other's throat and tear each other to pieces? The great exhibition shows France in the alluring attitude of a great industrial and cultivated nation. When the exhibition is over and the general election takes place, will there be another revolution? Who can tell!

The revival of Nihilism in Russia during the last few months has considerably annoyed the Russian police, as it was not long ago that it was officially declared that Nihilism was completely stamped out. The fact is that the Russification of the German and Polish provinces in Western Russia, which has been pursued actively of late, sends hosts of desperate men into the ranks of the Nihilists. When Germany expelled Russian subjects on the Russo-Polish frontier, Russia replied by a counter move against the German subjects residing in the Baltic province and Russian Poland. When once a government is engaged in a policy of this kind, it seems difficult to know where to stop. It has thus happened that while Nihilism was sternly repressed on the one hand, it was unconsciously fed on the other by the self-same agency. It is useless to expect that Nihilism will ever be completely repressed in Russia. It seems to be as much a product of the country as hemp or tallow. The great question seems to be how to prevent its rapid growth.

The Greek Prime Minister, M. Tricoupis, has lately expressed his intention of commencing a vast scheme of public works, and has projected four lines of railways for the building of which he offers subsidies amounting to one hundred million dollars. Greece though rich in fame is somewhat deficient in

ready cash, and it is a serious question where the Greek government will obtain the funds unless sympathizing capitalists loan the amount indefinitely and receive as payment the glory and satisfaction of having benefited the land of Miltiades and Alexander.

One of the most interesting lectures ever heard in Rome was recently given before the convention of the Italian Associated Press, by Madame Fanny Salazaro, the well-known champion of woman in Italy. Madame Salazaro is the editress of the *Ras Regna Feminile*, a monthly magazine devoted to the cause she so heroically defends. It is only recently she has entered the lecture field and endeavored to obtain a wider hearing for the views she advocates. The immediate object of her last lecture was to influence the editorial fraternity in the cause of woman. It would be wrong to designate Madame Salazaro as a woman's rights champion, as it is often offensively used. She claims for woman the right to be fitted for the battle of life that she may have opened for her the various avenues of employment to which she is by nature fitted, and not be thrown on the world as a helpless waif.

There was throughout her discourse an earnestness that impressed the large audience that had gathered to hear her. At times she rose to the majesty of an excited eloquence, and sent forth a torrent of words that must have burned deep into the thoughts of her hearers, many of whom realized, perhaps for the first time, the true secret of woman's condition in Italy. She is an original, earnest thinker, imbued with a high purpose and seems destined to make her mark as one of the truly good and great women of the world. Her audience embraced many prominent people, among them Madame Crispi, wife of the Prime Minister, and Queen Margaret, who is deeply interested in her theme. Madame Salazaro will during the summer make a tour to several cities of Northern Italy and France.

J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, April 13th, 1889.

The widening and straightening of streets in all the great capitals of Europe is certainly one of the important movements of the time. Not merely in Paris, but likewise in Berlin, Vienna and Turin magnificent avenues bordered with stately edifices have taken the place of crooked, narrow lanes and alleys with miserable rookeries, where but lately filth and crime reigned supreme. London, also, has caught the infection, and vast improvements are projected in many of the streets and by-ways of the great metropolis. The making of new avenues or the straightening and widening of old ones will in many instances necessitate the removal of old landmarks and in some cases the destruction of places hallowed by tender memories and associations. Now that the great metropolitan thoroughfare "The Strand" is under consideration, it is evident that the

church of St. Mary-le-Strand must be removed. The condition of the Strand is at present the one great question in the regulation of traffic in the great city. That mighty tide of life which flows daily, and far into the night, along this great artery of London is becoming more and more perilously congested with every increase of population in the ever-growing capital. All day long the stream of vehicles passing and repassing in scores of thousands makes but slow and painful way along its choked and glutted channel. The passage through the straits in which St. Mary's church stands is a work of the utmost delicacy and not unfrequently of serious risk, and needs all the judgment and dexterity of skilful drivers to prevent the constant occurrence of a blockade. At night the state of matters is even worse. From half-past ten to a quarter-past eleven the eight theatres directly facing the Strand or closely communicating with it disgorge their contents into the seething street. The pavements are then thronged with pedestrians, and the roadway is a wild chaos of cabs, carriages and omnibuses, and it is wonderful indeed that there are not more accidents to life and limb than at present. The Strand is an epitome of London the most historic, the most characteristic, and we might add the most picturesque of all the great metropolitan thoroughfares. It was on the Strand where once stood the mansions of England's great ones, some of whose names will ever live in her history. To walk, therefore, from one end of it to the other is to watch as it were the gradual unfolding of a panorama on which stands depicted the long and majestic history of nearly a thousand years. The London County Council has now the opportunity of making the Strand what it might easily become—one of the finest and most imposing of the streets of Europe.

The invention of water-gas seems destined to mark an era in the industries of the world. True, about fifty years ago a process was patented for producing illuminating gas from water. But the practical difficulties attending the different processes patented from time to time have proved effectual barriers to commercial success. These failures have mainly arisen from the difficulty experienced in separating the water-gas from the other products. This difficulty has now been overcome, not by one invention, but by the combination of the best features of several inventions. Not those of one inventor or of one country, but embracing those of many nationalities, especially those of Germany, England, America and Sweden. The works of the Leeds' Forge Company demanded a fuel that would produce a more intense heat than that produced by the ordinary coal gas. So after a careful consideration of the question and the examination of the various patents it was decided to combine the best features of each and erect suitable works for producing this water-gas. The works were commenced on September 29th, 1887, and completed