

MISCELLANEOUS.

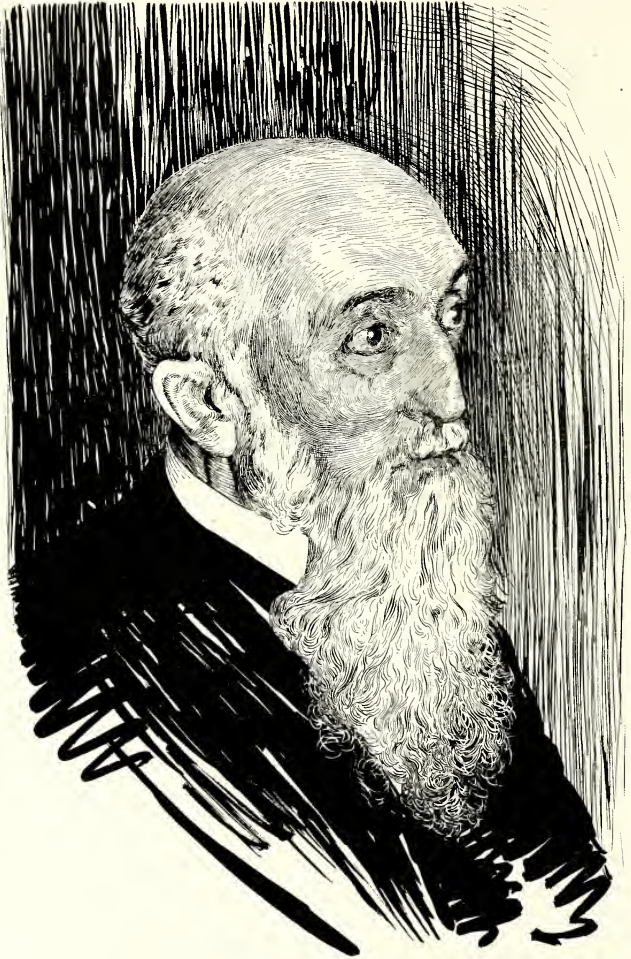
SKETCH OF MR. C. C. BONNEY'S CAREER.

Charles Carroll Bonney, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States and President of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition died Sunday morning, August 23rd, at his residence in Chicago, 3764 Ellis Ave., after a protracted illness of progressive paralysis. He was a jurist of high standing, a far-seeing reformer, and a poet of no mean force, and his name will forever be coupled with that memorable event, the World's Parliament of Religions, which was the crown and the glory of the International Congresses of Chicago in 1893. He was an unusual personality and the deeds of his life, the achievements of his successful career, have become history.

Mr. Bonney was born at Hamilton, New York, September 4th, 1831, being named after Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated in the public schools, the Hamilton Academy, and chiefly by private study. He took the degree of Doctor of Laws at Madison, now Colgate University, became a teacher in the public schools of Hamilton and the Hamilton Academy from the age of seventeen, till he moved to Peoria, Illinois, at the age of nineteen. There he taught at an academic school for two years, and was public lecturer on education for Peoria County from 1852 to 1853. In the position of Vice-President of the State Teachers' Institute, he took a leading part in the establishment of the educational system of Illinois.

Having commenced reading law when but seventeen he continued his interest in legal affairs, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1852, and to that of the United States Supreme Court in 1866. He was elected President of the Illinois State Bar Association, and Vice-President of the American Bar Association in 1882. He removed from Peoria to Chicago in 1860, practising law and reporting cases in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, California, and the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Bonney's zeal for the law was based upon his patriotism and his love of order and justice. He was one of the originators of the law and order movement, which was started in 1872, and later spread over other States, especially New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. He advocated, and to some extent successfully carried, a great number of reforms in constitutional politics, in the national banking system, railroad supervision by State authority, the establishment of a permanent international court of justice, now realised in The Hague, a national Civil Service Academy, a system of Civil Service pensions, State Boards for the adjustment of the differences between capital and labor, etc., and developed an unusual activity as an orator in speaking for these several questions when opportunities arose.



PENCIL SKETCH BY EDUARD BIEDERMANN.¹

¹ Reproduced from *The Open Court*, December, 1901.

In 1887, Mr. Bonney's name was mentioned for appointment as a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the ground that he was a man standing in the very front rank of Western jurists, of high literary culture, and of judicial



AS HE APPEARED WHEN OPENING THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

temperament, and if he was not chosen, it was mainly due to his vigorous attitude in matters of reform. And perhaps the decision was just, for a judge of the United States Supreme Court should be absolutely impartial and even the zeal for im-

provement and for the moral elevation of the people, be it in matters of politics, temperance or social conditions, might easily become a disturbing element, in the establishment of general juridical principles. Certainly, it was good that Mr. Bonney remained in Chicago, for thus the characteristic distinction of his personality came to the front in a way as no one could have anticipated, for Mr. Bonney was appointed President of the World's Congress Auxiliary, and after four years of preparation, his labors were crowned with unusual success.

Most remarkable of all was the realisation of a Parliament of Religions, heretofore deemed impossible on account of the exclusive nature of the leading and most powerful Church organisations.

This Religious Parliament was the first truly ecumenical council of religion, and its realisation is due mainly to the tact of Mr. Bonney; to his impartiality toward all; his reconciliatory spirit in the clash of opposed interests, his conservatism, his circumspection, enabling every speaker to come and to go uncompromised by the general tendency of the Parliament simply as a preacher and representative of his own faith, and finally to his choice of officers, among whom the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows must be specially mentioned as a chairman of rare ability.

The Religious Parliament was so unique, that a repetition of it is not probable for some time to come, but it took place and no one can make it undone. It will remain a land-mark in the history of religion, the significance of which can hardly be realised by the present generation.

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The funeral services, which were without any ostentation and strictly private, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mercer, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem.

P. C.

IMPRESSIONS OF ITALY.

BY EMILIO CASTELAR.

[There came into my possession recently a large number of unpublished letters of the celebrated republican orator Emilio Castelar, who was thirty years ago President of the short-lived Spanish Republic. These letters were written to his bosom-friend Señor Adolfo Calzado, who sat for many years in the Cortes and resigned his seat in the Spanish Senate only a few weeks ago. I give below all the letters in the collection referring to Italy, which Castelar, as I know by my own conversation with him, loved so much

PARIS, July, 1903.

THEODORE STANTON.]

ROME, May 4, 1875.

In this weather, Rome is magnificent, sublime. The Eternal City is like the ocean,—her inspirations are inexhaustible, infinite her greatness. These three superposed cities are three long ages of history, three phases of the mind. They excite wonder and ecstasy. Her stones exhale, as it were, dumb music which penetrates the depths of one's soul and makes one shudder as in the presence of the sublime. I can devote only four or five hours per day to contemplation and study.

I am sorry, but to grasp the whole meaning of Rome, even superficially, would require a year. The walk to Tivoli through the deserted Campania; the pilgrimage by the Via Appia between two rows of tombs; the remains of the Coliseum, and the sight of the dome of St. Peter's produce indelible emotions which remain forever engraved on heart and memory.