

the higher education of young men, the encouragement of research and the publication of earned works. That drew to the college young men who really wanted as nearly perfect training in school as they could get, and then, under Dr. Gilman, the school at once took a reputation so lofty that it was necessary for other universities to make a tremendous struggle to equal it. Dr. Gilman gave up his place in 1901, he being then seventy years old.

Then he was elected president of the Carnegie Institution, to further human knowledge, and pursue scientific research, for the establishment of which Mr. Carnegie had given \$10,000,000. Dr. Gilman worked there three years, laying the foundation for a work that is to last always. He was then asked to edit the International Encyclopedia, and accepted. He went to New York and entered upon his labors with all the enthusiasm and energy which had characterized his career in Baltimore.

Three years ago he began to feel that his strength was leaving him, and he gave up that, and now he has gone to his long home, and when his monument is upreared, on it ought to be embossed the words: "He did more than any other man of his age for the real education of the youth of his country."

The Business Outlook

THE GENERAL business of the country ought to see an immediate revival. No croaker can predict a depression because of the election of Mr. Taft; the general policy of the party in power can be safely predicted for two years to come; there has been a great rushing abroad of wheat and cotton for two months past; the east should be filled with money; there is no reason why the industries should not all be set roaring to their full capacity.

Locally, there is nothing in the way of progress in this city; the improvements are all going on with increasing momentum, and from field and mine there never came more encouraging reports.

The coming year has not a cloud in its business sky, and with assured tranquillity, there should not be the slightest obstacle in the path of prosperity.

History of the Monroe Doctrine

IN AN ARTICLE on "The Sons of Presidents," the writer, speaking of John Quincy Adams, says: "There is little doubt that Adams had much to do with formulating the Monroe Doc-

trine." The Monroe Doctrine was not formulated in this country, but by an Englishman, George Canning. "He was its inventor, promoter, and champion, at least so far as it bears against European intervention in American affairs." Canning succeeded Fox in the House of Commons. The Holy Alliance had been formed on the continent, for the restoration of the Spanish colonies to Spain, and Canning was intent upon counteracting its designs. He tried to enlist the American minister to England against it, but Mr. Rush replied that it was the policy of the United States and contrary to its traditions to interfere in European politics, to which Canning replied that this question was "full as much an American as European, to say no more"—that it concerned the United States under aspects and interests as immediate and commanding as those of any state of Europe, and then asked: "Was it possible that they could, with indifference, see their fate decided upon by Europe? Had not a new epoch arrived in the relative position of the United States toward Europe which Europe must acknowledge? Were the great political and commercial interests, which hung upon the destinies of the new continent to be canvassed and adjusted in this hemisphere, without the cooperation, or even the knowledge of the United States?"

Minister Rush transmitted all this and much more to Washington, and after much discussion in President Monroe's cabinet, the President, with the advice of his secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, put forth his famous declaration, where, after referring to the radical differences between the political systems of Europe and America, he said: "We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and where governments have been recognized by us. "We could not view any interference for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." The message was received in England with far more enthusiasm than in the United States. The papers were full of it; the securities of Spanish-America rose in the market. Lord Brougham declared in Parliament that "no event had ever dispersed greater joy, exultation and gratitude over all the freemen of Europe." Mackintosh rejoiced in the coincidence of England and the United States, "the two great commonwealths," as he delighted to call them.

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