THE GROWTH OF SHAKESPEARE'S FAME

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

POPULAR STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE

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XIL SCHOOLS OF SHAKESPEARE CRITICISM.

Shakespeare's Contemporary Reputa tion.

Shakespeare's life was from every poin of view successful. He came up to London a penniless youth, literally to seek his fortune, and retired a quarter of a century later with an income which his latest biographer estimates as equivalent to some \$5,000 in our day. He was a talent-ed actor and the most "drawing" drama-flet of a thenter-going age. He was disther of a theater-going age. He was dis-tinguished by the epecial favor of Eliza-beth, and James I is said to have written him an autograph letter. Shortly after his withdrawal from London six of his plays were performed during the splendid marriage feativities of the Princess Eliza-beth and the Elector Palatine. Elizabeth-an Herature, too, swarms with references to Shukespeater, plays and passes. Prom to Shakespears's plays and poems. From a rather doubtful allusion by Spenser in the carly 30's down to the Epitaph by Militon in 1632 we have an unbroken chain of references, and with the one excep-tion of Greene's outburst of railing jeal-ousy the zone of these is one of praise. it was reputation rather than fame

that Shakespeare gained in his lifetime. While his contemporaries valued, they cannot be said to have appreciated him. He was considered only as one of the great poets of an age that recognized its own greatness. That he towered far above his fellows no one of them was clear-sighted enough to perceive. By some of sighted spough to perceive. By some of the greatest thinkers of his age—Bacon, for instance, and John Seiden—he is not so much as named. Meres, indeed assigns to fibakespeare the first place among the English both in tragedy and comedy, but almost in the next breath he ranks him with such dusty and forgotten worthes as Dr. Legge, of Cambridge, and Dr. Edes, of Oxford. Even his fellow-players in their preface to the first folio spoke of its masterpleces as "trifles," presented to their noble patrons. This, in fact, was the general verdict of contemporary criticism in regard to all dramatic productions. ciem in regard to all dramatic productions. A play in those days was meant for the stage, not for the closet. There was a general laugh when Ben Jonson in the very year of Shakespeare's death published his plays under the title of "Works." But Jonson, who knew so well the value of his own productions, was the only man of his age to estimate Shake-speare at anything like his proper worth. In the carelessuress of confidential con-versation he might indeed laugh at the shipwreck on the coast of Bohemia, but when he came to express his fixed and final judgment he struck another tone. In he famous lines prefixed to the First Folio there is no deprecatory reference to "these trifles," no ranking of Shakespeare even with Chancer or Spenser. He praises the art that shaped the living line as well as the nature that gave the matter. Not only, he asserts, does Shakespeare's comedy cast into the shade the wit of Aristophanes and Terence, but his sterne noise summon from their graves the great tragedians of the classic past to hear a late-born rival challenge a comparison of all sent forth by 'insolent Greece or haughty Rome," and with an even finet burst be turns to his country and bids

Principle, my Britain, thou hast one to show To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe. He was not of an age, but for all time." Shakespeare in the Age of the Restoration.

her know her son aright:

The civil wars and the closing of the theaters opened a deep abyse between the age of Shakespeare and that of the Resionation. The theater reopened by the returned Stuarts was no longer a national institution. It depended for its very exlatence upon the favor of the court; and the taste of the court was French, de-manding a rhetorical and declamatory tragedy, and a comedy of manners, where wit served as the apologist of shameless debauchery. Shakcapeare, it is true, was by no means forgotten. His plays were frequently performed upon the Restoration stage. But they were too often performed in strangely sitered versions. Howard, for instance, added a happy ending to "Ro men and Juliet": D'Avenant amalgamated mee and Juliet", D'Avenant amargamates
"Measure for Measure" and "Much Ado
About Nothing," Even Dryden took part
in the mutilation of Shakespeare, rewriing "Troilus Cressida," and turning 'The Tempest' into a sort of opera, where the verses of Shakespeare's love-lest drama stray like lost sheep amid a wilderness of Restoration runt and ribaldry.

Yet Shakespeare's fame owes more to Laryden than to any other English critic for it was Dryden who in the end vindicated the great poet of his nation against the censures which a foreign school of criticism cast upon him. It is not, indeed, easy to state exactly Dryden's estimate of Shakespeare, for, though one of our greatest critics, Dryden was no more consistent in his critical judgments than in his politics or his religion. But his inconsistency is explained in part by the struggle in his own mind between an instinctive reverence for Shakespeare's genius and a eritical disapprobation of certain Shake spearean poculiarities of style and diction part also by a steady development of powers of literary judgment. In his st critical essay he unsparingly condemns Shaksspeare's love of puns and too frequent "bombast," while acknowledging that "of all modern and, perhaps, all ancient poets, he had the largest and most comprehensive soul." He prefers the "wit," of, as we would say, "the genius," of Shakespeare to the correctness of Ben Jonson, at that time generally regarded as the greatest, because the most "reg-ular" of English dramatists. He is troubled by Shakespeare's "solecisms of speech and notorious flaws of sense," and is especially disturbed by his inequalities of style. Little by little, however, Dry-den's own labors in dramatic composition taught him something of the exceeding riches of Shakespears. He became his avowed disciple, and in the preface to his first blank verse drama frankly confemsed: "In my style I imitate the divin Shakespeare and I hope I may affirm that by imitating him I have sur-passed myself." He dwells with particular admiration upon Shakespeare's power of character drawing, due to the "universal mind which comprehended all the charac-tree and passions." He upholds Shakespears as the national post, and insists that "our English reverence for him is much more just than that of the Greeks

Compared with Coleridge or Schlegel, Dryden's praise of Shakespeare may seem heattating and half-hearted. But we must not seave out of account the critical temper of the are in which he lived. The attribute of what may be called professional criticism in his time is represented though perhaps in an exaggerated form, though perhaps in an exaggrated form, by Thomas Rymer, to whom "Othello" was "sone other than a bloody farce without sail or savour," and who summed up his criticism of Shakespeare in the monumental unterance. "The truth is, this author's head was full of villalmous, un-

Shukespeare and the Cinesical School of Criticism.

Johnson, devoted years to the prepare of revised and annotated edit.ons of his works. In their prefaces they extolled his genius in the highest terms, though not without some measure of fault-

The chief tenst of this school is that Shakespeare was a poet of vast gentus and profound insight into human nature, but of equally unbounded extravagance and irregularity of style. "Wild, irregular, law-less," are terms of frequent occurrence in their criticisms. Pope, to be sure, endenvoyed to clear Shekespeare's fame by stigmathing as interpolations of the play-er-editors whatever passages seemed to him unworthy of Shakespeare's genlus, and Johnson elaborately vindicated him from the common critical charge of violat-ing the dramatic unities. Yet the reader instinctively feels that neither Pope nor Johnson was at home with Shakespeare. It was not so much an emotion of reverent awe as a sensation of self-conscious uncastness that come over them at the contemplation of his work. In two noble templation of his work. In two noble metaphors, Pope compares Shakespeare to an "ancient, majustic piece of Gothic ar-chitecture," and Johnson likens his work to a "forest of branching oaks and tower-ing pines, interspersed cometimes with weeds and brambles, sometimes giving shelter to myrties and roses." But the age of Pope and Johnson vastly preferred the pseudo-classicism of the late Renais-sance to all "ancient and majestic Gothic

school has one great merit. It definitely established the position of Shakespeare as a classic, the greatest of English Clas-sics. After Dryden's death the natural predilection of English readers for the great national poet was sanctioned and defended against the assaults of criticnaters by the immense authority of three successive chiefs of English letters—Addi-son, Pope and Johnson. The School of Textual Criticism,

The greatest service rendered to Shakes peare's fame by critics of the 15th century, however, was the restoration of his text, and the preparation of an adequate body of explanatory and filustrative comment. During the 17th century only four editions of Shakespeare had appeared, each of them full of gross and manifest corruptions. It is almost impossible for the student of Shakespeare, in the revised and corrected editions of today, to form any conception of the difficulty under which readers of the Augustin age labored who had before them only the ill-printed, inla-spelled and at times utterly nonsens.cai text of the old copies.

text of the old copies.

The first attempt at correction was made.

The first attempt at correction was made. oy the dramatist Rowe, in lies, He made out lists of dramatis personne for all the plays; he divided into acts and scenes such dramas as had formerly been printed in solid wholes, and he supplied exits and entrances. In other words, he tried to make the text as intelligible to the reader as a stary nerformance would be to the species. stage performance would be to the specta tor. He unfortunately reprinted the most corrupt of the old folios, and made no sys-tematic revision of the text, but he im-proved the reading from time to time by a

number of happy conjectures.

Rowe was followed in 1715 by Pope, who promised great things in the way of a puripromised great things in the way of a purified and annotated text. But Pope was
constitutionally Incapable of what he himself styled the grudgery of an editor, and
the fashion in which he translated Homer
was an ominous warning of the way he
would edit Shakespeare. He took the
greatest liberties with the old text, striking out whole passages that seemed to
him below the dignity of a poet, making
alterations upon no better authority than
his own opinion, and at times simply rewriting a phrase that seemed obscure.
And he cared far too little for the age in And he cared far too little for the age in which Shakespeare had lived to gather li-lustrative matter from the treasury of Elizabethan literature; often, in fact, his explanatory notes display ignorance rather

than knowledge.
In consequence of these defects, Pope's edition was a distinct disappointment, and a rival soon entered the field. This was the work of Theobald, the "piddling Tibbald" of the Dunciad, a writer of poor plays and worse poems, but a critic of the very highest order. He possessed a fine ear for the rhythm of blank verse and ear for the rhythm of blank verse and the keenest sense for the nunness of language. To these qualifications he added a vast store of learning in the classical and modern tongues. He knew Ellzabethan III erature better than any other man of his day, and is said to have read over 800 uld plays in preparation for his edition. More over, he was at once conscientious and indefatigable in the labor of collation and transcription. His guiding principles enunciated in a letter to Warburton, remain to this day authoritative canone for

textual emendation.
"I ever labor," he says, "to make the smallest deviation that I possibly can from the text; never to alter at all where I can by any means explain a passage into sense; nor ever by any emendations to make the author better when it is probable that the text came from his own

He restored from the First Folio a num ber of true readings which had been lost in later editions, and corrected many corrupt and obscure passages by conjectures as happy as brilliant. The most familiar of these, of course, is the emendatio certissima, which has restored to us the last words of Faistaff. In spite of the abuse of Pope and the neglect of professed acholara, Theobald's work met with an immedi ate and gratifying success. Seven editions of it were published within the next of years, a remarkable proof, by the way, of the growth of Shakespeare's fame when compared with the four editions which had satisfied the demand in the preceding

Theobald's most scholarly successor wa undoubtedly Capell, who published an edi-tion of Shakespeare in 1768. Some inherent defect seems to have rendered him incapable of expressing bimself in English of even ordinary intelligibilty. "He should have come to me," said Johnson, patron izingly, "and I would have endowed his purposes with words, for, as it is, he doth gabble monstrously." But his matter is gabble monstrously." But his matter is excellent. The Cambridge editors call his preface "by far the most varuable contrib ution to Shakespearean criticism that had yet appeared." And the text that he offered to the public was gractically a new one, constructed by a most careful and systematic collation of all the old copies, and approaching far nearer to the ideal text of Shakespeare than anything that

had yet appeared. Only one more name meeds to be men-tioned in this connection, that of Malone. He was, by taste and temper, a literary antiquary rather than a critic. He was an unwearied explorer of dusty records, and had access to manuscripts which have a new disappeared. Naturally since disappeared. Naturally, he turned to Shakespeare's blography and to the sources and chronology of his plays. He made, for example, the first rational atempt to determine the succession Sankespeare's dramas, and his recearches laid the foundation for much of the sub-sequent knowledge that had been gained

Dryden is the father of the so-called classical school of Shakespearvan critical school of Shakespe

younger Boswell's edit'on in 1821, based upon Malone and including a great number of that schloar's manuscript notes. The American Variorum of Dr. Furness is too well known and highly prized to need more

BEEN UNDER TAMERLANE. Note - This study, by Dr. Parrott, of Princeton university, will be concluded to-morrow. On Wednesday, Hamilton W. Mable wil conclude the course with a paper on "How to Study Shakespeare."

ENTHUSIASM RAN HIGH.

Patriotic Music and Speech at the Clan Macleay Concert.

The benefit concert given Friday night in Arion hall by Clan Macleay, of the Order of Scottleh Clans, in aid of the widows and orphans of British soldiers killed in South Africa. was a complete success in every detail. Long before the opening number of the programme, every available seat in the hall was occupied, and standing room around the walls was packed to its utmost capacity. Those arriving late could not gain entrance, and had to turn away. The programme was an excellent one, and withal was the most arilistic and local concert ever given in Portland. The first number was an overture by the Portland orchestra, which was followed by the clan officers clad in Gorwidows and orphans of British soldiers followed by the clan officers clad in Gordon tartan marching through the hall to the stage, headed by the royal clan piper, James S. Moon, playing the "Cock of the North," the tune made doubly famous by Piper Findlater, of the Gordon High-landers, at Darghai ridge. The appleuse which greeted the first strains of the well-known tune was a fair index of the en-thusiasm of the audience.

sance to all "ancient and majestic Gothic architecture," and the trimly cut parterree of their own gardens to all the untended forests of the world. One feels that Pope's mind dwelt rather on the grinning monstructly of the gargoyies than on "the height, the space, the gloom, the glory," and Johnson's on the weeds and brambles of "tumour, meanness, tediousness and classify," which he discovered in the forest of Shakespeare, rather than on the towering strength of his imagination or the fragrant beauty of his verse.

Yet, with all its limitations, and in spite of its curious habit of stroking with the hand and striking with the other. this school has one great merit. It definitely

be used for any purpose other than to aid the helpless ones at home.

Miss Ella Hoberg sang "My Love Is Like a Red, Red Rose" and "An Open Secret" in a manner highly appreciated by the audience. It was then announced that W. W. McCredle had proffered his place on the programme to Frank Rushworth, of the Bostonians, believing that "It ain't the time for sermons, believing that "It ain't the time for sermons," when they could listen to such talent as had been secured. Mr. Rushworth sang the aria from "The Sermade," and received a thunder of applause. The Scotch reel, by the Misses Forbes, Black and Sharp sisters, to the music of the pipes, was artistically excuted and heartily encored. Mrs. Walter Reed, accompanied by the entire orchestra, sang most beautifully "My Hame Is Where the Heather Blooms," "Killarney," by Miss Anna Stuart, was rendered in her usual pleasing manner, to the delight of the audience. W. H. Kinross created much enthusiasm by his bass solo, "The Soldlers of the Queen," which was loudly applauded. Miss Rose d'Almelda, late of London, made her first appearance before a Portland audience in "Spring Is the time for sermons" when they could Here," which was highly appreciated by the audience, and as an encore sang "Mary of Argyle" in a charming man-

ner.

A tenor solo, "The Anchor's Weighed,"
by J. W. Belcher, and his encore, "The
Wanderer," were generously annianded.
Mrs. Welter Reed, in rendering "The Old
Brigade," a senuine British war song,
sroused the enthusiasm of the entire audience, and the applause which greeted her was deafening. Her encore, "The Piper o' Dundee." demonstrated the fact that as a singer of Scotch ballads she is unexcelled.
The Highland fling by Professor Moon and his pupils brought down the house.
Mr. Rushworth won the hearts of the audience by his able rendition of "Come Into the Garden, Mand." The sallor's bornpipe, by Professor Robertson, was ex-ecuted in such a manner as to invoke the wildest enthusiasm amongst his English admirers. The greatest expectations were realized in Mrs. A. C. Sheldon's rendition of "The Absent-Minded Beggan." The of "The Absent-Minded Beggan." The singer entered into the spirit of her song, and the audience went wild with delight This number was one of the great events of the evening, and even the flags flut-tered in appreciation.

At this juncture G. S. Shepherd, chair-

blicly to thank Mr. Rushworth, of the tonians, for his highly appreciated cotributions to the success and enjoyment of the evening, and in this he felt assured the audience would unanimously join, said the spirit that prompted Mr. Ru worth to leave his company for the night and enter into the cause with all the kindand enter into the cause with all the same spirit ing fervor of his soul, is the same spirit that is sending the best blood of England to South Africa to dye the veldt, if need be, in uphoiding the flag they love, and, with this spirit burning in the breas her intrepid sons, England must win at

He explained that the members of the clan were American citizens in all that the word implied, and claimed it did not impair their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes to love the land of their nativity; that a man whose dead soul gave no response to thoughts of native land was an unsafe citizen of any country; that many a man of British birth had gone from Oregon to the Orient to uphold the honor of our country and to plant the starry flag of freedom there.

He said: "The Briton's love of law

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makes him a peaceful and upright citizen in whatever land he may live. We never see a Briton going around stirring up disontent with bombshells in his pockets Love of unitye land is a virtue to be ad-mired. The German is not of much worth who will not take up the strain of 'Die Wacht am Rhein.' The American is unworthy of the name who will not sing in whatever land he may oe:

'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the

The sentiments of the speaker were closed by the audience in frequent bursts of applause.

singers grouped on the stage, and while the orchestra played "God Save the Queen" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience arose and all rang the na-tional airs with unbounded enthusiasm. William Macmuster, president of the British Benevolent Society; Alex. H. Kerr, president of the St. Andrew's Society; Chief David Henderson, of the Caledonian Club, and James Laidlaw, British consul led seats on the stage as guests of

The concert was a decided financial as well as artistic success, and the proceeds will amount to at least \$500.

HOURS QUICKER

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From the Union depot are dispatched daily, by the O. R. & N. Co., two fast trains, which will land you in Chicago hours quicker than any other line. These two trains run over widely different routes. thus giving you a chance to see different scenery, both coming and going. The trains are equipped with latest improved cars, both first and second class, and carry diners clear through. For full in formation cail on V. A. SCHILLING, E4 Washington Street.

BUSINESS PTEMS.

If Raby Is Cart'ng Teeth, He sure and use that old and well-tried remery Mrs. Winslow's Scatching String, for children terthing. It southes the child, softens the gains allags all pain, cares wind colle and distribuse.

THE GOLDEN OLDEN GLORY

WHAT SAMARICAND MUST HAVE

ful and the Finest.

Sought Out and Brought to His Capltal the Most Learned and Skill-

SAMARKAND, Russian Turkesian, July 24.—It fires the imagination to think what the market place or reghistan must have been in the days of Tamerlane's greatness. Here is a public square more than 100 yards across, with three of its faces occupied by great medicaspapers, or theological pled by great medressehs, or theological seminaries, founded by the Tartar mon-sirch. The bazaars occupy the streets which radiates from this square. Even today, when the glory of Samarkand has passed, the square and the streets are filled with a gaily dressed, hurrying

sense of seeing things straight that every-body else sees to be crooked. The slant of the minurets is most noticeable in those of the Ulug Beg medressch.

After I had taken a photograph of that
huitding from the roof of Shir-dar directly
opposite, which I thought would show
the fact beyond dispute, I decided to
climb to the top of the minaret that feared
most in order to take an observation citinb to the top of the minaret that reasons most. In order to take an observation from above. We returned to the ground, crossed the reghistan, and with some difficulty I induced Ivan and Mahmud to accompany me on the difficult ascent. We company me on the difficult ascent. We scrambled up the stairs that led to the roof of the quadrangle, and found a low door into the minarct to the left of the arch, perhaps 50 feet above the ground. Then for at least 100 feet we clambered up through the darkness, the space at our company being about that of an ordinary command being about that of an ordinary factory chimney, while the spiral stairs that wound around so rapidly as to make us disay wer a mass of crumbling brick and mortar, which left the steps them-selves at times almost indistinguishable. At long intervals in the ascent a ray of light came into the funnel from a hole where a brick had fallen from the



RUINS OF MEMORIAL MOSQUE BUILT BY TAMERLANE FOR HIS FAVORITE

rowd, bringing their wares to market, | glazed exterior, the vant thus opened be exchanging goods and news, carrying on their avocations much as they did so years ago. It is here that one gets an idea of the importance and magnificence of the place at that period when the Tar-

loudly applauded. Miss Rose d'Almeida, late of London, made her first appearance before a Portland audience in "Spring Is Here." which was highly appreciated by the audience, and as an encore sans "Mary of Argyle" in a charming manner.

The reghistan might be considered almost as a campus, with three colleges fronting upon it, but, instead of students, market men occupy it, with hucksters stands of fruits and vegetables, some of them under curious portable awnings, very much of the sort one sees in Mexico. The colleges are named respectively Shir-dar. Tilia-kari and Uiug Beg, the latter being Tilla-kari and Uiug Beg, the latter being the name of the grandson of Timur, in whose honor it was founded, and the others signifying the gold-covered and the lion-bearing. The first of these is the least pretentious, although except by comparison, a noteworthy building. The other two, which face each other from opposite sides of the square, are atrikingly fine examples of Central Asian architecture. They are similar in form to the extent of harmonizing, but are not built in duplicate.

ple. Except on the side facing the square nothing but a bare wall of brick can be seen rising to a height of perhaps 40 feet. At this juncture G. S. Shepherd, chair-man of the committee of arrangements, made a few remarks, and said be wanted publicly to thank Mr. F. to estimate their dimensions, but I think they cannot be less than 150 feet in height, and perhaps 15 feet in diameter at the base, tapering but slightly. The hand-somest of these are on the side facing the square. They are covered with highly glaxed tiles, worked in intricate designs. some merely ornamental and others sig-nificant. The colors of the tiles, light and dark blue, green, brown and white, are contrasted most skillfully. Between these two minarcts and facing the square is the entrance to the medresseh. It is through a great canopy arch which shelters a smaller one, and two doors piercing the smaller one, and two doors piercing the wall. The inner arch gives access to the courtyard, and the doors to the chambers within the walls, themselves. The wall space over the doors, the spring of the arch and the face of the big structure of which the arch is the salient feature, all are covered with the same brilliant tiling. On the face of the building are gigantic cufic characters, verses from the Koran, so large and so perfect that they may be read by the naked eye for more than a mile. The glazing on the tiles is so good that after 260 years in the sun and sands of Samarkand the reflections from it in of admarkand the renections from it in the direct rays flash at long distances and call attention to the work of the builders wherever one may be in the city.

Within the quadrangle the building has the aspect of a great hollow square, the walls formed into dormitorics study-rooms and classrooms, and looking not unlike a fortress with two casemates. These re are protected by the thick masonry from the heat and noise, a mosque occupies a convenient place in the rear wall appo-site the main entrance, and, altogether, the atmosphere is quite scholastic.

Visit to Interesting Pinces. I was making my visits to the interest ing places of Samarkand under the guid-ance of my hotel commissionaire, Ivan, whom I had surnamed the Terrible. When we got to the reghistan he vanished for a we got to the regnistan he vanished for a moment into one of the dormitories of the first college we came to, and reappeared in a moment with a bright young Moslem theological student, who offered to show me the medressehs. We went first into that of Shir-dar, poking into the dark corners, scaring a host of pigeons that nest in the shandoned portions was very comment. nest in the abandoned portions, and exam-lining the faded decorations of gold and aliver that once enriched and benutified the walls of the mosque and other chambers. There must have been a lavish expenditure for the ornamentation, for large sur-faces are still covered thickly with gold, The ornate minarets are the most in-teresting feature of these medessens for a peculiar property which is common to them all. With hardly an exception they are cut out of perpend cular, leaning out-ward from the building to which they are attached. Many travelers have called attention to the fact and various expla nations have been offered. One writer suggests that they were built in this way to demonstrate the skill of the builders. Our own American Schuyler believes it an optical illiaton, caused by one-half of the column being vertical and the other inclined. Most of the Russians in Samarkand credit the eccentricity to the earthquakes which have done considerable damage to many buildings. At any rate.

At the Top of a Minaret.

At the summit, I got my head fairly out of the hole, and then sat down on the brick with my feet on the steps below. Ivan and Mahmad cautiously took of the place at that period when the Tartar was ruler of Asia, and Samarkand was "the face of the earth," as the paoline was "the face of the earth," as the paoline was "the face of the earth," as the paoline was "the face of the earth," as the paoline was the paoline w one showed any disposition to stand up and walk about. The entire diameter of the top of the minaret is perhaps in feet. The outer edges have crumbled away until there is a distinct stant toward vacancy all the way around. There is no sign of a railing. The surface where it is approximately level is by no means smooth. In the center, the mouth of the well where the stairs descends looks black as a dungeon. These conditions, added to a rather stiff bream that was blowing, inclined us to avoid restlessness. However, I had climbed that minaret to make sure that it was leaning. I tied my keys to a long string that happened to be in my pocket, and told my compan-ions to hold tight. Then I sprawled flat on my face, with my feet over the stairshaft, down which they had retreated till their shoulders were on a level with the top. I pushed myself along slowly for the short distance necessary to get my head and shoulders well over the edge of the towering structure. And thus, with a lusty Musselman hanging to each foot, I took my observation of the tallest min-aret built by Tameriane 160 years ago

in the wonderful city of Samarkand.

To be very frank, the first impression was that the tower was rapidly shifting lis position, successively from perpendicu-lar to slanting, thence to horizontal, and continually repeating the operation. The Tartar and the Sart held tight, however; the reghistan began to take form, the moving men and animals in the square became distinct, and in a few seconds I was positively enjoying the novel point of view. Then I swung my plumbline lowing for the cornice which capped the minaret, the wall undoubtedly and the keys hung farther and farther from it as the string was lengthened. The slant is by no means as great as that of the leaning tower of Pisa, but I think there is no room for controversy over the far that it leans

When It was all over, and we were on the ground again I asked Mahmud if his class in the theological seminary did not have a 'yell' which we could give ap-propriately to celebrate the affair. He oked puzzled and informed me that silence was enjoined upon them as more dignified than noise,

Of all the host of splendid ruins in and about the city of Samarkand, it is neceseary to speak of but one more, the great-est of all. This is the medresseh of Bibi Khanym, the favorite wife of Tamerlane, who was a Chinese princess. Built by the monarch as a memorial and an evi-dence of his affection, the ruins, although falling, are still the most impressive in their size and beauty, bearing distinct evidence that the highest art of the em-ptre was expended upon the structure. Its arch is the most graceful, its decora ons the most elaborate and artistic, its inarets the finest. All of the other medressehs are occupied still for the puroses of theological education in the Ioslem church, as they have been for centuries. This greatest structure of them all, alone, is so broken and decayed that its use has passed. It stands abso-lutely abandoned in the grove which surounds it, the great stone lectern where the Koran was read no longer the center of throngs gathered to hear the faith of Islam expounded. Arches and walls and minarets are crumbling to debris, as the empire of Timur itself crumbled after his death. TRUMBULL WHITE. his death.

Church Notes.

At the First Evangelical church, East Market and East Sixth streets, revival meetings are in progress under the charge of Rev. Mr. Goddard, a revivalist from the East. The meetings will continue

every night the present week. Yesterday afternoon a temperance mass meeting was held in the Central Methodist church, on Russell and Kerby streets, Albina. Rev Mr. Ferguson, retiring pastor of the Third Baptisi church, delivered an able and eloquent address. Rev. N. Shupp, presiding elder of the Evangelical church of Oregon, residing at Salem, held quarterly meetings at the First Evangelical church, East Side, yes-

terday forenoon. In the afternoon, Mr. Shupp addressed two audiences at Milwaukle, one in the German language, and he other in English. At both service ie had large and attentive audiences. Preparations are making for the observ ce of Washington's birthday, February at the Church of the Immaculate Hear of Mary, on Williams avenue and Stanton street. Father O'Rellly, the pastor, has the matter in hand. A patriotic pro-gramme will be prepared for that occasion. Father Gibney, an eloquent priest will deliver an address appropriate to the

Long-Felt Want is Supplied,

damage to many buildings. At any rate, travelera have always remarked the fact, except time English writer on central Asia. Dr. Landsell. He declares that he could detect no inclination at all, though he scrutinized the minarets with the greates care. Mr. Dobnon characterizes this interesting dissent from the prevailing opinion as a most curious case of obliquity of vision in the paradoxical Chicago Times-Herald.

There is a man in New Jersey who says
firyan will be elected president next fall,
because be—the New Jersey man—has three pigs which crook their talls so as to form the initials "W. J. B." Here, at last, is a live issue for the democrats,

WANT CEDED LAND BACK

COLUMBIA.

Uncle Sam to Ask for Back Part of a County Which Was Given to Virginia in 1846.

for the building of the proposed great memorial bridge across the Potomac, it is understood that the authorities will insist on the restitution of a part, at least, of the territory of the original District of Columbia, which was fool-ishly ceded back to Virginia more than 50 years ago. The eagerness to recover a valuable asset literally thrown away then is now shared in by all chases here. The burghers of Alexandria county are said to be in favor of coming back

that, whereas the history of the original cessions by Maryland and Virginia lin cessions by Maryland and Virginia in years ago is well known, no other scrap of information is vouchsafed in any history or cyclopedia concerning the return of Virginia's gift other than the bars statement that it was retroceded in 1916. Even the public documents of the time afford but little information upon the subject. The pending movement, writes the Washington correspondent of the Boston Bernil for secure back a strin of this on Herald, to secure back a strip of this territory makes it a question of some in-

terest, if not importance.

Originally the district was a square of 10 miles, a total area of 100 square miles. Maryland contributed 64 square miles of it in 1788, and Virginia followed in 1789. by ceding 3d square miles on the south aide of the Potomac to complete the square. But it was not until a year inter-viz, by the act of June 28, 1790-that the national capital was formally located here. That act contained the following narranguab. owing paragraph:

That a district of territory on the river

"That a district of territory on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the eastern branch of the Connogacheague, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, for the permanent seat of government of the United States."

The district was formally organized by congress March 36, 1781, and it was provided that the then existing laws of Maryland and Virginia were to continue in full force and effect over the portions of the federal district ceded by them respectively, until congress should other. spectively, until congress should other wise enact, which, by the way, it never did prior to the retrocession to Virginia This provision, of course, carried slavery into the district, or rather continued it. This completed the bargain. The government, however, was not established here for more than 10 years afterward. The capital district contained the two rival towns of Alexandria and George-town. The capitol was located on the Maryland side, and all the commercial advantages accruing from that fact fell to the lot of Georgetown and the Mary-

to the lot of Georgetown and the Marylandera, The "seaport" of Alexandria was practically left out in the cold, although it was much nearer the home of George Washington.

The Virginia portion of the district, about one-third of its superficial area, seemed to receive no benefit whatever from the establishment of the government at Washington. Having had great expectations, of course, the Virginians were correspondingly disappointed. There was no marked increase in population on that side, nor in the price of real estate.

In 1800 the population of Alexandria county was 1845; 40 years afterward it had only increased to 9657, or at the rate of 100 people a year. Meanwhile, in the same period of time, Washington county, Maryland, or the District of Columbia, had increased in population from \$144 in 1800 to \$2,745 in 1840. The growth of neither side, under the fostering influences of the capitol, was overwhelming, but the Maryland portion of the district evidently derived some benefit from it, and all the benefit. This slow growth of popu-lation here is rather remarkable, when it is remembered that the total po tion of the country increased from 5,308,-483 in 1800 to 17,000,453 in 1810. No thought of dissatisfaction with the

over the edge and waited for it to settle.

A moment left me with no doubt. Allowing for the cornice which carped the retrocession had its origin in the foregoing facts is not known for certain going facts is not known for certain, and it may be somewhat doubtful. Possibly it had a deeper foundation. Horner Greeley, in his "American Conflict," printed 20 years afterward, expresses the opinion that it had "some covert reference to the probability or prospect of disunion." Although the sectional contest over slavery was then almost at its height, there is no evidence upon which to ground such a presumption. It doubtless did derive its chief impetus from the slavery question in its relation of slavetrading. In the Clay compro-mise of 1850 there was a section prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the slave trade in the district. Agitation for abol-ishing slavery entirely in the district had been going on for years, and some such culmination as this had undoubted-

ly been anticipated.

On the Virginia side it was perceived a separation from the district would be greatly advantageous, should the slave trade be stopped, which happened only four years after the retrocession. It compelled the slave-dealers of Washingcompeled the slave-dealers of Washington and Georgetown to remove their auction-rooms and fugitive-slave jalls across the river to Alexandria, and Mr. Greeley argued from this that retrocession was yielded "as if on purpose to facilitated this arrangement."

From 1842 onward the agitation for retrocession

rocossion grew in volume and per-sistence, until it book the form of legis-lation and eventuated in separation. A bill was introduced during the first sesion of the 25th congress ceding back to Virginia that porflon of the District at Columbia called originally Alexandria county. The Virginia legislature had unanimously passed a bill assenting to the

anticipated refrocession.

The chief agitation for refrocession came from the town of Alexandria. memorial addressed to congress is on file, eigned by Francis L. Smith, Robert Brockett and Charles T. Stuart, a "com-mittee of the town of Alexandria." proying for the passage of the bill. The me mortal argues that the connection is o benefit neither to the United States no the town of Alexandria and that the question of retroccasion was one of mere expediency, so far as congress was concerned. Their chief argument was that the people of Alexandria county were distranchised. "deprived of all the political rights and privileges so dear to an American citizen," yet were nevertheless taxed to carry on a system of local courts and for other purposes. Mainly, the memorial is a mere tissue

of special pleading.

In the archives of the first session of
the 28th congress is found a report on
the bill for retrocession, made by R. M. T. Hunter, then a Virginia represe ve, afterwards a leading Confederate tatesman. His report seems to have een approved unanimously by the ouse committee on the District of Coiumbin. As might be expected, fathered by such influences, and in a house so arrongly democratic and pre-Southern as that was, the report, written by a Virginian, naturally invoced retrocession.

Mr. Hunter set out that the Maryland side of the district afforded sufficient scope of territory for the seat of government; that the 'union of the two counties of Washington and Alexandria has been the source of much mischief"; that the experience of more than 40 years had demonstrated its failure. The ground for these deductions were that the two partitions of the district were "two paoples separated by a broad river, under the 17-48 ages

operation of different codes of laws." This was true, because congress had nevertaken the trouble to make a code of laws for the government of the district. Mr. Hunter enlarged upon the alleged fact that the growth of Alexandria had been retarded by the connection; that jealousy existed between the two portions of the district because the Maryland side reaped all the beceff, and finally conreaped all the becefft, and finally con-cluded that 'the interest of the general government, of the whole District of Ca-lumbia, and particularly the people of the county and town of Alexandria, would be promoted by a retrocession of that county to the state of Virginia." No ex-planation was volunteered of just how the interest of the United States would be subserved by giving back this is miles of territory.

territory.

The power of congress to cade hack had. The power of congress to code hack had been controverted by constitutional lawyers on the ground that it could not remove the sent of government from the county of Alexandria, where it was constructively, in part, at least, located. Mr. Hunter reported that congress undoubtedly had the power to retrocede.

It was also argued that the consent of Marchandria.

Maryland must also be obtained to make the district again.

People are very much in the dark concerning the origin of the movement for retrocession, and the influences which made it successful. It is a curious fact

State contracted for limit.

When congress established the seat of government in the District of Columbia it appears that it was located there "permanently." Therefore it was claimed that manently." Therefore it was claimed that the capital could not be removed without the consent of both Virginia and Mary-land. Mr. Hunter disposed of that argu-ment by showing that in making the gift of the 10 miles equare of territory to the United States neither Maryland for Vir-

or the in miles equare of territory to the United States neither Maryland nor Virginia made permanence a condition of the grant. In fact, he made it clear that it was in no cense a contract, but a glift of the two states, pure and simple.

The bill for retrocession appears to have zone through both houses without much opposition. The retrocession stands as having been made of date July 2 186. It is apparent now that the government made a great mistake in returning this territory to the state of Virginia, although at the time and for a number of years afterward it was not missed. But it he clear that when the rebellion broke out is years afterward, if the south shore of the Potomac had belonged to the United States it could have been 'legally' occupied by the Union army and furtilied without 'lovading' the sacred soil of a "sovereign state." In other ways it would have been of immense advantage to the have been of immense advantage to the Union cause.

But as a matter of fact the "government" in 1846 was only another term for the faction which had been long working for annexation of Texas solely with a view to slavery extension, and which precipitated the rebellion in 1861. It controlled all branches of the government.

The town of Alexandria derived no advantage from the refrecession. In 1850 the entire county had only 10,008 inhabitants an increase of but 42 people in 19 years! Between 1850 and 1850 it did some better, rising to 12,652, a gain of 2852. In 1856 its total possibilition was but 18,357, a gain of only 12,558 people in 38 years. It certainly could have done no morre to have remained permisently a part of the District of Columbia.

It is reported that large numbers of seople in Alexandria county are now anxious to be taken back into the besom of Uncle Samuel. It is outle evident that they are very much in favor of a columnal memorial bridge.

HUNTED AND FOUND TROUBLE Captain Coplan's Statement of a Recent Affair at Lebanon.

LEBANON, Or., Isn. H.—(To the Edi-tor.)—I notice in today's laun of The Ore-gonian an article headed "Cavalrymen Assaulted a Spectator," and then your in Assaulted a Spectator," and then your informant goes on in a greatly exaggerated fastion to describe how some men who were attracted to the scene first supposed the young man dead and that they succeeded in reviving him, etc. Surely this currespondent or informant is peacheding the envisible art of dime novel writers, or some other field of literature equally as valuable, or size he is an idjot ours and simple. In either come he is there pure and simple. In either case he is thur

oughly unfitted to write a line for a respectable paper.

I have investigated the matter fully, and found that while it is true that the man was knocked down by a blow delty man was knocked down by a blow delivered by one of the young men, and was rendered unconscious through the effect of that blow, yet it is equally true that the young man you speak of as a half-willed fellow came here seeking trouble and emphasized his demand by assaulting one of the men with a wooden box he picked He was not molested after the first to carry him out doors to cevive. The man bears no marks excepting

mily, by coming in contact with a rough part of the floor. While it is immentable that this affair while it is immittable that this affair should have occurred in the armory, ret, to do justice to the troop, I will say that none of the members were looking for trouble. This man came there a second time, after being ordered out in obedieuce to my orders, in the shape of a no-tice, "None but members allowed." It is self-evident that he was looking for trop-ble, and, as usual in such cases, was ac-

our armory is small, the men have drilled but a few times, and they object to visitors crowding in to criticise or to take up the little space they have. However, had any of the officers been present no such thing would have occurred. At any rate, since it has been done, and En adject to the city's tressury, with a promise of good behavior in the future, the matter should be dropped. I therefore respectfully request that The Oregonian publish this statement and thereby do justice to the troop and the men whom your correspondent has so assailed.

WILLIAM M. COPLAN, Captain Troop & O. N. G.

Captain Troop A. O. N. Women with pale, coloriess faces, who sed weak and discouraged, will receive outh mental and hodily vigor by using larter's Little Liver Pills.

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