STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE'S RICHARD III

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THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

phasize the issue they propose at a premature date, and to ignore or obscure other and possibly more important issues for the time being. If Messrs. Aldrich & Co. make a silver situation ready to the democratic hand and the democrats want it they can embrace it at the proper moment. If they do not want it they can repudiate it, or, rather, they can put it in the shape that will best suit their purposes. This

POPULAR STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE

Contributors to this course: Dr. Edward Dowden, Dr. William J. Rolfe, Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Dr. Albert S. Cook, Dr. Hiram Corson, Dr. Isaac N. Demmon, Dr. Vida D. Scudder and others.

XI. RICHARD III.

The English Chronicle Play.

Professor T. M. Parrott.

When the first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays was published in 1623 the player-editors divided the dramas into comedies, histories and tragedies. In so doing they recognized a species of drama peculiar to their age and country. The history, or chronicle play, was a unique and distinctly English branch of dramatic literature. As Coleridge has said, it occupies an intermediate place between the epic and the drama proper. For it was by no means a dramatization of some episode of the nation's history, but rather an attempt to present upon the stage within the brief compass of an acting play the whole story of some monarch's reign. This is shown in the very titles of such plays as the "Troublesome Reign of King John" or the "Life and Death of Richard the Second." And, for the most part, the early histories adhered with a slavish fidelity to the chronicles on which they were founded. They were more careful to tell a true story than to secure dramatic effect or to evolve dramatic character. That such chronicle plays were popular among the Elizabethans we have abundant proof. Beginning with Bale's fiery polemic against papal usurpation, the pre-Elizabethan play of "Kinge Johan," a long line of histories by Greene, Peele, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Heywood, Webster, Ford, Dekker, Rowley and a host of unknown authors covers with hardly a break a period of English history from the accession of John in 1199 to the defeat of the Armada in 1588. Of varying interest and far apart in the scale of dramatic art, two characteristics are common to all these plays—an exultant pride in the glorious history of England and a sincere desire to instruct an English audience in the annals of the past. Even such a reign of shame as John's is uplifted and glorified by the figure of the Bastard Faulconbridge, the true son of Coeur de Lion, whose lofty boast—

> This England never did and never shall
> Lie at the proud feet of a conqueror,
> But when it first did help to wound itself—

Found a ready echo in the hearts of a generation that had seen a united England shock into irremediable ruin the world-wide monarchy of Spain.

The Authorship of This Play.

There are nearly as many theories as to the authorship of this play in both its forms as there are critics who have investigated the problem. So much, however, is practically established by the concurrence of later critics that the "third part of 'King Henry VI' " is the joint work of Marlowe and Shakespeare. And whether the two great poets wrote in collaboration or separately, Shakespeare, as the younger and less experienced playwright, worked here in the spirit and under the influence of Marlowe. What that influence was can be told in a few words.

Marlowe was the father, almost the creator, of English romantic tragedy. He adopted the "drumming decasyllabon" of the would-be classical school of dramatists, and, by changing it from a quantitative to an accentual meter, created the mighty line which evoked the wonder of his contemporaries, drove the jigging rhymed fourteeners forever from the stage, and, in the hands of Shakespeare and Milton, became the organ voice of England. At the same time, since he wrote for the public of the playhouses and not for the learned society of the court or university, he took up the popular drama of action rather than reflection, cleared it of clownish conceits and substituted living, breathing men for the automatic puppets that had clattered about the stage. It is in Marlowe's plays that we find, for the first time in modern tragedy, character and character development. In short, he breathed into the crude and formless drama of his day his own fiery self, a rare compound of poetry and passion. At the feet of such a master, even the young Shakespeare, with all his consciousness of coming glories, might be well content to sit.

That Shakespeare, almost at the beginning of his career, came under the influence of Marlowe is undeniable. His own natural bent was toward rhyme, and the linked sweetness of "Venus and Adonis" shows us how perfectly the young poet had caught the secret of rhyming measures. Rhyme occurs at frequent intervals in most of Shakespeare's early plays, and it was only a long apprenticeship in Marlowe's school that led him to exchange it for blank verse. This apprenticeship extends over a considerable portion of Shakespeare's early work. "Titus Andronicus" was perhaps written by Marlowe himself; it is certainly a play of his school; and this drama was retouched by Shakespeare's 'prentice hand. It is by no means unlikely that Marlowe was one of the collaborators in "I King Henry VI," to which Shakespeare afterward added the scenes of the quarrel in the temple gardens and of Talbot's death, "the last and loftiest farewell note of rhyming tragedy." Marlowe's work and Shakespeare's appear side by side in the second and third parts of "King Henry VI," and Marlowe's most finished play served as a model for Shakespeare's "Richard III."

"Richard III" a Play of Marlowe's School.

Nowhere is Marlowe's influence over Shakespeare plainer than in "Richard III." So apparent is it, indeed, that Mr. Fleay believes that Shakespeare derived not only his plot but a considerable part of his text from an unfinished play on the same subject by Marlowe. This is a hypothesis that we are by no means called on to accept. We may rather say, with Swinburne, that "this only of all Shakespeare's plays belongs absolutely to the school of Marlowe." Marlowe had blocked out the character of Richard in the "true tragedy"; Shakespeare had already added to and developed it in the third part of "King Henry VI." And then, while still under the master's influence, Shakespeare undertook a further and independent treatment of the same theme, and executed it with a dash and subtlety that raise it far above his master's best work. Professor Wendell has pointed out certain archaic elements in the play, the improbability of Gloster's wooing Anne in the open street, the choral lamentation of the widows, in the fourth scene of the fourth act, and Richard's frank avowal of his villainy in the opening lines. All these remind us of Marlowe, who, writing for a simple and uncritical audience, made large drafts on their imagination, and cared little for verisimilitude so he could but accomplish his effect.

The Character of Richard III.

There are other characteristics of this play which show very plainly the influence of Marlowe—the headlong energy of the action, the sonorous rhetoric of the verse, the absence of rhyme, and in a large measure, of the fanciful conceits that disfigure much of Shakespeare's earlier work. But most characteristic of all is the complete subordination of the minor persons of the drama to the central character of Richard. Marlowe loved a one-star play. With the possible exception of "Edward II," his dramas are devoted to the exposition of one great passion in one almost superhuman figure. And not only does Richard dominate the other figures in the play which bears his name; he is himself dominated by one master passion, the lust of sovereignty. But in the evolution of this passion Shakespeare works by subtler means than Marlowe ever dreamed of. He gives it a background of history, he explains and humanizes it by heredity. The passion of sovereignty was an inherited characteristic in the house of York. Richard's grandfather had perished in an attempt against his king; before the outbreak of the civil wars we find Richard's father dreaming of the golden circuit of the crown (II King Henry VI, act 3, scene 1). Richard's brother exclaims: "I'd break a thousand oaths to reign one year" (III King Henry VI, act 1, scene 2). In Richard this family characteristic reaches its climax and becomes a fierce overmastering passion, a demoniacal possession. And Richard's native egoism has been nurtured and magnified by the atmosphere in which he grew to manhood, for in the Wars of the Roses all laws human and divine were set aside so men might wreak their lust of power upon the world.

MR. EDMUND KEAN, IN THE CHARACTER OF RICHARD III.

Nature herself has done her part to intensify and give direction to this passion. She has misshaped Richard from his mother's womb, "like to a chaos or an unlicked bear-whelp." Not that Richard is a villain because he is a monster of deformity. The frequently misunderstood lines of his opening soliloquy—

> And therefore since I cannot play the lover,
> To entertain these fair, well-spoken days
> I am determined to prove a villain,
> And hate the idle pleasures of these days—

are not spoken in earnest, but in the spirit of mocking irony which is so characteristic of Richard. It cannot be seriously maintained that Richard became a hypocrite, a perjurer and a murderer because he could not play the lover and "strut before a wanton ambling nymph." But the bodily deformity which cut him off from the delights of love and the friendship of men steeled his heart and steadied his hand to the accomplishment of his inherited purpose. He is not embittered against mankind because of his deformity; he gladly accepts it as a finger mark of destiny. If he was born with teeth, it plainly signified that he "should snarl and bite and play the dog." He revels in allusions to his misshaped form and exaggerates it with the habitual jocularity which Lamb points out as a prime feature of his character. The same subtle critic has shown how in these allusions there mingles a perpetual reference to the powers and capacities by which Richard is enabled to surmount his bodily deformity; the joy of a defect conquered or turned into an advantage is the cause of these very allusions and of the satisfaction with which his mind recurs to them.

Nowhere are these powers and capacities so magnificently displayed as in his courtship of Anne. The scene is not uncommonly condemned as a piece of Elizabethan extravagance, a reckless defiance of the possibilities of nature. That such a monster as Richard could win the love of a princess, lately widowed by his dagger, "take her in her heart's extremest hate," over the very body of the saintly king whom he had murdered—this, say the critics, is a flat impossibility. But such a criticism misses the central point of the scene. Richard does not win Anne's love; he overwhelms her reason, till she falls into his arms as the bird into the jaws of the serpent. Just before she meets him she has unpacked her heart of curses, so that she is disarmed by the very violence of her emotion. Richard, on the other hand, comes to her in the full tide of success. Regarding the throne as already attained, he has chosen Anne as the most fitting partner of the throne. He realizes fully the obstacles in his path, and to overcome them every energy is strained to the utmost, and his amazing powers of dissimulation and hypocrisy are brought into full play. He stops the pallbearers with a rude, imperious gesture, overwhelms Anne with a flood of flattering terms, and finally proclaims his desire with a blunt frankness which the prudery of some editors cuts out of the text, to the bitter loss of Shakespeare's meaning. He calmly confesses the murders with which Anne charges him, and with superb effrontery lays the guilt at her door.

> I did kill King Henry,
> But 'twas thy beauty that provoked me.
> Nay, now dispatch; 'twas I that killed young Edward,
> But 'twas thy heavenly face that set me on.

If she treasures resentment let her slay him; here is his sword, and here his naked breast. Or let her say the word and he will execute her vengeance upon himself. She hesitates, "I would I knew thy heart," and is lost. Not a word of love falls from her lips, but her resistance is beaten down and she leaves the scene Richard's affianced bride. The whole scene is an exhibition of the devilish power of a tremendous will over a weak and emotional nature; today we call it mesmerism, hypnotism, any scientific term you will. To Shakespeare it was an instance of the might and mystery of evil, the problem over which he was to struggle so sorely in his later years.

In this scene are embodied all the characteristics that carry Richard so triumphantly to the throne—his fiery energy, his intellectual ascendency, his protean power of assuming whatever shape he will, and his biting scorn of the poor victims of his craft. All these spring from his one master-passion, the lust of sovereignty, and are its instruments for the attainment of the goal.

Note.—This study by Professor T. M. Parrott, of Princeton, will be concluded on Thursday.

McLean's Slap at Free Silver.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

The administrationists have undertaken to map out the presidential campaign at this early period. Let the republicans go ahead and see what they can make out of their self-imposed task. Nothing would please them better than to have the democrats make a furious opposition to their gold bill. That would help them to em-

thing of permitting the republicans to write the democratic platform in January, when the campaign will not be open until June or July, is a matter to be thought about.

"FUTURE OF HUMANITY."

This Is Interesting, Though a Trifle Transcendental.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Jan. 17.—(To the Editor.)—I have read with a good deal of interest the different articles in The Oregonian in regard to "The Future of Humanity," and it is not for the purpose of disputing any of the positions taken that I write, but rather to present some speculations of my own.

The wonderful economic changes that have taken place within the recollection of the old people of today are enough to presage other changes in the near future. The machine having displaced so many of the old and harder methods of doing work, necessarily has produced a change in the muscular system; and the vital fluid that, in past generations, had to go to the support of the muscles now is turned to the brain and nervous system, thus producing quite a different type of individual from only a generation ago. That all change will still continue in that direction is very apparent; and the nervous wrecks that are seen among the children of our schools should admonish us not to go too fast in that direction.

The future man will learn the value of a good physical frame, and will learn to take care of it. He will learn to supply the animal economy with everything that is needed, and he will also learn not to impose upon it that which is not needed. He will learn, conjointly, to apply to the great storehouse of nature for the needed supplies; and in the meantime he will learn carefully to sift out a great amount that we of today suppose to be very important as entirely useless. He will learn that it is the right of childhood to demand a strong and healthy parentage, and that the normal condition is health; that it is better to prevent bringing into the world distorted and diseased persons than it is to try to straighten and cure after being born. Candidates for marriage will have to undergo very careful examination as to their physical fitness to become parents; also will tendencies to moral or criminal weaknesses place an embargo upon parentage, as they will find that better results can be produced by acting before breaks are made than to wait until the break and then try to repair it.

As to the future man's losing the little toe or wisdom teeth, it certainly will be very remote, if ever, as our present bone structure is pretty well fixed, and if right care is taken of the present form it is doubtful about its being improved upon. We may change the shape of the muscular system to some extent, and enlarge and add power and strength to the action of the nerves; but to take out bones is another thing. Leaving to the future the matter of whether the little toe disappears or we lose our wisdom teeth or veriform appendix, this one thing I feel sure can be depended upon, that the future man will enjoy a greater fullness of life than we do.

The vital force that has been used up in the past as matter to propel the muscular motion, which now is turned upon the nerves, will develop gray matter in the brain, so that higher ideals can be worked out. One of the first things this new brain matter will empower him to see will be how to eliminate much of the useless requirements of today; to feed the physical system only in strict consonance with nature's requirements and carefully discard all that which is only a tax upon the involuntary forces to carry out and away from the body; learn to adjust differences between nations as well as individuals without the equipments of war, and disregard the follies of fashion, where they intrude in the least upon the province of good sense. Before this earth cools, flops over on to one side and quits revolving, and is laid off as a dead world, there will be plenty of time for a higher type of mankind to live, so as, in a measure, to redeem it from the charge of only having produced fighting brutes.

THOMAS BUCKMAN.

Carnegie Paid It.

A Washington special to the New York Press says the statement of John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam, that it was the anti-expansion speech of Senator Hoar, cabled by way of Hong Kong to Aguinaldo in Luzon, that precipitated the Philippine insurrection, has led to an inquiry as to who paid the $4000, the amount it cost to cable Senator Hoar's message of sympathy and comfort to the rebellious Tagals. This has brought out the further statement that Andrew Carnegie paid the bill. It is said that Mr. Carnegie's connection with the sending of Senator Hoar's speech to Aguinaldo has been known to prominent government officials for some time. The statement that Mr. Carnegie paid the cable tolls was made last night by a prominent member of congress. Incidental to this disclosure it is intimated that still further exposures may be expected. Some time ago the American forces captured a large part of the official records of Aguinaldo's so-called government. These records now are on their way to Washington. That they contain matter implicating other prominent "anti-imperialist" Americans is to be expected.

T'-ge-la.

PORTLAND, Jan. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Please give the correct pronunciation of Tugela. B. S.

The accent is on the penultimate, and the "e" is long. A common error in the pronunciation of the name is made in using "g" as soft, where it is hard.

AWAY UP THE LEWIS RIVER

ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TO THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION.

Onions and Cheese—Anecdotes of Sauvie's Island—Whisky, Bull Run Water and Microbes.

Having frequently heard of the rich country along the Lewis river, and never having seen it, I very gladly accepted the invitation of Captain Charles S. Kamm to take a trip to the head of navigation on that stream. We left Portland Saturday on the steamer Undine, and early Monday morning transferred at the mouth of the Lewis river to the Lewis River Transportation Company's steamer Walker. We arrived at the head of navigation on the north fork at 11 A. M. Sunday, January 14. The Walker was tied up at Hoffman's onion ranch, and half a dozen teams were soon busy hauling down from the onionhouse some 200 sacks of these fragrant and wholesome bulbs for shipment to Portland.

It is a pleasant thing to steal a while away from work now and then, and for one who wrings his alleged brow dry six days in the week, a holiday once a year or so is necessary in order to absorb some surplus information and restore the equilibrium.

The Start.

We left Portland at 3 P. M. Saturday, in a blinding shower of rain, which did not seem favorable for a picnic excursion. By the time the Columbia was reached the rain was over, and, as I had never been able to comprehend the course of the Columbia at this point, I climbed to the pilot-house, where by the aid of Captain Kamm's explanations and the compass I got my head turned right, and found that the course of the river was due north. As the captain skillfully made touch-and-go landings at numerous points on both sides of the river, landing hunters out for a Sunday's shooting, and ranchers coming home from the city, he pointed out various well-known shooting lakes, as Morgan's, Jewett's, Sturgeon lake and others, and the residences of many old settlers, the absence of foliage on the trees allowing a much more extended view than is obtainable in the summertime.

Happenings on Sauvie's Island.

Having pretty well tired out the obliging captain, I turned my attention to an old resident of Sauvie's island, who was full to running over of information. He pointed out he spot where Ike Thomas, the builder of the steamer Lucea Mason, came to his death. This accident happened while Mr. Thomas was digging a deep trench to drain a lake near the shore. The trench caved in on him, and he died in his boots and standing. The Lucea Mason came to her end by being sunk in Lewis river, about 10 years ago, and thus ended the boat and her builder.

He next pointed out a little church, the only one on Sauvie's island, which has a rather remarkable history, and is now, as he stated, practically unused. The residents along the Columbia side of the island lived in peace and harmony, while those on the slough side were inharmonius. The former decided that, in order to perpetuate their harmony and good feeling, they would build a church where they could meet on Sundays and improve their spiritual tone. The church was built, and the first sermon in it was preached by a resident of the vicinity. The doctrine expounded did not suit all the hearers, and they fell to disputing over it, and in a short time were all at loggerheads, and less in harmony than the unregenerate residents on the slough side of the island, and there has been not much use for the church since.

This old settler also stated that a dog owned by Portland sportsmen, who lease duckshooting on the island, and which is left there during the week, had recently amused himself by killing sheep. He killed some 16 one day, and several the next day, and his master's bill for mutton amounted to about $90, which was paid without a murmur.

On the Washington Side.

After this old resident had gone ashore, the boat crossed to the Washington side, and a view was had of the landing for Judge Bellinger's farm, and his house could be seen on a rise just beyond Lake river. When abreast of Warrior rock, the steamer turned up into the mouth of Lake river, where passengers for La Center, on Lewis river, which comes into the Columbia at the same point, were transferred to the Steamer Walker and sent to their destination. The Undine then proceeded up Lake river some three miles, and tied up at the thriving village of Ridgefield for the night. By this time it was quite dark, and, as Ridgefield is a city set on a hill, the people who came down to meet friends, get mails and freight, carried lanterns. As they were straggling back up the hill, looking in the gloom like a procession of fireflies, a great stillness stole over the wharf, boat and river.

Cheesemaking.

One other passenger was left aboard, and we speedily made ourselves acquainted, and adjourned to the saloon, where a good fire was burning, and entered into a general discussion of whatever came up, in which Captain Kamm soon joined. The stranger, who proved to be a Front-street commission man, spoke of the quantities of fine cheese made in the Lewis-river country, which we were to visit the next day. He said he had been interested in cheesemaking in Ohio for a number of years. Needing some information on the subject, I asked him if there was anything beside calf's rennet which would turn milk into curd for making cheese. He said he had never heard of anything which could take the place of rennet in cheesemaking, but many of the rennets were imported from Bavaria, and he was not certain that they were all taken from calves. He then spoke of the many advantages that this state possessed over the East in regard to cheese and buttermaking. One of these was the mild winters, and another was the cool nights in summer. In New York, for instance, creameries and cheese factories have to be shut down during the worst part of the winter, and in the summer there is a great deal of trouble from milk souring during the hot nights. He asserted that there was no reason why any one possessed of ordinary skill and energy should not make money in any branch of the dairying business in this region, and make as good or better butter and cheese as is made in New York.

The Discussion Wanders.

The discussion then wandered, and the relative merits of Scotch and Irish whisky were considered, and a decision, based on actual tests, reached. Next the purity of Bull Run water was discussed, and it was held that a water-drinker who mixed a fair proportion of Columbia river water with his Bull Run water or his whisky would be benefited thereby. The sterilizing of milk was decided to be injurious to the digestion, and a proper and natural proportion of microbes in water, milk, butter, cheese and everything else desirable. The next subject taken up was appendicitis and surgical operations. The removal of 50 pounds of caul fat from an obese person at one of the Portland hospitals was commented on, and the fondness of doctors for carving patients condemned. Cases of patients afflicted with various diseases, and forbidden by their physicians to taste water, who had been cured by getting access to ice water and drinking all they wanted, were given, and finally, when, after three hours of interesting, amusing and instructive conversation, bed was mentioned, the case of a man who snored so hard that he caused the two-foot thick walls of a stone house he lived in to vibrate, was given, and also the fact that the man's wife swore that he did not snore, as she had never heard him.

Up the Lewis.

Sunday morning the Undine ran down to the mouth of the river, and met the

Walker, and those who were going up Lewis river went on board her and were soon on their way up that stream. The boat was in charge of Captains Kamm, Davis and McNeil, better known as Scotty, all of whom were familiar with the channel. There had been a great rise in the stream a day or two before, and, although the water had fallen about five feet, it was still in flood, and all snags, such as had sunk the Mascot a few days before, were out of sight. From the pilot-house the view through the leafless trees extended across long stretches of level and fertile meadow, dotted with cattle feeding on the lush grass. A few miles up the fork of the river was reached, and the boat turned up the North fork, the principal branch. The country along the river quite came up to expectations, fine farms, with good buildings, and a general air of prosperity being the rule; but of course the summer is the proper time to see the country.

Woodland.

Three miles or so up the stream, and the pretty town of Woodland was reached, stretching for a mile or more along the bank. Here a landing was made, and a party went ashore and visited the Woodland cheese factory, which was in full operation. A huge tank of milk had just been converted into curds and whey, and an employe was stirring the curd around and watching a thermometer floating in it. John Bogarth, the manager, showed us over the place and explained everything. In answer to a query, he said there was nothing but calf's rennet which would properly change milk into curd for cheese. He showed us through the storeroom, where hundreds of cheese, large and small, were undergoing the process of ripening, and ran a trier into several to allow all who wished to test the quality, which was pronounced to be of the best. The product of this factory is in high favor in Portland.

Returning to the manufacturing department, several sampled the curd in the tank, and also the whey. This recalled the well-known poem about "Little Miss Muffet, who sat on a tuffet, eating curds and whey." The whey is quite sweet, as it contains all the sugar of the milk, but for a steady tipple most people would prefer beer or whisky. The curd was very nice, and, with cream, forms a dainty and wholesome dish. We were interrupted in our investigations into the cheese business by an impatient shriek from the boat, and so hurried on board and proceeded up the river. Boats do not frequently go above Woodland, and we were quite an attraction, the children gathering on the banks to see us pass, while the older ones waved salutes from their porches.

Nearing the Head of Navigation.

As we proceeded up the river, the bottoms on each side grew narrower, and finally there would be farms only on one side for a while, and then on the other. Sometimes a farm had been moved across the river, and had gone into the business of raising cottonwood on its own responsibility. In one place the river had cut a channel around a whole farm and made an island of it, and was trying to wash away the island.

Further up, the banks changed from sand and silt to cement gravel, and the bluffs came down to the river occasionally, and iron ore could be seen cropping out in places.

Hoffman's Ranch.

A little before noon we reached Hoffman's ranch, and tied up to secure a lot of onions for which the ranch is celebrated. This place is some ten or twelve miles above Woodland, and within a mile or two of Aetna, which is as far up as boats go, but on this occasion the boat might have gone much further up. The day was as lovely as could be imagined, a bright sun shining from a clear blue sky, and the air was warm and balmy. A fine luncheon had been sent along by the steward of the Undine, and a huge pot of coffee was brewed, and everything was lovely, till it was found that the Walker's sugar-bowl had been filled with sauer kraut. After a diligent search a glass pickle dish was found containing plenty of sugar, and luncheon proceeded harmoniously.

Half a dozen teams soon brought the onions to the boat, and then she dropped down stream to Hayes, where from a warehouse a lot of sacks of potatoes, boxes of apples and a coop of chickens were taken on board.

Home Again.

The sun was setting in glory behind one range of hills, and a moon as big as a cart-wheel was rising in solemn majesty from behind another as we started down the river. The run to the mouth of the river was made in short order, the current aiding the steam, and transferring to the Undine we ran up to Ridgefield and tied up for the night.

Early next morning we ran down to the mouth of the river, and, taking a lot of passengers and freight from the Walker, which had come down from La Center, we were off for Portland, through Bachelor's island slough, getting a view of the great farm belonging to the Ladd estate, on the way.

Of the numerous landings made before reaching the Willamette, some 14 in all, and the cans of milk, boxes of butter, pigs, chickens, hunters and dead ducks we took on board, it boots not to speak, but we arrived at the Alder-street wharf a few minutes after 10 A. M. with a full cargo of farm and dairy produce. Despite the unfavorable weather at the start, the trip proved a real picnic, and a most enjoyable one, and the only thing I regretted was that I was not able to turn about, and go on another like it, but I made a vow to see the country up the East fork of Lewis river, at the first opportunity.

J.

One Oregon Paper Favors Roberts.

Eugene Guard.

But Mormon Roberts should not be too hastily condemned; in fact, his course in the embarrassing matter desrves nothing but commendation. These marriages were contracted under territorial laws that recognized the validity of plural marriages, besides they were sanctioned by the ruling church. Roberts could have gained a seat in congress by putting away two of the women with whom he had lived for years in the relation of husband, and who had borne him children. But he did not choose to gain whatever honor might attach to the position by dishonoring his children and the women who had trusted him. He chose the better and more honorable course.

Senator Hoar's Speech.

Boston Globe, dem.

This speech and others that have been made were of course sent where they would do most good in a bad cause. It was very unfortunate, and nobody can tell what it may have cost us in life and treasure. But there is not much to be said about it at this late day. The mischief has been done, and the episode is virtually all over. Perhaps, however, Mr. Hoar may think he has somewhat atoned by advocating a scheme for the government of the Philippines, more imperialistic than that of the imperialists themselves.

A Perplexed Organ.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, dem.

For ourselves we believe that universal consent has enunciated a new principle which must continue to guide us in our foreign policy—Denmark offers to sell her West Indian islands, and Germany wishes to buy, while the people are entirely willing to come to us, as they have declared by formal vote. Shall we insist upon such an interpretation of the Monroe doctrine as will deny a friendly power the right to sell her land while we refuse to buy it? But to buy again is to assert again the doctrine of expansion; what shall we do about it? Where shall we draw the line in fixing our opposition to the republican policy?

WANT A MILITIA COMPANY

ONE HUNDRED YOUNG ALBINA MEN WILL ORGANIZE IT.

Erection of Armory Depends on the Formation of the Company—East Side News.

H. C. Wilson, secretary of General Summers camp, No. 1, Second Oregon regiment, who has the list of those who are willing to go into the proposed militia company for that part of the city, says that 50 names of young men, mostly members of the camp, were already subscribed. There will not be the slightest difficulty, he says, in getting 100 young men, who will make a fine company, whenever the time comes for the organization. The matter is being steadily pressed and is in an encouraging situation, and there is every prospect that the organization will be effected in the near future. It will be a strong company, as it will be composed largely of ex-Second Oregon veterans, who have seen service, but there will be other young men who have never been in a company of the sort.

The erection of an armory building by ex-Mayor C. H. Hill depends on the organization of the company. Mr. Hill assured Secretary Wilson that he will certainly put up the building whenever the company has been regularly organized. In discussing the plans of the building with Mr. Wilson, it was agreed that the armory should be on the second floor. The building will cover 102x62 feet, which will take in all the ground now occupied by the wooden structures on the west side of the corner brick on Williams avenue and Russell street and opposite the Williams-avenue schoolhouse. The entire second floor will be taken up by the armory. It is proposed also to place a stage in one end for public entertainments. Only in a general way have the plans been discussed, but Mr. Hill will, no doubt, be governed largely by the suggestions of the leaders of the company when it comes to building. Mr. Wilson said that no stone will be left unturned to organize the company and take advantage of the offer of ex-Mayor Hill.

Showed Gold Nuggets.

William Zimmerman, who is interested in some valuable mines near Grant's Pass with State Senator Dufur, is in the city on a visit to his East Side home. He is well pleased with the outlook for his mining properties. He had with him a bottle of alluring gold nuggets, which is a sample of the output from his and other diggings at Grant's Pass, but he disposed of most of the nuggets to those who wanted them for various purposes. On his return, he will take his wife, whose health has been somewhat impaired, to Southern Oregon in the hope that the change in climate will result in her restoration. He is looking for great things for that portion of the state the present year.

East Side Notes.

Gilbert camp, No. 4, Second Oregon, will have a smoker this evening at the hall in the Ross building, on Union avenue. The invitation is general to all ex-soldiers of the last wars to attend. A large delegation is expected from the other camps in the city.

Rev. S. W. Fender, of McMinnville, occupied the pulpit of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church yesterday in the absence of the pastor, Rev. G. A. Blair, who is still confined to his home from the effects of a dislocated ankle.

NOT CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

They Were "Free Presbyterians," Who Disregarded Health Laws.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.—(To the Editor.)—In the Boston Journal of January 11 there appears the following clipping, which, in view of The Oregonian's recent editorial comment on the case in point, you are requested to kindly publish. I know Mr. Farlow personally, and will vouch for the statement he makes regarding the case:

To the Editor of the Boston Journal: In your paper of January 8 there appeared a dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., announcing that diphtheria and Christian Science had had a battle at New Brighton, resulting in the death of two children of Frank Martsolf, and in bringing Martsolf and his other child down with the disease.

Having investigated this case, I find that the Martsolfs were not Christian Scientists, but were members of a denomination called "Free Presbyterians," and that they were believers in healing by faith and anointing with oil. Christian Scientists never at any time had anything to do with these cases.

We have all due respect for the good intentions of these people, but we would have the public know that this practice is not in harmony with the teachings and practice of Christian Scientists.

There is nothing in the teachings of this science that would justify carelessness on the part of patients who have contagious diseases. We believe that we should earnestly guard against the spreading of disease.

ALFRED FARLOW.

A misconception of the teachings and practice of Christian Science frequently makes it the brunt of much undue criticism, in that it is accredited with every failure to restore health occurring throughout the country, that is not made in the name of materia medica. While the adherents to Christian Science do not ask or expect to escape the thorough test demanded of every new system, it is but just that they be allowed to stand before the public upon their own merits or demerits, and not be made the perpetual scapegoat for the failures of others.

Christian Science does not countenance the disregard of the laws of the land relating to contagion, nor does it take away the "milk of human kindness" necessary to the comfort of the sick and suffering.

In the hope of correcting some of the prevailing misconceptions regarding Christian Science, the church in Portland of this denomination has arranged to have Judge William G. Ewing, late of the superior court, Chicago, lecture in the city on the subject in the near future.

DAVID B. OGDEN.

Financial Bondage, Falsely So Called

Richmond Times, dem.

It is hard to see in what the present currency bill "fastens us to the financial systems of the Old World" (as Bryan has declared), except in declaring that there shall be one standard of value, fixed and invariable, so that when a man takes a note for $1000, payable 12 months after date, he will know at the beginning exactly what he will get at the end. And if it does fasten us to the financial systems of the Old World, how does it hurt us thereby? Where on the face of the earth is there so good a financial system as that of England? What Englishman was ever heard to complain of either the quality or the quantity of English money? Every dollar in the kingdom is as good as a gold dollar, and interest is lower there than anywhere else in the world, showing that there is the greatest abundance of money for all purposes.

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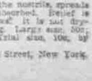

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