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Brief Reporting notes in shorthand.

by

Isaac Pitman

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PREFACE.

THE present collection of shorthand reading matter in the Advanced Reporting Style of Pitman's Shorthand, with key in ordinary type counted for dictation purposes, has been prepared at the request of several leading teachers, who considered that such a publication would meet a greatly felt want that existed for judiciously selected matter representative of the principal descriptions of addresses in politics, science, literature, and the law, with which the shorthand practitioner is called on to deal. It will be observed that the selections cover a very wide range of subjects, and it may be especially pointed out that the scientific extracts deal with the most modern developments of science, and are consequently of great value to the student. The collection will, it is believed, afford valuable practice for those who are qualifying for the First Class Certificate in Shorthand of the Society of Arts; and it may be added that Nos. 2, 26, and 27, in the collection are extracted from recent examination papers for this certificate. In addition to the employment of all the contractions and phrases given in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND INSTRUCTOR, many of the valuable contracted forms, and also the method of representing figures, given in Thomas A. Reed's TECHNICAL REPORTING, are introduced. For the purpose of extending the student's acquaintance with a varied selection of dictated matter, it is suggested that the present work be used in conjunction with the SHORTHAND COMMERCIAL LETTER WRITER, OFFICE WORK IN SHORTHAND, and BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

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[Handwritten notes in a cursive script, possibly a shorthand or a specific dialect, filling the page. The text is dense and difficult to decipher without a key.]

1. The first part of the report discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the work. It is noted that the work has been carried out in accordance with the plan and that the results are satisfactory.

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Handwritten musical notation on a page with a double-line border. The notation consists of approximately 18 horizontal staves. Each staff contains a series of rhythmic symbols, including vertical stems, curved lines, and dots, typical of shorthand notation. The symbols are arranged in a structured, repeating pattern across the staves, suggesting a specific sequence of notes or rests. The handwriting is consistent and clear, with some symbols resembling stylized letters or numbers. The overall layout is organized and professional, characteristic of a technical or musical report.

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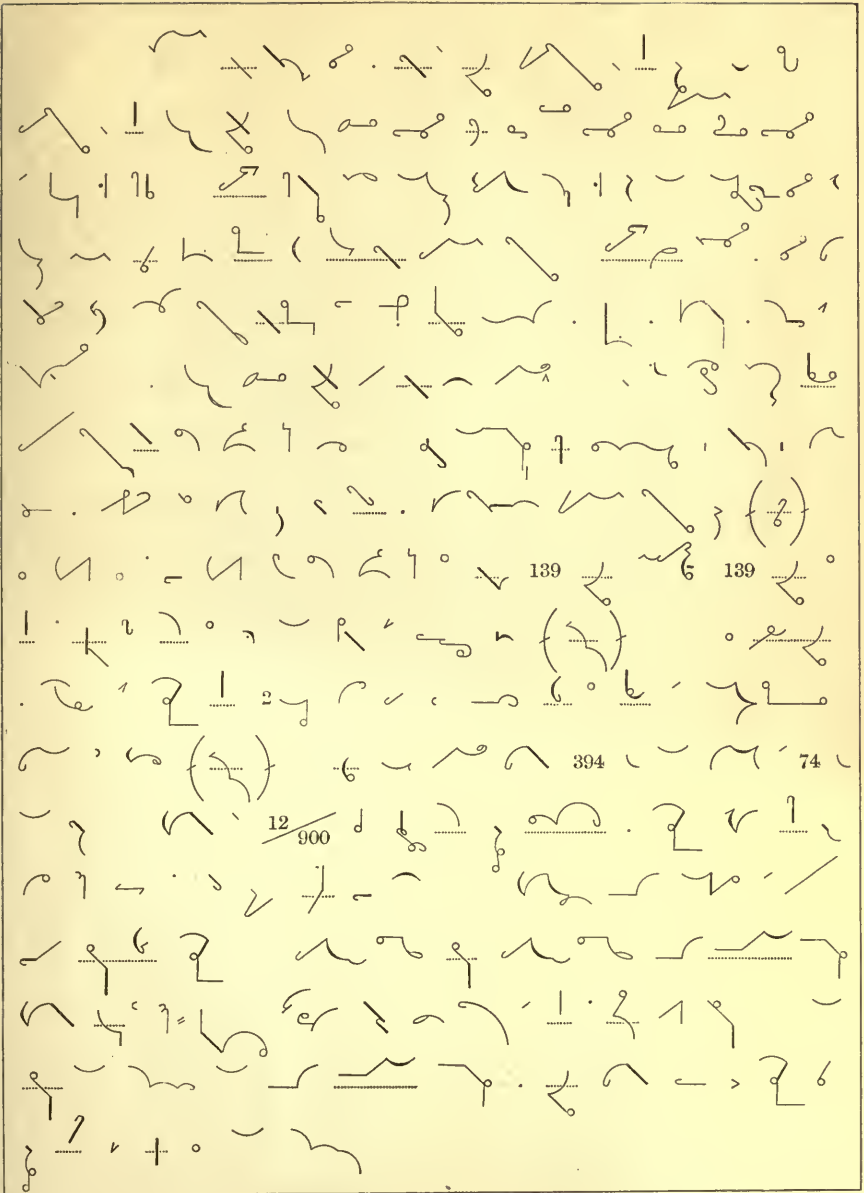
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# KEY TO BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

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## I

The very object of scientific advancement is the expansion of intellectual and moral views, and that necessarily creates a sense of fellowship, and a fellowship in its strongest, and its | best meaning—(cheers)—and when we see the chaplet of British approval placed upon an American brow, or when we see the chaplet of American approval placed upon a British | brow, we feel the growth of science and the liberality and the generosity of its meaning and expansion. (Cheers.) Then each country can say of the other, as it sees | its sons preferred, that the gift and the grace of recognition are never so potent as in those who themselves deserve it most :—

Praise from thy lips 'tis mine with | joy to boast,  
For they can give it who deserve it most.

(Cheers.) The other day there was a scene at which I was fortunately present—a scene never to | be forgotten. I saw the Kingdom of Great Britain fairly and strongly and honorably represented in greeting, not a military conqueror, not a successful merchant or inventor, but a simple, | hardy, heroic son of science. (Cheers.) All ranks and classes—from the Royal Family downwards—came forward to do honor to the plain, sincere servant of science, the Norwegian, Nansen. | (Loud cheers.) It was a striking spectacle—one not soon to be forgotten, nor the meaning of which should be forgotten. (Cheers.) The epigrammatic force which seems so largely to | have endowed our cousins in fair France has found its expression, in considering the relative power of the land and the sea, in the statement that the trident of Neptune | has become the sceptre of the world. Perhaps that is true, but certainly no such expression to prove its truth has been found, as that from the pen of Captain | Mahan, who enforces the great truth of the relations of the sea power to operations upon land. That is an illustration which your club and the societies of which it | is composed can thoroughly and better comprehend than most. (339)

## 2

The only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue or sale of its bonds. The only bonds that can be so issued were authorised | nearly 25 years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which | in existing conditions detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be | disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our Government. It

will hardly do to say that a simple increase of our revenue will cure our troubles. | The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing regarding our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad | and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the Government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the Government. There need be no fear | that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the Treasury the comfortable surplus of more than 63 million dollars, but | it is not in gold, and therefore does not meet our difficulty. I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or | used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question | of the national credit, and the consequences that will fall from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bimetallism, a proper solution of the question | now pressing upon us only requires the recognition of gold as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit | —a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold, and a badge of solvency. I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition | that might follow inaction or neglect in order to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency, if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and | currency arrangements. (392)

## 3

It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that, in the present instance, a new and strange extension | and development of this doctrine is insisted on by us, and that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable “to the state | of things in which we live at the present day,” and especially inapplicable to the controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela. Without attempting an extended argument | in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our | peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of Government. It was intended to | apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among Governments | of the Old World, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is the observance of the Monroe doctrine a vital concern for our people and their | Government. Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to “the state of things in which we live,” or any changed conditions

here or elsewhere, it | is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy. If an European Power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of | one of our neighbouring Republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European Power does not thereby attempt | to extend its system of Government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our | peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise. It is also suggested in the British reply | that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which "is founded on the general | consent of nations." (393)

## 4

No one hears so many of the world's great talkers as the reporter in the full practice of his profession; no one reviews them so delicately or has such opportunities | of comparing one with another and of noting peculiarities of style. One of the facts disclosed by forty years' reporting of public speakers is the marked tendency towards greater simplicity | of expression. Involved sentences, a Johnsonese dialect, big words to say little things, are not tolerated as they once were. Conciseness and condensation, as elements of style, have largely taken | the place of "classicisim." It is not so much stateliness as incisiveness that is sought. Who ever hears nowadays the words "irrefragable," "impeccable," and all that class? They have been | thrown entirely away. Yet they used to be of frequent occurrence in discourses. The axiom of the modern speaker appears to be that to talk effectively one must talk tersely. | Compare Sumner with Parkhurst. Compare the elaborate periods and showy rhetoric of the speakers of our earlier reporting days with the crispness, the pointedness, and compactness of any modern orator | who really gains the public ear. Let it not, however, be supposed that there is any diminution in the power or the plentifulness of impassioned eloquence. Great occasions call forth | as fervid utterances now as ever. And the need of means for their preservation remains the same. Some one says of the orators of our revolutionary period that the overwhelming | results produced by them cannot be now understood, because the reporting talent of the day was inadequate for their reproduction. But modern reporters could easily have preserved them. There is | no fear that losses of that kind will be hereafter sustained by the world. The effects produced by our great speakers at momentous crises will be completely apprehended by posterity. | The stenographic report, in the daily newspaper, will fully image to the historian the things so grandly said. (318)

(From a Paper on "Shorthand and Related Studies, particularly Word-Studies," by Mr. E. R. Gardiner, Official Court Stenographer, Providence, R.I.)

## 5

If we surround the wires between which the electrical discharge occurs with a glass tube so firmly closed that no air can enter, and connect the tube with an efficient | air-pump, it will be found that very great changes in the character of the spark will appear as the air is gradually withdrawn from the space enclosed by the | tube. The narrow, tortuous, thread-like spark loses its definite outline, becomes enlarged, hazy in structure, and takes on a rosy purple tint. As the exhaustion proceeds it progressively expands, | becomes more and more nebulous in its appearance, and its length may be very greatly augmented by increasing the interval between the wires. When the pressure of the gas within | the tube has been reduced to something like the hundredth part of that of the atmosphere, the luminous haze fills the entire tube, and glows brightly with tints varying with | the kind of gas enclosed, and often very beautiful. Already, long before this point has been reached, the discharge at the negative pole, or cathode, has begun to show its | individuality, first, by the creeping of the luminous stream backward, so as to form a kind of sheath or envelope of the wire, of a characteristic bluish color, then, as | the exhaustion proceeds, by becoming independent of the position of the positive wire, or anode, and extending outward from the wire in every direction. These are the first steps in | the development of the cathode ray. A new step was taken by Crookes, which proved to be of great importance, and led to the discovery of many curious effects. Mr | Crookes experimented with tubes in which the exhaustion was pushed to an extreme degree, so far, indeed, that the slight remnant of gas left behind possessed a tension of only | a few millionths of an atmosphere. At this pressure the former luminous appearance of the tube no longer manifests itself, and there is little or no visible trace of the | discharge stream from the cathode or elsewhere. The glass, however, now glows with a green fluorescence where the stream comes in contact with it, and suitably selected objects in its | path, within the tube, glow with vivid colors, forming a most brilliant spectacle. (373)

*(From a Paper by Professor A. Wright, of Yale University, U.S.A., on the "Cathode Ray" in the "Forum.")*

## 6

We have employed as our source of light in these lectures the ends of two rods of coke, rendered incandescent by electricity. Coke is particularly suitable for this purpose, because | it can bear intense heat without fusion or vaporization. It is also black, which helps the light; for, other circumstances being equal, as shown experimentally by Professor Balfour Stewart, the | blacker the body the brighter will be its light when incandescent. Still, refractory as carbon is, if we closely examine our voltaic arc, or stream of light, between the carbon- |

points, we should find there incandescent carbon-vapor. And if we could detach the light of this vapor from the more dazzling light of the solid points, we should find its spectrum not only less brilliant, but of a totally different character from the spectra that we have already seen. Instead of being an unbroken succession of colors from red to violet, the carbon-vapor would yield a few bands of color with spaces of darkness between them. What is true of the carbon is true in a still more striking degree of the metals, the most refractory of which can be fused, boiled, and reduced to vapor by the electric current. From the incandescent vapor the light, as a general rule, flashes in groups of rays of definite degrees of refrangibility, spaces existing between group and group, which are unfilled by rays of any kind. But the contemplation of the facts will render this subject more intelligible than words can make it. Within the camera is now placed a cylinder of carbon hollowed out at the top to receive a bit of metal; in the hollow is placed a fragment of the metal thallium. Down upon this we bring the upper carbon-point, and then separate the one from the other. A stream of incandescent thallium vapor passes between them, the magnified image of which is now seen upon the screen. It is of a beautiful green color. What is the meaning of that green? We answer the question by subjecting the light to prismatic analysis. Sent through the prism, its spectrum is seen to consist of a single refracted band.

(332)

## 7

The great problem for solution is so to diffuse light throughout a room that it shall be distributed uniformly over the working surfaces with an intensity of a lux. Sixteen candle glow lamps suspended 8 ft. above the floor and fixed in 8 ft. squares, effect this purpose very efficiently; and groups of four such lamps fixed 16 ft. high produce a similar result. The light a lamp gives is due to the expenditure of energy in its carbon filament; an electric current is driven through this filament by electric pressure, its resistance is overcome, it is intensely heated by the proceeding, and the result is pure unadulterated light. The energy expended per second by an ampère (the standard current) driven by a volt (the standard pressure) is called a watt. A 16-candle glow lamp takes 64 watts, which assuming the lamps to be fixed 8 feet high, means that one watt per square foot of surface is required to secure ample illumination from lamps so fixed. In designing the normal illumination of rooms, I take the floor area in square feet and divide it by 64, which gives the number of 16-candle power lamps required, fixed 8 ft. high, and these are increased or diminished according to the purposes of the room, its form and height, and other conditions. The adaptability of the eye to nearly every degree of light is very great, and it is almost impossible for it to judge accurately of the amount of light present. But it is not as a mere source of light that the glow lamp is superior to the gas-burner. The former can be put anywhere and used without the adventitious aid of match

or fire. It does not vitiate or unnecessarily warm the air, and | it simplifies the problem of ventilation, while at the same time it lends itself above all to the æsthetic harmony of the furniture and decorations. (325)

## 8

It is a matter for sincere regret that the publication of scientific advances should so often be hindered by commercial considerations. But we cannot help this. We must take things | as we find them, and it would, I think, be foolish of us to refuse to avail ourselves of limited information because full information is withheld. Regarding the matter in | this light, I have very much satisfaction in being able to bring before the Society a process of extreme interest and great promise, and I do not hesitate to express | the opinion that on the whole we ought to feel ourselves greatly indebted to M. Chassagne for letting us, even as far as he has, into his secrets. Few inventors | are so liberal as he has been, and I hope it may not be long before he may be in a position to disclose the whole of his process, and | give photographers the opportunity of working it out thoroughly for themselves. The process so far as we know it is as follows:—A negative is taken on an ordinary gelatine | plate, which has been prepared by treatment with a solution, the ingredients of which are unknown. The negative thus obtained shows no trace of color, and appears in all respects | like any other photographic negative. From it a print is taken on ordinary albumenized silver paper, which has been treated with the before-mentioned solution; or if a transparency is | desired, on a gelatine plate prepared in the same manner as that which was used for the negative. This print shows no trace of color either by reflected or transmitted | light. The print when dry is washed over with the solution, and is afterwards treated successively with three colored solutions—blue, green, and red—the operation being conducted in a | bright light. As the solutions are applied the print gradually takes up its appropriate colors, the intermediate tints being, it is supposed, produced by a mixture or combination of the | three primaries. That a yellow color should be produced by a combination of what are presumably green and red pigments is not in accordance with expectation, for though red light | and green light, when superimposed, produce yellow, we do not get yellow by mixing red and green coloring matters. Probably the yellow is produced by the application of a yellow | dye mixed in the green solution. (396)

## 9

The lecturer next proceeded to describe the investigations which had been made into the temperature and density of the higher regions of the atmosphere by means of balloons carrying self-recording instruments. The barometers and thermometers were so constructed as to record their variations on travelling paper charts. The apparatus was made of light metals, such as aluminium, and the balloons usually contained about 150 cubic yards of hydrogen gas. The weight to be lifted was about 20 lbs..

but there was a practical limit to the height to which these messengers would rise, and that was twelve miles or thereabouts. Owing to the rapid fall in the relative density of the atmosphere at these heights in comparison to the hydrogen in the balloons, the latter would have to be of enormous size to get lifting power enough to travel into higher regions than twelve miles. Thus the lecturer showed that by increasing the volume of the balloon ten times it would only ascend an additional 6,000 yards, and this ratio rapidly increased until a balloon thousands of times as large would not add much to the ascensional power. But they had already sounded a temperature of  $50^{\circ}$  Centigrade at an elevation of ten miles, and there was no reason to think they would not eventually succeed in getting at the true gradients of temperature and pressure. Nevertheless, the difficulties which stepped in to interfere with the correct interpretation of these self-recording balloon results were very curious and unexpected. For instance, there was the difficulty with solar radiation. As we rose higher the solar radiation became greater, owing to the diminished mass of the atmosphere, and consequently the temperature of the air became lower. But notwithstanding this, or rather in consequence of it, the covering of the balloon became very hot indeed, and communicated its heat.

*(The above is a summarized report of the reporter's notes given in the shorthand pages, and is not counted for dictation.)*

## 10

Although within certain limits, the summer monsoon—which bursts, after being ushered in by heavy thunderstorms, about June 6th in Bombay, and arrives at its northernmost limits some two or three weeks later—is a tolerably regular phenomenon, it is not nearly so regular both in time and quality as is commonly supposed. Its date of arrival, for example, occasionally varies as much as thirty days, while the amount of its attendant rainfall has varied from a deficiency of six inches in 1868 to a surplus of nine inches in 1893. Concentrated in one spot this latter excess would equal two hundred and eleven cubic miles of water. To give an idea of what such an amount really means, let us suppose the excess rainfall of 1893 to be collected in a tank with a square base of eight miles a side. Then if its altitude were that of the snow line of the Himalaya, viz., seventeen thousand feet, such a tank would barely contain the total volume of excess water which fell over India during that year. Similarly, if in order to supply the defect in 1868 we imagine a hose pipe to stretch all the way from the earth to the moon, of half an acre in section and full of water, it would represent a trifle more than the above defect. If it were required to irrigate the country with this hose, in order to keep up the supply to the normal during the six months of the monsoon, the water would have to issue from the hose at the rate of fifty-five miles per hour continuously. Moreover, although such variations, spread over the entire area, reach this gigantic amount, their local effect is relatively much greater, and produces much more disastrous effects in the dry zone inland than near the coast.

where the rainfall is normally high. In this zone, which comprises the Deccan, Mysore, South Madras, | Central and South Punjab, and the western section of the North-West Provinces, variations often occur amounting to several hundred per cent. of the normal supply. It is this district | which, as at present, is most liable to famine producing droughts or floods. (373)

(From a paper on "Forecasting Famines in India," by D. Archibald in "Knowledge.")

## 11

It may be estimated that the price of a good engine carriage will be about the same as that of a corresponding carriage, horse, and harness. And it is probable | that the repairs, painting, and lubrication of the engine will nearly correspond with the repairs and minor expenses attendant upon a carriage and horse. The stabling will be less, but | the driver will probably be paid about the same wage as a coachman. There remains, then, only the comparison of the provender and litter of a horse with the consumption | of oil of the car. A horse's provender will cost about £1 a week. Suppose we estimate the average day's work of the horse at twenty miles, then the | week's work of six days would be one hundred and twenty miles, which would work out at 2d. a mile. The corresponding cost of a petroleum motor of 2½ | horse power would, however, be only ½d. a mile—that is to say, a quarter of the cost of the horse. As the length of an engine carriage | will be about half that of a horse and carriage, its powers of turning will be much greater. It will not kick nor run away; it can be left to | mind itself in the road; and if it breaks a part, a new one can be immediately procured to replace it. Besides, an engine carriage will easily run a hundred | miles in seven or eight hours, which no horse could accomplish. Hence we may anticipate that within a measurable interval of time engine cars will replace the huge vans which | are now seen everywhere in London, and that our hackney cabs will be replaced by engine cabs. This will probably bring about sixpenny fares. The most successful horseless carriages at | present are operated by petroleum spirits used in an engine closely corresponding to the familiar gas engine. But these petroleum motors have their disadvantages. The cylinders by virtue of the | explosions become heated, and require jackets of water to cool them. This is a great disadvantage, because a heavy tank of water, containing about ten gallons, must be carried in | the carriage, and must be replenished with cold water from time to time upon the road. The fuel used is either what is known as petroleum spirit, that is to | say, light petroleum, or "benzoline," or else the heavy oil which is burnt in ordinary paraffin lamps, called petroleum oil. (410)

(Extracted from a paper on "Horseless Carriages," in the "Edinburgh Review.")

## 12

Nothing was formerly more striking in surgical experience than the difference in the behaviour of injuries according to whether the skin was implicated or not. Thus, if the bones

of | the leg were broken and the skin remained intact, the surgeon applied the necessary apparatus without any other anxiety than that of maintaining a good position of the fragments, although | the internal injury to the bones and soft parts might be very severe. If, on the other hand, a wound of the skin was present communicating with the broken bones, | although the damage might be in other respects comparatively slight, the compound fracture, as it was termed, was one of the most dangerous accidents that could happen. Mr Syme, who | was, I believe, the safest surgeon of his time, once told me that he was inclined to think that it would be, on the whole, better if all compound fractures | of the leg were subjected to amputation, without any attempt to save the limb. What was the cause of this astonishing difference? It was clearly in some way due to | the exposure of the injured parts to the external world. I had done my best to mitigate it by scrupulous ordinary cleanliness and the use of deodorant lotions. But to | prevent it altogether appeared hopeless while we believed with Liebig that its primary cause was the atmospheric oxygen which, in accordance with the researches of Graham, could not fail to | be perpetually diffused through the porous dressings which were used to absorb the blood discharged from the wound. But when Pasteur had shown that putrefaction was a fermentation caused by | the growth of microbes, and that those could not arise *de novo* in the decomposable substance, the problem assumed a more hopeful aspect. If the wound could be treated with | some substance which, without doing too serious mischief to the human tissues, would kill the microbes already contained in it, and prevent the future access of others in the living | state, putrefaction might be prevented, however freely the air with its oxygen might enter. I had heard of carbolic acid as having a remarkable deodorising effect upon sewage, and I | determined to try it in compound fractures. Applying it undiluted to the wound, with an arrangement for its occasional renewal, I had the joy of seeing these formidable injuries follow | the same safe and tranquil course as simple fractures, in which the skin remains unbroken.

(405)

## 13

In the course of my life I have tested the effects of over thirty-five different substances which are capable of passing by diffusion with the blood over the universal | nervous surface, and I have divided these substances according to their constitution. Starting with what I have considered an anæsthetic base, or basic element, I have followed the action of | each substance and placed it under what seemed to be its true head; thus, taking carbon as a base, I have followed it through the amyl, the butyl, the benzine, | the true carbon, the ethyl and ethene series, the methyl and methene series, and the turpene series. I have also, taking nitrogen and hydrogen as bases, followed the series apparently | depending upon it, and by this increase have learned so truly the nature of results that, if the chemist can place before me any substance he may possess, telling me | its composition,

weight, solubility in water, vapor density, and boiling point, I can on pure grounds of calculation tell whether it is or is not an anæsthetic, and if it is an anæsthetic how much, according to the weight of the animal, it will take to produce narcotism; how long it would take in a given quantity, and what would be the termination of the phenomena before it escaped from the organism. I need not trouble the society with the details of these researches, but I may indicate that they have been repeatedly stated in the various papers I have read at different times; but what I would say is that no group of phenomena has ever occurred to me that has not to some degree resembled the effects arising from cold—that model anæsthetic which has already been referred to, and which seems to prevent the nervous expansion, either locally or generally, from absorbing and transmitting to the nervous fibres, which spring from it, vibrations of sensibility.

From these observations I am led to infer that anæsthesia, whether local or general, depends always upon the same condition, namely, the suppression of vibrations from the origins, or expansion, of the peripheral nervous fibres spread out in the membranous structures.

(359)

## 14

Children are born actors. They lose the faculty only when the wings of their imagination are weighted by self-consciousness. It is not everyone to whom is given the capacity of always remaining a child. It is this blessed gift of receptive sensibility which it should be the endeavor—the unconscious endeavor perhaps—of every artist to cultivate and to retain. There are those who would have us believe that technique is the end and aim of art. There are those who would persuade us that the art of acting is subject to certain mathematical laws. What I venture to assert is that all that is most essential, most luminous in acting, may be traced to the imaginative faculty. It is this that makes the actor's calling at once the most simple and the most complex of all the arts. It is this very simplicity which has caused many to deny to acting a place among the arts, and which has so often baffled those who would appraise the art of acting as a precise science, and measure it by the yard-measure of unimaginative criticism. Yet in another sense no art is more complex than the dramatic art in its highest expression, for in none is demanded of its exponents a more delicate poise, a subtler instinct; none is more dependent on that acute state of the imagination, on that divine insanity which we call genius. The actor may be said to rank with, if after, the poet. He, like the poet, is independent of recognised laws. The histrionic art is indeed essentially a self-governed one. Its laws are the unwritten laws of the book of Nature, illuminated by the imagination. But if the actor can claim exemption from academic training, it would be idle to affirm that he is independent of personal attributes, or that he can reach any degree of eminence without these accomplishments which the strenuous exercise of art alone can give. His Pegasus,

however, | should be tamed in the broad arena of the stage rather than in the enervating stable of the Academy. In acting, in fact, there is an infinity to learn, but | infinitely little that can be taught. He must be capable of pronouncing his native language and of having a reasonable control over the movements of his limbs, but thus equipped, | his technical education is practically complete. (396)

## 15

Burke, though his reputation is so prodigious, and is perhaps still on the rise, did not, during his career, perceive many of the contemporaneous symptoms of success. His speeches, when | they were delivered, fell on deaf or heedless ears. There are two famous instances of that neglect. He made a speech on Indian administration, which was so wearisome and so | ineffective that Dundas, who was the Minister to answer it, turned round to Pitt, and they both agreed that it was not worth answering. When it came to be printed | it was that famous speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts, which Pitt and Dundas both read with a stupor of admiration, and wondered as to how they could have | so mistaken it when it was delivered. The last was a speech, I do not recollect at this moment which it was, but it was one which Sir Thomas Erskine, | surely no mean judge of eloquence, found absolutely intolerable to listen to. I forget whether he fell asleep or went out. When it came to be published he wore out | one or two copies in reading and re-reading it in a frenzy of admiration. Very well then, we see his speeches were unsuccessful as speeches, but not as treatises. | In the next place, he rose to no high office in the State. For a few months he held one subordinate office which used to be held by men of | great eminence because it had been so extremely lucrative—the office of Paymaster-General. But Burke as the first fruits of his economic reform, practised it—which is rare—upon | his own office. (Laughter and cheers.) He cut down the emoluments, and held the office with a salary which in those days was considered comparatively insignificant. Well, then, his speeches | were ineffective; he held no high office. What is the last point in which his life as regards temporary success was a failure? The last point in my mind is | this—in none of the great objects of his earlier days did this sublime genius see any real success while he was alive. His success has followed after death, but | he never lived to see it. (366)

## 16

It is a great canon, I have always thought, in all forms of criticism, as laid down by a Frenchman a hundred years ago, "You should have preferences, but no | exclusions." That is a great canon, and it is well to apply it to this question, which comes into mind when one reads the items of news to-day. It | is well to remember that there are high authorities who value Mr Grote's history for his vigorous comprehension of the political ideas and the political institutions of Athenian democracy. The | same high authorities value Thirlwall for his history of Alexander and his

successors; and then Finlay, who spanned the whole of Hellenic history from beginning to end. His work has | been thought worthy to be described by Professor Freeman as the greatest contribution to historical literature since Gibbon. All these high authorities, who have their own favorites, agree that in | geography, in the interpretation of art, in the reproduction of the life of an age, Dr. Curtius succeeded in making his picture human and real and intelligible to a degree | unequalled, so far as my small knowledge goes, by any other worker in the sphere of ancient history. The greatest of all his achievements in respect to Hellenic archæology was | the exploration of Olympia, which, as most people are aware, was chiefly due to him, was inspired by his perseverance, his insight, and the infectious ardour of his interest in | the subject. Of course opinions differ as to the value of what my friend Mr Jebb calls "salvage from centuries of ruin." So far as particular works of art are | concerned, as Mr Jebb has said, the work of Curtius at Olympia produced the largest gain possible in such fields, because the largest of all consists in a vivid and | suggestive light shed, as Mr Jebb calls it, on a great centre of Hellenic history and life. On the general subject I can really say nothing that would be of | interest or value. I remember Dean Stanley used to say that he found it hard to believe that a thing had happened unless he had been to the place. (359)

## 17

It would be an imperfect record of your career if one omitted reference to your services in the cause of sanitation. Will you tell me a little about your work | in this direction?

In 1866 I commenced a crusade against the London hospitals, and pointed out that the sanitary state of many of them was unsatisfactory in the | extreme. St. Bartholomew's Hospital was then in a discreditable condition, its out-patients' department overcrowded, and the assistant physicians overworked. Nurses slept in the wards, or in places unfit for | human beings. The condition of other hospitals was hardly better in any degree. At Charing Cross Hospital I got a special committee appointed to inquire into the general internal condition | of the hospital.

Then as to your interest in the blind?

The educational training of the blind and deaf mute I have most earnestly advocated in the Press for half a century. With regard to the munificent bequest (£300,000) of the late Mr Gardner, I protested against the proposed erection of a grand building as an asylum | for the blind. I urged that, as a rule, such buildings utterly failed in fulfilling the objects for which they were established. Thus it came about that the whole of | the fund has been devoted to the better purpose of affording help to the more deserving among the aged, and assisting in the education of the young and converting them | into useful members of society. The Milton Society, for assisting the adult blind in their technical education at home and in "reading," was chiefly owing to my efforts, and has | been, I am thankful to say, a complete success. I very strongly advocated the boarding-out of pauper children—

pointing out the dangers to health and morals of aggregating them | in large asylums.

As regards other public questions in which you have labored ?

I took great interest in the movement made by a society to improve artisans' dwellings. (328)

(An extract from an interview with Dr. Fabes Hogg, published in the "Sketch.")

## 18

Mr Justice NORTH.—Supposing such a case as I have put to you, the death of some very eminent foreign Prime Minister, the news arrives at the *Times* from obviously | a correspondent of intelligence, education, and experience, which expresses very felicitously the death of the Minister and also the great loss the country and Europe have sustained from it. Assuming | it was sent by a person under such circumstances would it have copyright ?

Mr COZENS-HARDY.—Oh, yes, there is copyright in that, and no one can publish it. It | is a different thing from publishing the mere fact. They may properly publish a fact, but they have not the right to publish a narrative in the form in which | our skilled paid correspondent has detailed the event for the *Times*.

Mr Justice NORTH.—Then does it come to this, that they would be at liberty to re-state the | bare facts found in the telegram, but not to adopt the happy mode of expression in which they are conveyed ?

Mr COZENS-HARDY.—That may be.

Mr Justice NORTH.—It | comes to this—they could not copy the telegram, but they could state for themselves the facts stated in the telegram ?

Mr COZENS-HARDY.—That is what I read from | Lord Eldon's judgment in "*Wilkins v. Aikin*"—"The question, upon the whole, is whether this is a legitimate use of the plaintiff's publication in the fair exercise of a mental | operation deserving the character of an original work." That is a passage which has been quoted more than once with approval—it was quoted by Lord Cottenham with approval—as | being the truest test which could be arrived at. The defendants may make use of a passage or passages in a prior work so long as they apply that which | the Court can regard as real, intellectual, legitimate, honest labor, but they must not copy.

Mr Justice NORTH.—I do not understand how you apply that to the question I | put. (331)

## 19

There are fifteen gentlemen, whose names I will in a few minutes indicate to you, who are the defendants to this charge. Before I refer to them, or refer to | the details of the evidence, it will be convenient that I should state to you that the offence which we allege has been committed against the statute is that at | the end of November, 1895, and in the month of December, 1895, a military expedition was wholly or in part prepared in Her Majesty's dominions, and | that military expedition, under the

command of the gentlemen who are defendants here, started on 29th December, 1895, from places which I will indicate to you, and entered the Transvaal, which is the territory of the South African Republic. For the purposes of to-day it is sufficient that I should state that our view is—and I do not think there will be any question about it—that the South African Republic was a friendly State within the meaning of the section. It will be convenient if I tell you the outline of the geography to which reference will be made in the course of my statement and in the evidence of the witnesses. In the extreme south of Africa, there is the colony known as Cape Colony. Immediately north of what was at one time the boundary of Cape Colony, is the territory which is marked upon the map British Bechuanaland, extending up to the river Molopo. It will be established, I think, beyond all question, that British Bechuanaland is part of Her Majesty's dominions. In that territory, some few miles south of the river Molopo, and some few miles west of the boundary of the Transvaal, is the place called Mafeking, which, I think, will be established to you as part of Her Majesty's dominions. That is the place from which a part of the expedition started. Between twenty and thirty miles north of Mafeking, also to the west of the westward boundary of the Transvaal, is a place called Pitsani Potlogo. That is within the territory which is marked Bechuanaland Protectorate. We shall submit, if necessary, that Pitsani Potlogo, was also a part of Her Majesty's dominions for the purpose of this act. But so far as you are concerned I do not think it will be necessary to enter into that question. With regard to the places of which I have spoken, I only gave the dates, without referring to documents. In order that my learned friends may know the particular documents and class of documents to which we shall refer, and may have copies if they desire to make any use of them, I may say that the Foreign Enlistment Act has to be proclaimed. (464)

## 20

CAPTAIN HASTINGS cross-examined: You have laid before the Court the fact that, up to the moment of striking, you had no misapprehension as to the safety of the Howe? —That is so.

And that up to the time your ship struck you had no suspicion that she was not in a safe position?—Yes.

The chart by which your ship was navigated shows seven fathoms of water where she grounded?—Yes. That would be 37ft. 6in.

The tide was 11 or 12 feet above low water? —Yes.

So that where she struck there should have been 50 feet of water?—Yes.

If the chart showed any danger, you could have avoided it with perfect ease?—Certainly. |

Did the movements of the leading ship hamper your movements?—No.

Was anything done or left undone by me in your view which

contributed to your striking on that unknown | rock, where you thought it was perfectly safe?—It being an unknown rock, nothing that you did contributed to my striking upon it.

Do you observe that in Leusada Bay | the whole of the bay in the chart is filled with soundings, none of which are less than seven fathoms?—The latter was marked on the spot where the Howe | struck; also a line running parallel.

It was among some of those soundings the turn to starboard took place, and there was apparently ample water. Up to the moment of | striking I observed no symptoms of drifting in any particular direction, but I was aware that the tide was flowing. If the tide was running in the general direction of | my ship there would be no indications of drifting; but if setting across I should see, but not at once, by the shifting of the bearing marks, and the way | in which the helm was answered, some symptoms of drifting (310)

## 21

The veil of the Temple is rent asunder between the different sections of Christian churches, and of religious communities. The object of Christ's coming and Christ's death was that His | disciples should be one—one not in form, for which He cared little, but one in spirit, for which He cared everything. In the presence of the Cross of Christ, | of the greatness of the moral evil which He came to destroy, of the greatness of the Divine goodness which he came to display, most of the questions which have | moved the churches and sects ought to have sank into utter insignificance. He came, He died, as we are told, with the very purpose of "gathering together in one the | children of God that were scattered about." In the famous church of the Holy Sepulchre, which is built over His supposed tomb, and to commemorate His death in Jerusalem, the | world has been for centuries scandalized by the furious rivalries with which all the older Christian communities, Greek, Latin, Roman, Coptic, and Syrian, claim each their own part in that | holy place—by the walls of partition which are erected here, and there, and everywhere, to shut off each community from sharing in the worship of its neighbour. Alas! is | not this a likeness of what has taken place throughout the Christian world? Have not we all been too much bent on piecing together again the veil which was rent | asunder, in building again that which Christ came to destroy? Even in death, in the quiet peace and repose of death, this rage for division has penetrated, and our cemeteries, | where, after the long struggle of life, the departed might well be expected to lie together in one common resting place, have been disfigured by separations and counter separations; and | exactly there, where all Christians should have been eager to show that all difference had ceased, there have been erected, even in outward form, the barriers of distinction and alienation. | God grant that the true Gospel of the Cross of Christ may cast down these strongholds of this old, heathen, barbarian prejudice. When in the battle fields of Sedan or | of Metz we read over the grassy mounds inscribed on the line of humble crosses,

"Here Germans and French rest together in God," we feel that the doctrine there expressed | is indeed the teaching of the Cross on which it is written. (402)

## 22

"That we may present every man perfect in Christ."—*Colossians* i. 28.

Christianity at first distinguished itself among all the religions of the world by equality. There was this | aristocratic distinction of intellect in both the Jewish and Gentile religions. An example of this difference between the intelligence of the educated and the superstition of the vulgar was in | the idea of communion with God then prevalent. Among the contemporary religions it was the privilege of a select few, of ascetics. They alone were capable of contemplating God. But | a vital real fellowship with God according to Christ was possible to all men alike. This is the simple levelling principle of Christianity. The Church is the household of God. | The creed common to the heart of man was human want, a sense of sin, a desire for God, a sense of brotherhood. The disclosure of the love of God | telling upon our human nature, the exhibition of the divine love and sacrifice made possible the forgiveness of sin. It is the love carried out in the humanity of Christ, | together with the principles of incarnation and atonement, which appeal to the general heart of human kind. Many things in the Bible are bewildering to our intelligence; but the great | truths contained in it are very plain, and they teach a desire to get rid of sin and to know the mind of God. The creed of the Church is | work; this lies at her very heart. It is through this that men grow by love and faith to maturity of knowledge and to perfection. Nothing in Church history strikes | one more than the belief in this principle—work for the equality of all men before Christ. The catechetical lectures of the early Church, the teachings of Cyril, Augustine, Chrysostom, | all lay in this direction. We, too, teach the same truth; we reiterate it, again and again, both for the educated here and the uneducated in Central Africa. The great | danger of our time is exclusiveness. Intellectualism is perplexed, because it mistakes the ground of its difficulties. Many have reached the stage of education which enables them to argue, but | they know not enough to give them the vantage ground above argument. So article after article appears in magazine after magazine, with no depth in them to approach the great | scope of Christian truth. (394)

## 23

It is interesting to note that the main factor of the double satisfaction—namely increase of receipts and diminution of expenditure in comparison with the estimate—is the average attendance | of scholars in schools. Happily, we have got 379,000 in this average attendance instead of 370,000 estimated for. But this increase | does not cause any increase of expenditure. On the contrary, instead of such increase, there is actually a decrease of expenditure, as compared with the estimate, entirely owing to the | economical

administration of the School Management Committee. This bears out what I have often represented to the Board, that while nothing is so financially injurious as a failure in the average attendance, nothing is so advantageous financially as an increase of that attendance, for this causes at once an increase of receipt both in respect of ordinary grants from the Education Department and as regards the special grants received in compensation for fees. I now come to the budget for the current year. Taking the expenditure side, the first item is that of teachers' salaries, £1,029,500, or over a million pounds sterling, showing an increase of £32,304 over the actual figure of the preceding year. The number of teachers is almost exactly the same as it was when I made my statement this time last year, namely, 9,364, as against 9,305. This indicates economy on the part of the School Management Committee in fixing the staff of schools, inasmuch as we have fully 16,000 more scholars in average attendance. The next item to be noticed is that of £68,200 for inspection and special instruction. For furniture and repairs there is set down £100,000. This is an appreciable increase over former years, and it is, of course, partly owing to the reparation of defective buildings. Although all the defects that at one time came to light have been thoroughly rectified, at what must in fairness be called a moderate expense, yet further defects in buildings erected some time ago are still discovered. It is believed that the Works Committee do their utmost to prevent such faults occurring in buildings that are erected nowadays. But, besides this the sanitary requirements of the age are growing fast, and, when drains and the like have to be repaired, opportunity is taken of improving their construction according to the sanitary engineering of the day. The charge for evening classes is set down at £31,300, being less than the £36,878 actually expended in the previous year. (468)

24

We, my Lords, are politicians—we here and in the other House—are we to adopt the whole of the views of Her Majesty's Commission—though I admit that it is supported with all the weight of very distinguished men—are we to adopt those Reports without considering all the circumstances which might palliate the offences which are condemned? I cannot see that it is possible to do that. Now, my Lords, I object to the motion of the noble Marquis on other grounds. I object to adopt any part of the Report without comment. First of all I think it extremely unfair and extremely unjust that we at all events in Parliament should record the fact that these national leaders have been accused of the grossest and gravest crimes, without expressing our deep regret that such serious wrong has been done to them. What could be more serious than the charge of the forged letters? I cannot conceive anything more scandalous than what occurred with regard to those letters. No one who is at all fair will say that the *Times* knowing they were forged put them forward: but what we all say is that there was a most culpable and gross negligence in putting forward these charges to ruin the character of a

leader of a people, and blacken the character of all those connected with him, without making the most careful investigation. Everybody who has had any | connection with Ireland must have known how utterly unreliable and untrustworthy Mr Pigott was. He had been offering information to the Government of Ireland for years and years. I mentioned | only the other day, but it is worth perhaps mentioning it again, that as far back as the year 1873 he wrote an autograph letter to me, when | he thought I was away from my ordinary advisers, saying that he had information to give of a political kind, and no doubt asking for money to be paid him. | We all knew at the Castle that he was constantly in the habit of trying to sell information, and anybody who had any connection with the *Times*, and in connection | with a charge so grave, ought to have had the common prudence to go to some of those who were bound to know something with regard to Mr Pigott. I | think, my Lords, it is a scandalous thing that a charge of this nature should be made. (407)

## 25

I will now put before the House the number of ships which we propose to add to those which are now under construction. We propose to add five battleships, four | first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers, and twenty-eight torpedo destroyers. With regard to the torpedo boats, I must inform the House that we have | ordered eight of them in anticipation of the verdict of the House, and that if the House should now choose it may strike them off the number we now propose. | With regard to the list of cruisers, the House will observe that they are mostly proposed to be constructed according to existing types, namely, the *Diadem*, the *Talbot*, the *Arrogant*, | and the *Pelorus*. The five first-class battleships are to be improved *Renowns*. To avoid misconception, I may say that the designs were prepared by Sir William White himself. He | has been incapacitated during some months, but before he left to seek the restoration of his health, he was able to approve the whole of the program which we now | propose to the House. (Cheers.) His authority is a great authority, for Sir William White has built 139 ships, and not one of those 139 | ships has had a deeper draught, or has erred in stability on the calculations he made. (Hear, hear.) His recent ships, the *Magnificent* and the *Majestic*, had | 200 tons less weight when commissioned than as designed, and naval constructors will know what that means. (Hear, hear.) These new *Renowns* will be 394 | feet in length and 74 feet in breadth. They will be of 12,900 tons displacement, or 2,000 tons smaller than the *Majestic*; and they will | draw two feet less water—a point to which we attach great importance. They will have the same coal endurance and rather greater speed than the *Majestic*. We have not | sacrificed speed, we have not sacrificed coal-carrying capacity. They will be fitted with water-tube boilers, and will consequently be able to steam further, and at a higher rate | of speed. In speed, in armament, in coal-carrying capacity, the ships will be equal to the *Majestic*, which is 2,000 tons larger, but the difference is in armor. | (390)

My mind has vacillated a good deal during the argument upon this point, which is, undoubtedly, one of very considerable importance. In this case it arises in this way. The railway company, in answer to a charge that they have since a date named in the statute of 1894 raised their rate of charge, say that when the rate impugned is dissected, it will turn out that they have not raised any rate as to which we have jurisdiction to entertain the question under section 1 of the Act of 1894. They say that on the rate being disintegrated it would turn out that that part of the rate which was for conveyance has remained unchanged and that the apparent increase is due not to an increase in the charge for conveyance, but exclusively to an increase in the charge for cartage. Having said that, they refer to section 5 of the schedule of the Confirmation Act, and contend that the effect of that section is to take all questions of the unreasonableness of charges for all the matters mentioned in that section—one of which is the collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station—out of the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, and to send them compulsorily to arbitration by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade. They say, therefore, that, inasmuch as on their view of the facts—namely, that the increase is one of the cartage rate only, that raises a difference as to the reasonableness of the cartage charge, but that is a difference which, by the terms of the fifth section of the schedule, which I have just referred to, must be decided by an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, and can be decided by no other person, and therefore is a matter as to which the Railway Commissioners have no jurisdiction. They also refer to a case which came before this Court at the last sittings—namely, Wildman's case, which, to a considerable extent, is on all fours with the present case, though not entirely, for reasons which I shall point out in a moment. In Wildman's case this Court did take the course of sending to the Board of Trade an application based upon a complaint under sub-section 4 of section 5 of the Confirmation Order Act, 1891. It was a claim in respect of a sum charged for the accommodation of trucks during a certain time, and it was suggested, though it was not admitted, nor was it at all clear on the facts, that there had been an increase made by the railway company in such charge. But the point was taken before us that assuming that what the railway company had done, which *prima facie* was a reduction of the charge, in its result did involve an increase in that charge, the Legislature had clearly thought that the convenient mode of deciding such dispute was by arbitration under the fifth section to which I have referred. (512)

As to this statue of Burns, it may be well to remember two or three points. Manifold are the statues of Burns, but of busts or statues taken from life there is not one; there is not even a cast of his face taken after death (though we have the cast of his skull),

inestimably precious as it would be | now. We have to some extent, therefore, to idealize our statue of Burns, though not so much as in the case of the statue of Highland Mary, which was erected | the other day—a graceful tribute to a charming character, but one of whom we possess no likeness whatever. Still, of Burns we have nothing but canvas, and canvas that | is not wholly satisfactory, for the engraving (which was, after all, touched from life), always seemed to me much more powerful and life-like than the original painting—to give | much more of the vigour of the face and the spirit flashing through the eyes. We have ample scope in a statue of Burns for idealization, and after all that | is not a bad thing. If we cannot have an image taken directly from life approved as a close likeness by contemporaries, let us try to realize what he was | like. We often please ourselves with fancies, of what such-and-such a character would look like if he walked into the room where we are sitting. It is perhaps | a vain effort, for our surroundings baffle us. How can we fancy Moses, or Homer, or Cæsar, or St. Paul, or Attila, or Peter the Hermit walking into our library? | The mere furniture scares the idea. Luther in his monk's dress we can conceive; the dress remains unchanged. And when we get down to the era of portraiture, we can | strain our imaginations to see the subjects of Holbein, and Rembrandt, and Vandyck walking out of their frames, and so on to our own time, until we can realise men | who never existed, such as Pickwick or Colonel Newcome, or even Squire Western, or Moses Primrose, without a wrench. The difficulty really lies not in the form or face of | a man, but in the embodiment of the inexplicable force called genius. You can realize perhaps the face; what none can realise is the manner and the degree in which genius | animated it. Their eyes did not always gleam, their nostrils did not always dilate, their lips did not always curl—perhaps they never did; they were not always the figures | portrayed for us in works of imagination—perhaps they never were. (431)

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