

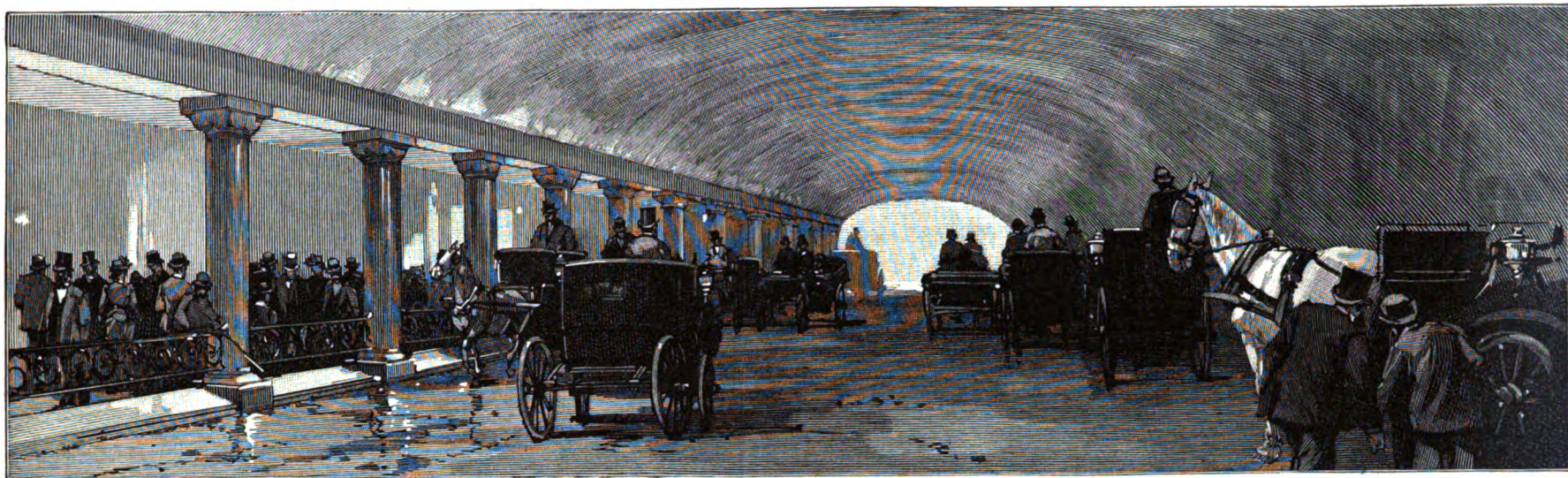
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THE PROPOSED BOULEVARD TUNNEL, CHICAGO.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GRAHAM FROM ACCEPTED PLANS.—[SEE PAGE 443.]

1. Interior, showing Driveway and Footway.

2. Entrance to Tunnel.

through his efforts and owing to his benevolence the colonists of Maryland were blessed with certain rights upon which the prosperity of our present government is partly based, namely, that of religious freedom and that of legislative representation. According to Baucroft, "he was the first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice, and not by the exercise of power; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the career of civilization by recognizing the rightful equality of all Christian sects." Such was the man who provided the benefits which he did not live to see enjoyed. When the great seal was affixed to the charter, and all patent rights confirmed, the second Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert, was the recipient of the favors, but the work of colonization was carried on as his father desired. At great personal expense the colony was fitted out, and escorted to the beautiful province in the *Ark and Dove* by Leonard Calvert, who acted as lieutenant for his brother, on March 27, 1634. After having made rapid surveys of the country, the village of St. Mary's was planted, and a period of prosperity instituted.

To the Calvert family belongs all honor, and all hearts are animated by their endeavors in the cause of personal liberty. To Leonard Calvert, the first Governor of the province, all people are drawn, and to him have the people of Maryland erected a monument. The Legislature of the State appropriated the money for the purpose, and on June 3d the memorial was unveiled by Miss Calvert, of Washington, a direct descendant of the Governor. The monument stands in the old town of St. Mary's, upon the spot where the colonists gathered upon their landing. The monument is a shaft thirty-six feet in height, of American granite. The base, which is six feet square, bears four inscriptions, which repeat his virtues and the nobility of his character. The whole story is told in the legend on the back, which reads:

Erected
On the Site of the
Old Mulberry Tree
Under which the
First Colonists of Maryland
Assembled

To Establish a Government
Persecuted and Oppressed of every creed
and of every clime might repose in peace and security,
adore their common God, and enjoy their priceless
blessings of civil and religious liberty.

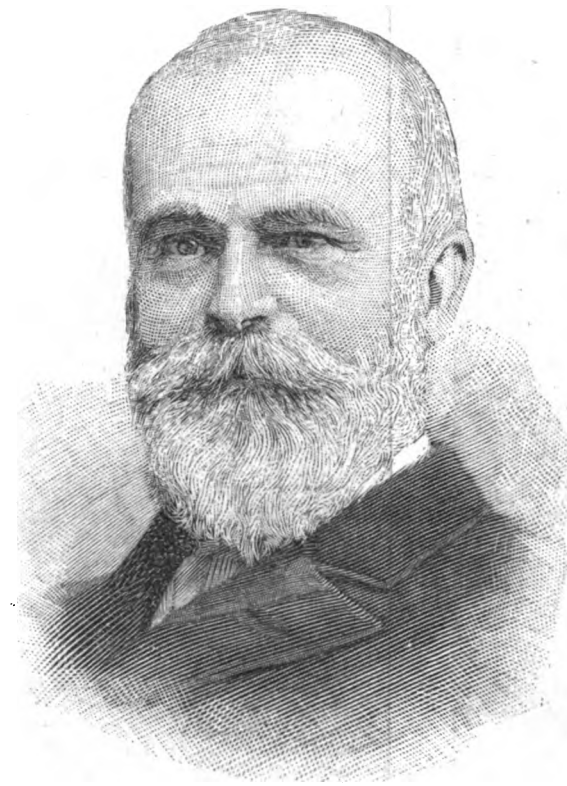
Colonel Scharf was the orator of the day, and paid an interesting tribute to the memory of the men who laid the foundations of civil liberty. Ex-Governor Pinckney Whyte also spoke, and Bishop Paret pronounced the benediction. The Governor of the State and a representative lot of Roman Catholic clergy were among the distinguished company present at the ceremony.

JUDGE SAMUEL M. BRECKINRIDGE, LL.D.

BY ETHELBERT D. WARFIELD.

THE sudden and tragic death of Judge Samuel Miller Breckinridge on the floor of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit, Michigan, on the 29th of May, closed a career of singular nobility and usefulness. Sprung from families distinguished in church and state, he happily united the tendencies of the various threads of his ancestry, and added fresh distinction to the honored names he bore at the bar and on the bench, in the halls of Legislature, and in the assemblies of his Church; while by the most winning traits in social life he kept alive the peculiar memory of his father, who was known to all as the most lovely of Christian gentlemen. His father, the Rev. John Breckinridge, D.D., died in 1841, and left his only son to the care of his maternal grandfather, Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., the distinguished Princeton theologian, and of his uncle, Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D. From both of these sources the son imbibed Presbyterian theology and staunch Union sentiments. Educated partly in Princeton and partly in Kentucky, he removed in 1849 to St. Louis, and though only just of age, rapidly attracted notice by his scholarship, ability, and the grace and ease of his oratory. With the utmost decision he embraced the Union cause. In 1854 and 1855 he served in the State Legislature, and in 1859 was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court. Throughout the war he was active in support of the administration, and throughout his life remained one of the leading Republicans in Missouri. Though often urged, subsequent to his retirement from the bench, to become a candidate for office, and on two occasions pressed to accept the Republican nomination for the Governorship, he invariably declined. This unwillingness to enter actively into party politics was due more to the modesty of his character, and his settled repugnance to all self-seeking, than to unwillingness to make sacrifices for his party. On several occasions he was prominently mentioned as a probable appointee to the United States Supreme Bench, and also for a cabinet position, either of which positions he would have greatly adorned.

While he was thus refusing to seek the places which his talents seemed to so richly deserve, he was constantly serving others in a great number of positions of confidence and trust. He was the president of the University Club, of the Princeton Association,



JUDGE SAMUEL M. BRECKINRIDGE, LL.D.

of the Presbyterian Social Union, and many other similar institutions of his city. No public meeting was complete without his genial smile and graceful wit. When Lord Chief Justice Coleridge visited St. Louis a few years ago, he was the chairman of the reception committee, and illustrated his wide acquaintance and remarkable memory by presenting the great throng of guests to the distinguished visitor by name, without hesitation or prompting.

For twenty years he was a ruling elder in the Church, an oft-appointed delegate to its General Assemblies, and a member of the most important committees, such as that for the revision of the "Book of Discipline," and that on "Theological Seminaries."

But none of these things can give an idea of the man. The story of his life cannot be read in what he *did*, but must be sought in what he *was*. The humblest came to him for counsel, the strongest for encouragement; rich and poor, white and black, every class in the community, knew, honored, and loved him. He never forgot what he owed to others, and he had the courage to rebuke, as well as the interest to commend. It is needless to analyze what he was, for it is easy to sum it up in what he wished to be, and happily was—the Christian gentleman.

SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K.C.B.*

BY ERASTUS WIMAN.

THE solicitude of Queen Victoria, expressed by cable messages twice a day, as to the condition of her faithful subject Sir John Macdonald, who, three thousand miles away, lay a-dying, will be the key-note by which the friends of this remarkable man would like to have him judged. Even those whom he did not count among his friends will admit that to judge him by the standard of loyalty to Great Britain, will be but to faithfully reflect the spirit that appeared to animate the greater part of his policy during the long period through which he guided the ship of state. When it is recalled that the region over the destinies of which he so long presided comprises half a continent, occupying a space larger than that of the United States, and includes in area forty per cent. of the total area of the British empire, it will be better understood how important a part loyalty plays in reviewing a life apparently so important to its existence.

For while it will be admitted that Sir John endeavored to do much for the vast stretches of territory over which he ruled, and that in this patriotic service he was neither selfish nor self-seeking, the spirit that animated him was that he was desirous of promoting the glory of the British empire, and cementing the ties that bind closely together the mother country and her greatest colony, perpetuate in North America the monarchical system. The influence of a great republic situated side by side with this colony, drawing from all the world contributions to its greatness, has been a force of consequence in this attempt at unity of empire. The splendid progress of the United States in natural development, in growth of population, in accumulation of national and individual wealth, and in every element that goes to make up a solid nation, has been the standard by which to judge as to the slow progress of Canada, and, at the same time, an influence to resist in the task which Sir John set for himself.

That the people of Canada are still loyal to British connection there can be no sort of question, but that they are so in spite of mistakes in the policy of the leader of the

government is equally true. Nevertheless it is a tribute to the success of Sir John, who for a quarter of a century has dominated in the government of the country, that this loyalty can be attested by even those who are supposed to wish it otherwise. Hence there is something pathetic in the anxiety of the Queen, herself advanced in years, as to the health and life of this old man. One represents in the Old World, and the other in half the New World, the perpetuation of the policy which a hundred years ago was repudiated by the other half of this continent. This repudiation, having resulted in the creation of a new nation of lusty growth and vigorous self-government, has attained great and lasting power, and, compared with the material and moral forces developed in Canada under monarchical rule, creates an impression of profound disparity.

The people of this new nation, therefore, look with curious interest on the existence of what to them on this continent seems a relic of bygone days, and the full significance of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, especially from an extreme loyalist point of view, is that it is sought to make it appear he

occupies the position of a martyr. This claim for him is found in the circumstances that his end has been hastened by his extraordinary exertions during the recent general Parliamentary election, in which he and his lieutenants alleged that an adherence to British connection was the question at issue. The opposing party, the Liberals, vehemently denied this was the point to be voted upon, and vied with the Tories in their asseverations of loyalty to Great Britain, always claiming, however, that to be genuine it must be consistent with loyalty to the interests of Canada. Nevertheless Sir John and his party, from one end of the Dominion to the other, vociferated sentiments of extreme attachment to "the old flag, the old party, and the old leader," as against the party looking to a close commercial relation with the United States. On that extreme cry of loyalty, and on no other, was the government sustained, and even then only by a largely reduced majority. But even this reduced majority is solely derived from the outlying provinces, largely dependent upon governmental supplies, and comprising the smallest number in population and in tax-contributing power. The great and wealthy provinces of Ontario and Quebec, yielding three-fourths of the revenue, and comprising the most progressive portions of the country, repudiated Sir John and his party, though in doing so the majority of voters took pains to declare that they were in no sense disloyal to the British crown. It is important that a clear understanding of this struggle should be afforded, for by its eventual results must be judged the success of Sir John Macdonald's statesmanship, and the policy of hostility to the United States, which of late years seemed to animate him.

Loyalty to Great Britain in Canada consists in hostility to a political connection with the United States. Political union, it is strenuously argued, would be the logical result of a commercial union, and hence the Tory party, who are the custodians of this kind of loyalty, have gradually got into the position of antagonism to even trade with this country. The only trade that they will tolerate would be that which filters through a high-tariff wall. Sir John Macdonald, animated by the deepest loyalty of this kind, and representing the Tory party in its extreme views, took the lead in this direction. True, he favored the old reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada when, by an exchange of natural products, Canada got an enormous advantage, but he was bitterly opposed to closer commercial relation. The national policy which he inaugurated, and which is a policy of the narrowest protection, was justified by the assertion that "if we in Canada cannot get reciprocity in trade, we will have reciprocity in tariffs." Reciprocity in tariffs has followed with a vengeance, eventuating in the McKinley bill on one side of the border and the Foster tariff on the other. Both are parallel lines stretching athwart the continent, aptly compared to a barbed wire fence, over which one brother cannot trade with another brother a bushel of potatoes for a bushel of apples without paying tribute to both governments beyond the cost of production. The same relative rate of customs for almost every article, whether natural or manufactured, prevails, and so far as impediments to commerce are concerned, the two countries on each side of the purely imaginary line nearly four thousand miles in length might just as well be divided by a wide sea, a deep morass, or a high range of mountains.

But in addition to the erection of this extreme tariff, other conditions were permitted

to prevail by Sir John which have been extremely exasperating and destructive of the close relations which should exist between two people so related and so situated. The harsh and antiquated interpretation of the fisheries treaty, involving interests so extended and critical; the refusal to afford bonding facilities for fish in Canada, while enjoying in the United States the most unlimited privileges for the bonding of goods; the discrimination in Canadian canals against American craft; the failure to enforce transportation regulations similar to those prevailing in the United States, exposing large investments on this side of the border to loss and loss, and other questions—are all points of contact and points of divergence that ought, under a broad and successful statesmanship, to have been adjusted.

It is true that Sir John developed in Canada a great system of railways, but the success of that system depends upon traffic with the United States, for without the business derived from this side of the border these systems of road would be bankrupt. It is true that a great system of waterways has been developed, and that by the expenditure of forty millions of dollars the Canadian canals have been created; but there are not forty American vessels to navigate them, and unless American craft use them, with American produce, the investment is in vain. It is true that under Sir John's policy the extensive region in the Northwest has been opened up, and that the future wheat granary of the world has been made accessible. But it is equally true that up to this time the population of that region is less than a single ward in the city of New York. It is true that Canada possesses mineral resources greater than almost any country in the world; yet, rich as she is by nature, she is poor in this respect by policy. In timber, in coal, in fish, and in agricultural possibilities Canada possesses potentialities almost beyond belief.

The natural and near-by market for the products of half the continent over which Sir John ruled is the United States, and which great market could be had in a fair exchange for a market for American manufactures, which Sir John had it in his power to offer. But this offer implied a discrimination against British in favor of American manufacturers, and the Canadian farmer and miner and fisherman and lumberman, and all other Canadian interests, were sacrificed to British manufacturers. Perhaps this is true statesmanship from an English point of view, but it is the kind of statesmanship which not a few think has done more to detach Canada from Great Britain than if precisely the opposite policy had been pursued. Certainly it has driven from Canada into the United States most of her young and enterprising people. At least a million Canadians have left the best country under the sun for a neighboring nation, and in proportion to the number that has remained Canada has contributed a larger proportion of her population to the progress of the United States than any other country, Ireland excepted. Sir John's policy has restricted the earning power of the Canadian farmer and producer; it has paralyzed the shipping trade; it has retarded the development of great mineral resources; and except for the benefit of a few classes highly protected, it has neither been a financial nor a political success. The cost to Canada is best judged by the comparison that while the present indebtedness in the United States after a most disastrous war is only \$15 per head, the present indebtedness in Canada, with only partial development and no extraordinary calamity, is \$50 a head. There is no possibility of the diminution of this latter, while that of the United States promises to become yearly less.

The personality in the career of Sir John Macdonald has far more attraction than the policy he pursued. Few men in all the wide world has won popularity so great, and in qualities of mind and heart none more richly deserve it. From the day, as a youth, he entered an Orange lodge, and through that influence became a member of the Common Council of the then little town of Kingston, Ontario, fifty-five years ago, until his dying hour, he was an active politician. He was elected to Parliament before he was twenty-five, and hence has had an active political life for over half a century. Throughout that long period, and especially in the last thirty years, his impress has been felt upon the affairs of the greater half of the continent to the north more than that of any other man. If the greatness of men is to be estimated by the extent of the impress they make upon their own community and the measure of influence they exercise, Sir John richly deserves to be called a great man. No statesman ever had a task more difficult than to maintain harmony in the divergent elements that comprise the Canadian people.

No better testimony in this behalf is needed than that there is not a member of his party but regards his loss as that of a warm personal friend, while those who differed in policy from him recall his genial courtesy, his unflinching humor, and the tireless industry and energy that enabled him to raise Canada, notwithstanding her dependent condition, to a position of comparative independence, self-reliance, and self-government, which on this continent is of the greatest importance not only in the future of the two countries that together hold it in common, but upon the future of Great Britain itself, and the perpetuation of her monarchical institutions at home and abroad.

* A portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald appeared in the WEEKLY of March 7th of this year.