STAGE HISTORY OF KING RICHARD

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

POPULAR STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE

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XI. RICHARD III.

The Play as an Acting Drama. It must never be forgotten that Shakeat must never be torgetten that space appears as a dramatist was a professional playwright. His plays were written for immediate use upon the stage. If we would think of them as Shakespeare thought of them we must think of them as

acting dramas. Shakespeare is usually credited with giving to the world the world's conceptions of English history so far as the historical characters of his plays are concerned. If this is true of any historical character of Shakespeare's it is especially true of h's King Richard III. The world in general knows little and cares less for any Richard III other than him whom Shakespeare

When reading "King Richard III" we take some interest in the subord nate characters of the play. The Lady Anne, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Margaret, the young princes: Buckingham, Lord Rivers, Hastings, etc., all culist our sympathles more or less. But when we see "King Rich-ard III" played our whole interest is centered upon the king himself. He then be-comes, what he really is, one of the greatest, most marvelous, most astounding creations in the whole Shakespearean universe. Our interest in him dominates and transcends our interest in everything else It follows, therefore, that King Richard III is a difficult role to play. As in the cases of King Lear. Hamlet, Shylock and Othello, only the greatest actors can do justice to it.

In one respect King Richard III is the most difficult of all the Shakespearean roles. There is not merely the character of the man himself to sustain, but the characters of all the different aliases he assumes. We must remember that Richard does really obtain the consent of peo-ple to acts and courses of conduct which if he were not so consummate a dis-sembler, they would never consent to. If, then, the part be not so well sustained that It appears real and natural the action of the play becomes nonsensical and ridle-

The play was popular in Shakespeare's time; as far as we can learn, the most popular of its day. So often and so well was the play presented that Burbage, the King Richard of Shakespeare's age, became in people's conception almost the real King Richard. That famous line-

A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse! was quite as much associated in the popular mind with Burbage and Bosy Field as with King Richard and Bosworth

It is somewhat remarkable, however that subsequent to Shakespeare's time the play as Shakespeare wrote it fell into disfavor. This was perhaps partly because of its inordinate length. It was necessary to revise and condense it, and the reviser and condenser irreverently (as we should say) substituted his own conception and treatment. It has thus happened that the play "King Richard III," which the world has seen most of and heard most of is not Shakespeare's play at all, but a version of it written by Colley Cibber, the actor, dramatist and poet laureate (1671-

Modern critics can scarcely find words Modern critics can scarcely find words strong enough to condemn what they call the "deformation" which Cibber made of Shakespeare's noble production. Nevertheless, we must remember that for about 180 years—indeed, quite down to very recent times—Cibber's version of the play, or some version or other of Cibber's version, was the only "King Richard III" the world knew. the world knew.

It was Sir Henry Irving who, on Janu 1674, gave to the stage a "King Richard III" srranged wholly from Shake-speare's jext. Shake-peare's play was too long to be restored in toto. slon is not more than a half, or at most -fifths, of the play as Shakespeare

Almost all great actors who have er sayed Shakespearean parts at all have essayed the part of King Richard III. It was in the part of King Richard III that Garrick made "his first appearance on any stage" in the little theater of Goodn's Fields. The stage-infatuated young wine merchant appeared incognito, but the success he won, though it scandalized his family, determined his career. His Richard III soon became the wonder and talk of the town. And King Richard ever re-mained one of Garrick's greatest parts. John Philip Kemble included Richard

III in his magnificent repertoire of Shake-spearean characterizations. But the part was too versatile for Kemble's The great King Richard III of Kemble's era was that unfortunate, erratic genius. George Prederick Cooke, of whom Byron once said, having heard that a biography of Cooke had been written, that two things were marvelous about him-first, that a man so continuously drunk should live long enough to have a blography; and, second, that a man cups as Cooke was should ever have known any one soher enough



Edmund Kenn as Richard III.

to write his biography. Cooke's frequen thronged his house to hear him in his great part became at last too annoying to be endured. Once, when he had vainly endeavored to remember his lines, he put his hands to his breast, and, simulating sickness, biccoughed out the words, "My The aptness of his selfdescription was too ridiculous to remain unrebuked. He was hissed off the stage. And yet it is doubtful if a greater Richard III than Cooke has ever been known. Cooke, it may be said, was the first great actor that ever crossed the Atlantic

In 1810. His principal play, of course, was

"King Richard III." His success was enormous. But his "old complaint" soon proved too much for him. He died in New

Mr. S. Uchida, consul for Japan at New

Past Quarter Century.

Past Quarter Century.

York, untimely, in 1812. King Richard III was one of the princisking Richard 111 was one of the principal roles of that greatest of Shakespearean actors, Edmund Kean. Critics differ as to the reintive excellence of Kean's King Richard and some other of his Shakespearean parts. Hazlitt, however, who no doubt was the greatest dramatic critic of Kean's day, says that Kean's during and for a time after the was. In States for supremsely in the world's expense of the country with different monetary systems in the last 30 years. During that time it has tried the gold standard, the silver standard, the double standard and an inconvertible paper currency, such as our greenbacks were during and for a time after the was. In States for supremsely in the world's expense from the short Lange has put to the test all of the country with different monetary systems in the last 30 years. During that time it has tried the gold standard, the silver standard, the double standard and an inconvertible paper.

facts. In future there must be no such false modesty. The best elements in our civil life must not leave the army alone, but must see that common sense and sound business principles, and not official bugbears, rule at the war office.

GOLD STANDARD IN JAPAN.

Mr. S. Uchida, consul for Japan at New York, has written a very interesting sketch of the experiences of his country



GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE AS RICHARD III.

have equaled Kean but "the first tempt-er." Kean's death scene, too, in "King Richard HI" (death scenes, it may be said, were Kean's forte) was a marvel of appro-

priate representation.

In the estimation of personal friends with that of Kean's in many parts. But there is no difference of opinion as to the merit of Booth's Richard III. Almost the only adverse opinion ever pronounced upon it was that it was an exact imitation of Kean's. This was in England, however. When in 1825 Booth came to America, he found himself supreme, not only in King Richard III, but in every other tragic part. When he died (in 1852) deur of the stage had ended

It will always be a regret to the lovers of Edwin Forrest's name and genius that he had not in youth the advantage of familiarity with good stage examples and noble stage ideals. Had this been so, had he not for years been doomed to act amid the demoralizing influences of rough, uncultured audiences, there is litt'e doubt that Forrest would have ranked with the world's greatest players—with Garrick, with Mrs. Siddons, with Edmund Kean—for his natural histrionic powers were of the highest. As it was, his Richard III was a noble production, though far inferior to his Lear, his Othello and his Coriolanus, and especially to his Virginius, his William Tell and his Metamora. King Richard III was the elder Booth's

most famous part, and it is an interest-ing illustration of the descent of genius that it was in "King Richard III" that Booth's greater son, Edwin Booth, first made fame. The elder Booth was given to moods. One night, in New York, in 1851, being billed for Richard III, he an-nounced to his son, who was attending him, that he was ill and unable to perform. Then the son pleaded that the peo-ple would be disappointed. "What can ple would be disappointed. "What can they do without you, father?" he cried. The only reply that he received was: "Go act it yourself." And this at last he did. Of course he knew the part, for every word and tone and gesture of his father's acting had long before been absorbed in his very being, so loyal and dutiful a son was he. But it was an anxious night for him. His father's clothes that he had to wear were far too big for him, and he could plainly see that the managers of the house were on tenterhooks. But his gen-tus carried him through. At the end of the play he knew that he had found his

Note.-The study of "King Richard III" will be concluded on Thursday. The two concluding papers in the Shakespeare course will be of unusual interest. Dr. Parrott, of Princeton, will present a pa-per on "The Schools of Shakespearean Criticism," and Hamilton W. Mabie will present a paper on "How to Study Shake-

A Man Without a Party.

Boston Journal, rep.
Some newspapers, including once in awhile the Journal, make the mistake in their Washington dispatches of marking Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota as a republican. Thank the Lord, the party is not carrying that load. He was elected as a republican in 1895, but now is a repub-lican neither actually nor technically. He misrepresents his state with impunity i cause there is no way to put him out until his term ends, but his constituents are eager to get at him. He has not attended a republican caucus in three years, and could not if he tried. In the congressional directory he calls himself a member of the ellver party.

The Public and the Army.

London Spectator, We (the public) cannot do much now ut volunteer, subscribe, and determine that we will see this thing through, even if we have to spend £200.000,000 on it and lose many men. When, however, the war is over, the public must interest itself in the army, not merely from the sentimental point of view, but from that of sound business. The public pay, and the public must see that they get value for their money, and not leave the thing entirely to the official soldiers. When we say "the public," we mean, of course, the kind of coole who busy themselves directly with and vigilant portion of the public. On milltary matters, such men have hitherto kept laws that control the value of money and to play in the United States. This he did silent, and have not even looked into the its relations to industry and trade,

versatile of any the stage had known. In ments are urged by conflicting schools of the scene with Anne, he said, no one could political economy to adopt. Mr. Uchida political economy to adopt. Mr. Uchida writes of these experiences entertainingly and with the intelligence of one who understands the whole subject. The article has much instruction in it for the people of this country, and if its value is appreciated it will have wide publication. It Junius Brutus Booth was Kean's great appears in the columns of Public Policy, rival. Opinions differ very much as to a Chicago weekly of high class, edited by the quality of Booth's genius as compared Allen Ripley Foote.

Mr. Uchida shows that the gold standand was nominally established by Japan soon after it opened commercial relations with the outside world. It early learned that it must unify its local currencies, then in a chaotic condition, and that it should have a standard of value bearing some definite relation to that used by the world, in which it had become a factor. it seemed for the moment as if the gran. Unfortunately, just as this reform was begun, the government was forced to grapple with rebellion, and its expenses being enormous, it resorted, like our own country, to repeated issues of paper money It was obliged to abandon all pretense of keeping this paper currency at par with gold. The latter passed out of circulation and was quoted at a premium.

Japan also tried a national bank currency, modeled after ours, but as it was reeemable in the government paper money,

the bank notes suffered the same discount The next step was to admit silver to free colnage and make it a full legal tender This gave nominally the double standard, but in practice the depreciated paper expelled all silver as well as gold. Gold, silver and paper were alike legal tender, but no two of the same value. Nothing more is required to show that something besides the legal-tender quality is required in

At this time, 1881, Count Matsukata, the same statesman who lately established the He determined to resume specie payments upon a silver basis. His plan was: First, to pay off the government notes cancel them and issue no more; second, to com-pel the national banks to pay off their notes and retire them; third, to organize one great central bank of issue, modeled after the Imperial bank of Germany which should have the exclusive privilege of issuing paper money and be required to always redeem the same in silver.

This tied the currency to silver. It re-Heved the country from the fluctuations of an irredeemable paper currency, which had been found injurious to all interests, but Count Matsukata was of the opinion that Japan had not yet the best system obtainable. He believed the adoption of the gold standard would be another step of progress and, indeed, was indispensable if that country aspired to a prominent

commercial position. Accordingly, in 1893, was appointed monetary commission of 15 members to investigate the whole subject. It was composed of high officials, professors of the university of Japan, members of the diet, and business men eminent in the commerce of the country. The outcome of its investigations was the decision that the country should adopt the gold stand-

Mr. Uchida tells this story in its int esting details, and his account of how the government carried the reform to successthe most ably conducted operations in the annals of government finance. The change to the gold standard was made without any violation of existing equities by tablishing a new gold unit, corresponding to the value of the existing silver unit. The indemnity received from China furnished the gold required to take up the silver yen coins, and the latter either advantageously sold or reminted into subsidiary coins. The entire plan as laid out in advance was carried through, and Japan placed securely on a gold ba-

Mr. Uchida shows that the results of the change have thus far been gratifying to those who advocated it. The industries of the country are prosperous, its commerce is increasing rapidly, wages are ad-vancing, the revenues of the government are satisfactory, and the action commands the approval of the people.

The experience of Japan has covered so completely the whole field that debate ranges over, and Mr. Uchida has told the story with such detail and with such clea; appreciation of the facts that are important, that the article is very instructive. It is certain to be read with great interest affairs—the intelligent, level-headed in this country, and it will help our pec-

LIFTLE LESS THAN BRITAIN

OUR EXPORTS OF EVERYTHING FOR THE TEAR JUST CLOSED.

Past Quarter Century.

impersonation of the character was the short, Japan has put to the test all of most refined and the most appropriately the theories about money which govern- United Kingdom, in 1899, according to offi-United Kingdom, in 1899, according to offi-cial reports just received by the treasury they refuse?" bureau of statistics, were \$1,287,571,000, Dobley. while those from the United States were \$1,253,486,000, making a difference of \$34,-000,000 in favor of the United Kingdom in record of 1899 must prove quite gratifying to the average American c.tizen. In 1876 the exports of domestic merchandise from the United Kingdom were \$1,087,-497,000, against \$497,283,767 from the United States, her excess over the United States at that time being \$590,233,000, against \$34,-000,000 in 1809. From 1875 to 1899 Great Britain's domestic exports increased from \$1,087,497,000 to \$1.287,971,000, or 19 per cent, while those from the United States in creased from \$497,263,737 to \$1,253,486,000, an increase of 152 per cent. Adding to the domestic exports of each country those brought in from other parts of the world and re-exported, we find that the total exports of the United Kingdom, including "domestic, foreign and colonial," were in 1875 \$1,370,465,000, and in 1899, \$1,640,388,674, an increase of 20 per cent, and those from | Another thing, the securing of souvenirs the United States, including "domestic and | has a certain sentiment about it." foreign," were in 1875 \$510 947 429, and in i 1899 \$1,275,486,641, an increase of 150 per

Turning to the import side of the ac-Great Britain's imports in 1875 were \$1.819 .-779,000, and in 1899, \$2,360,620,000, while those of the United States, which in 1875 were \$503,152,835, were in 1899, \$739,834,620. A comparison of the import figures with those of total exports shows an excess of exports from the United States in every year dur-ing the last 25 years except 1888, and in the case of the United Kingdom an excess of imports in every year during the period. In the case of the United States the excess of exports over imports in 1875 was \$7,794,486, and in 1899 it was \$475,652,021, while In the case of the United Kingdom the excess of imports over exports was in 1875 \$449,314,000, and in 1899, \$756,231,315. During the 25 years under consideration the for-eign commerce account of the United States shows a total excess of exports over imports amounting to \$3,970,564,000, while other, so that he would have the set, and that of the United Kingdom shows an excess of imports over exports amounting to \$14,489,004,000,

The following table, compiled from official reports, shows the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States some celebrity carelessly pockets a gold mestic merchandise from the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, in each calendar year from 1875 to 1899, and indicates the relative growth during that gracious enough to smile pleasantly and

| United States | United | William |

Thinks It Will Prevent Danger of an Outbreak of Crime.

Mr. Dobley was very late for dinner. He came in with an air of jubilant enthusi-asm, which indicated a new train of

thought. "The fact is, Mrs. Dobley," he explained, 'Freshington has been unfolding a magnificent proposition to me,'

"Something preposterous, I presume?" sighed Mrs. Dobley. "It is such an excellent idea," said Mr Dobley, lowering his voice impressively and looking about as though he feared the

cook was listening at the door, "that I shall ask you not to mention it until we have perfected our plans, and are ready to spring the thing on society." "Society," exclaimed Mrs exclaimed Mrs. Dobley, in amazement, "Exactly. Society is the fish that is to bble at our bait, and return us a catch

in golden coin." "Is it a new winter resort or an im-proved automobile?" asked Mrs. Dobley.

"Neither," said Mr. Dobley, in triumph; you would never guess, Mrs. Dobley. It "A salon?"

"Precisely, a ready-made, permanent "I recollect that you were once interest-

ed in an idea that included the establish-ment of a permanent circus, but a readymade salon sounds rather vague to me. "I will explain, Mrs. Dobley. You have, of course, noticed the growing fondness for literary lions, private theatricals and fashionable readings? Coupled with this there is a fad for slumming, for downtown dinners served in basements, and on roofs; in fact, for any sort of amusement that is different from the old-established

"There is certainly a broader idea entertainment than there used to be when I was a girl," admitted Mrs. Dobley. "And "And is not half so stupid as it was then "It all indicates," said Mr. Dobley, " sire on the part of society to elevate itself. Society is tired of itself. It is blase to the very tips of its fingers." "Really?" began Mrs. Dobley

"A wave of art and literature," ued Dobley, "has struck the social ship and threatens to upset it. There are to be disintegrations, disruptions. New sets will form. A salon will arise from the ruin of the old. Culture, brains and blood will be the standards instead of cash." "Do you and Mr. Freshington propose to furnish the standards?" inquired Mrs.

Dobley. "When I speak of the ideal salon," salo Mr. Dobley, who, it was plain to be seen, was quoting Freshington; "I am looking into the future. But there will be a formative period, a social upheaval, the low rumblings of which are already heard. Just now society is crying for a calon as children cry for the moon. Freshington and I propose to give society its saion consideration!

"Don't you think most people would want to own their own salons?" asked Mrs. "Yes, but they can't get 'em. When the salon becomes a fact, society will stand at the door trying to get in. Admission tickets cannot be bought on the sidewalk.

Society will be up a tree."
"I see," said Mrs. Dobley. "The present idea of people opening their arms to art and literature, and saying, 'Come in, we will feed you and feast you and let you walk over our hardwood floors and eat off our golden plates, if in return you will do a few stunts and be brilliant." is going to result in a fearful mix-up, I tell you, Mrs. Dobley, there will be an

increase in crime just as soon as this

thing they call a salon begins, if it is allowed to go on as planned."

lowed to go on as planned."
"You alarm me," said Mrs. Dobley.
"How can it be avoided?" asked Mr. Dobley. "Society will begin its salon on one actor, and an artist or two who have gone wrong and drifted into the pink-tea habit. The next thing will be to secure more victims. I can assure you, Mrs. Dobley, that several of these would-be salonowners have agents out at present scour-ing Chinatown and the Italian tables d'hote in search of art material. What will be the result? Poets with large, hungry families in Harlem flats will be brought within view of alluring feasts, gorgeous silverware, gems and all sorts of temptation. Artists accustomed to freezing in their steam-heated studios will find themselves in the superheated atmosphere of Fifth avenue. Intellectual glants who are used to quading nothing more intoxicating than Wurzburger will have

"I am sure I don't know," said Mrs. "They will not! They will not only take what is offered, but they will reach out for more. The anarchistic spirit that is the year's exportation: of domestic prod- alive in every soul that has ever breathed ucts. Compared, however, with relative the atmosphere of art will blaze like a conditions at the 1875 quarter-pole, the bomb and ignite things." "I suppose they are well insured," said

Mns. Dobley, as though to avert a catas-"Here is another thing, Mrs. Dobley,

You know that if there is one fad, if we can call it a fad, more deeply rooted in those possessing the true artistic temperament than any other, it is the securing of souvenirs from the homes of their "Well, I recollect that when we gave

that dinner to the Purple Cat Club there were eight coffee-spoons, a pepper mill and three table napkins missing. But then you explained it." Yes, I told you it was a purely playful idlosyneracy. I made you understand that in the world of art the possession of

"Yes; the only trouble is that it breaks a set if three table napkins are taken, or spoons. It is so hard to match patterns." "But when you understand that it is an established custom, you feel reconciled.

property is regarded as only accidental.

recollect Mr. Sepin?"
"Yes, He took a salt-shaker and a punch ladle the night of the dinner." "Well, Sepia has his studio entirely fur-nished with souvenirs. It is really a remarkable place. Every piece of silverware has a history; as for the table linen and the towels, why each one has a different marking on it. He has towels from every hotel in the United States. And bric-a-brac and furniture! Why, the place is a museum. People understand Sepla, so that even when he takes up a chair or an oil painting they pretend not to notice it. Sepla gets offended so easily!"

"Yes, I thought he was very sensitive. He was taking one of those game-carvers, and I told him he might as well take the seemed very much hurt."

"You see, you didn't understand him. Now, the question is, will society undergo on as though nothing had happened?" "I don't think she would understand," said Mrs. Dobley. "I shouldn't care to."

"That's just what Freshington and I hought. Now, our idea is to take the entire burden of the salon off the shoulders of those who are anxious to have one. At present they seem to think they can buy them as they would an automobile. They can't, and when they discover it there will be lots of disappointment. This is where Freshington and I are to come in with our circulars."

"Circulars?"
"Of course. We are going to get them out on the very heaviest cream-laid paper, with a crest and a monogram on the top Freshington thought a bottle of Chianti rampant, with a salted almond couchant, would be a decidedly symbolic idea. Then we are going to have them engraved something in this way."

Mr. Dobley took out a sheet of notepaper elaborately inscribed with lead pencil.
"This really is Freshington's idea," he ly before the reader, without any beating out the bush." Then Mr. Dobley read this circular:

"We beg to call your attention to our ewly established and magnificently ewly equipped salon, which may be procured for evening parties, afternoon teas, house par-ties and all occasions for which the services of a salon would be desirable. Realinterfere with the establishment of a first-class salon, the undersigned have, a great expense, secured the best specimens of subjects for salon use. Artists in every branch of art, conversationalists who talk only in epigram, musicians on every known instrument, travelers from the poles to the tropics, all prepared to furnish an unconventional evening's entertainment and to pose as guests, the business side of the

engagement to be strictly private. "We are pleased to be able to inform our patrons that the services of detectives will be unnecessary, as we have investi-gated the references of all those whose time we have contracted for. Our own agent will accompany the salon, and will arrange for the performances, which will be found strictly up to the mark. There will be absolutely nothing to offend the most prudish—unless it is required. For smokers, stag parties, etc., we have an entirely different staff of artists, who will give a more pronouncedly Bohemian programme. Our terms are strictly in adgramme. Our terms are strictly in ad-vance, and may be ascertained on in-terview, varying with the time required. No engagements are made for less than two hours, or without supper, dinner or luncheon furnished. We cannot agree to he responsible for any breakage or damage to furniture which may result from the enthusiasm or feeling d'splayed by our artists in their various roles.
"Below will be found a few of our mos

desirable raion stars; Mr. Goldbrieque Stringem, theosophist, said to be a Yogi; talks incessantly, and will give hypnotic experiments, if encouraged; good dresser Mr. Centre Stage, actor; magnificent ward robe; fine figure; small eater; favorite as a corner man; can also dance. Professor Pomegranate Poundem, planist; like Paderewski in everything but looks; will de four turns in an evening; no encores; objects to wearing a dress suit. Miss Maizie Peach, neat and refined cakewalk; can also skirt-dance; will not black up. Mr. Chincey Chippywise, actor and recitationist; willing and obliging; Mr. Chippywise can not only entertain with his inimitable songs and dances, but will be found invaluable to keep the help quiet during the progress of the salon. Tommy Tump, wit and mirth-producer; handsome; wears a brace-let; for spontaneous wit and harmless repof the salon. artee we can recommend Mr. Tump. Mrs. tell stories and do tricks with cards,

"These are only a few of our salon at-actions. We have minor poets, comedians and a large stock of foreign noblemen, who will circulate among the guests and talk about their titles. In case of any inconvenient rush in rerving the guests, these gentlemen have agreed also to act as waiters. Posttively no tips.

"We aim to please. Give us a trial, and you will use no other salon. We are constantly adding fresh material, and from time to time-if not oftener-we will an-nounce new attractions, even more varied and brilliant than these given herewith, Address the Smart Salon Supply Company, Hyphen hotel court. Cable address, Yel-

"There, Mrs. D.," said Dobley, folding up the paper and holding his eyeginsses triumphantly aloft, "wha" d' you think of

Your complexion, as well as your tem-per, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking Carter's Little Liver Pilla.

Places Him Among the Greatest Englishmen of the Century-Brief

Outline of His Work.

discourse was by Rev. Dr. Ellot-a memorial of Dr. James Martineau, who died January 12, at the advanced age of 25. After some words as to his place among the great Englishmen of the century, and among the leaders of the liberal Christian faith, such as Channing, Emerson

and Parker, the speaker said:
"It is in the realm of trained and inspired intellect that Martineau soars with an eagle's wing, and an eagle's glance. He has an eye that looks without swerving at the sun, and pierces to the lowliest thing of earth. His wings buffet the flercest storms from polar or torrid zones of thought, with unruffled strength, and always gain the upper air-the empyrean where the word of God bids all to be still. We liken him to the chief of the Titans-a Prometheus-bringing celestial glfts to his fellow-men. Though his life has not been one of tragic sacrifice, he has voluntarily laid aside the worldly honors, which would have been heaped upon him as the greatest mind in Eng-land, if he had chosen a scholar's gownin order that he might serve the oracles of the living God, as preacher and teach-er of the humblest of the folds of Christ, the 'despised and rejected' Unitarian church.

"To do justice to Martineau, we should paint for a background the story of lib-eral Christianity in England—the tale of fugitive groups of Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, which, after iso-lation and martyrdom, found themselves grouped under the hated name Soconian or Unitarian—scoffed at, legally pro-scribed, hated with a hundred-year hatred of mingled fear and ignorance; tabood an established custom, you feel reconciled.
Why, there's Glob Sepia, the artist; you recollect Mr. Sepia?"

"You have been seen and then esteemed heretics by all other dissenters. Another portion of our background should be sketched in broadly-the picture of a century of theological and philosophic conflict, where the storm another direction Spencer, Comte, Darwin,
Huxley and Mill—counter whiriwinds of
positivism or agnosticism, and of flight
into the arms of obscurantism and ecclesiastic authority. Martineau shared in all
these, not as an observer or critic merely,
but as a leader and stalwart. He was at
once the personal friend and once the personal friend and merciless an-tagonist in thought of some of the great thinkers just named, and confessed by most of them to be almost the only man who at the same time fully comprehended them and fairly met the questions at

we should sketch his external history; his education as civil engineer; his turning to the Christian ministry; his successive pastorates in Dublin and Liverpool and London; his long service as head muster of a divinity school and author of his epoch-making books. Of even higher mo-ment would be the story of his own de-velopment, the successive steps of his spiritual enlightenment, and the convictions in which his masterful soul rooted and from which his life-work shot up like a tall paim beside an island shrine-some Delos of Apollo, deep-soiled, ocean-aired, fed from divinely living waters. In this brief half hour we can only make allusions or mark their outlines in any of these directions, each of which is necessary to a real comprehension of what Martineau is.

"I think we shall be best helped to an image of the man, in all his wealth of sweetness and light, by listening to a few of his own words. And first I find myself drawn to a remarkable sketch of the eventful mental change in his life-an autobiographical treasure which he gave in an introduction to one of his greatest works, "Types of Ethical Theory, published in his 50th year.
"In this invaluable preface, after some words about systems of philosophic opinion, which he says all grow from the

said, "and I think you will admit that it is a good one. It brings the matter clearly before the reader, without any heating the says all grow from the Guiffin & Ogilivis mind's instinctive effort to unify and justify its own deepest affections and additional of the says all grow from the Guiffin & Ogilivis is a good one. It brings the matter clearly before the reader, without any heating its own deepest affections and additional of the says all grow from the Guiffin & Ogilivis is a good one. It brings the matter clearly before the reader, without any heating the says all grow from the guiffin and it is a good one. It brings the matter clearly before the reader, without any heating the says all grow from the guiffin and the says all grow from the guiffin and guiffin and the says all grow from the guiffin and the says all grow from the guiffin and miration, Martineau describes his abandonment of an early base of determinism and necessarian philosophy, which he had shared with Bentham and John Stuart Mill. The change took place while he was pursuing Greek studies in Germany. Thereafter he became a master in spiritual dynamics, and one of the greatest of the prophets of the independence of the soul and conscience from the categories of sense or external nature

'Summing up his eventful change, Mar tineau says that it was the irresistible pleadings of the moral consciousness which first drove him to rebel against the limits of the merely scientific conception In effect, his new method was a persuasion that the conscience can be trusted and that the inward assurance of fre will and of a divine authority in right the immovable base and the only base religion and theology, and of character and life. Even more strenuous is his vindication of human personality against that drift of either scientific or philosoph-ical thought which, says he, 'descend upon man and take him up for study as a particular article in the created furniture of the world, begetting the nightmare that 'we are not agents, but only spectators of our own history. Have you not seen children having a 'play party' and a 'pretend' cup of ten, with their dolls at the table, sitting around and poked about in mimicry of life? I recall one such play party, where a child called her mother saying, 'Mamma, can't we have some rea milk to play with, now?" and when the busy mother answered, 'Oh, why don't you get along as you can with your pre-tend milk, the child archly said, 'We were going to, but it's all spilled on the

"It is against the play personality and the pretend conscience, which are is somehow pushed upon mankind, as a sult of scientific thought, or new creed of philosophy, that Martineau makes his immortal battle. He will not suffer the conviction of moral responsibility to be swamped, not even in the name of God nor the positivists' materialism, nor the Darwinian theory, nor the pessimism of a Schopenhauer, nor the monism of a Haeckel, nor the pantheism and virtua denials of moral distinctions implied in some of the prevalent isms. "He cuts to the very center of all such

systems, and shows that their morality, so far as it is claimed, is without a valid base, and therefore destined historleally to work harm, except as human na ture, by a divine inconsistency, continue to feel truly, when it may be reasoning falsely. It is because reason and feeling cannot long remain apart without some fatal loss in character, and because wrong philosophy and bad theology at last turn out world-wide moral injury, that work like Martineau's is of infinite importance. As Rosseau's error concerning freedom and what constituted a return to nature infected at last the whole thought of Eu rope, and let loose the furious license of the French Revolution, so inversely Mar-tineau's vindication of the moral consciousness and the resolution of all other questions concerning man and God, by by coming generations as the only rational barls of character, and will sufeguard civilization when the 'pretend' responsibility of the nature schools of ethics and of science has been, like the children' play milk, all hopelessly spilled.

"I am deeply persuaded, says he, 'that no monistic scheme, whether its start-ing point be self or nature or God, can Interpret without distorting or expunging the facts on which our nature is

The discourse closed with the descrip tion of personal interviews of Dr. Ello with Martineau in London, 24 years since and a characterization of his great books

on religion, most of them published sinc his 80th year. Martineau was of Hugueno stock, tall and vigorous, with a singular mion of power and grace in his conversa-ion. As a preacher he was distinguished DR. ELIOT SPEAKS OF THE GREAT for a controlled passion and sympathy and mastery of the language of pure die ion and communion with the Most High

PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were nevertient. Jun-nary 29. They will be charged for at the rate of At the Unitarian church the morning

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Sandler, Ger Singleton, M.E. Smith, Dr.J.N. Smith, Dr.J.N. Styner Electro Teras-pentic (Va. Sterling, O.R. Sterling, O.R. Sterling, E. R. Swinnige, Frank

A. B. CROAKMAN, P. M.

U. S. Grant Club Smoker.

The U. S. Grant Republican Club, in the eighth ward, has commenced prepara-tions for a social smoker on the evening of February 10. It will be largely for the purpose of getting the members together and to promote the registration of voters in the ward. There will be no politica addresses. Such a gathering has not been had for over a year, and it is the desire of the members to get together for social purposes before the active campaign shall pen. The Sound-Money and the Eighth Ward clubs have consolidated with the Grant Club. The fatter, of which W. R. B shop was president, and E. J. Ladd secretary, at its meeting about two years ago, took this action, and the Sound-Money Club recently joined with the Grant Club. The best of feeling prevails as far as known among the republicans of the ward. The place where the smoker will take place will be announced later.

The Sheepmen Henp Sabe.

Mr. J. I. Carson, the well-known Wyom ing sheepbuyer, in an interview in The Oregonian, sends forth a wall of woe to the sheepmen to the effect that he is awfully afraid it will be hard for the sheepmen to dispose of their mutton sheep this spring, on account of the leasing of the trails and range to stockmen by the government. In fact, Mr. Carson says he is "worried" about it. Our sheepmen are Our sheepmen are well onto this old, threadbare calamity owl of Brother Carson that it is hardly obable they will make a general stamsie in their effort to get rid of their heep. We offer the gentleman our dis-inguished congratulations on his ability secure so much free advertising, but an assure him that he is no longe epmen into selling for ess than the market price.

I used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and have received great benont. I believe it a safe and certain cure. Very pleasant to take.-Wm. Fraser, Rochester, N. Y.

Cream Balm is placed into the mostria, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed, itelief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneeding. Large Size, 50 cents at Drugglate' or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail;

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