THE GOLDEN AGE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

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

GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE Spenser's, with felicity of phrase. They tried countless literary experiments.

What, for instance, was the right way

TVII. THE ELIZABETHAN AGE.

BY VIDA D. SCUDDER.

Golden is a good adjective to apply to Elizabethan literature, for that literature of the great Elizabethan day is pure and fresh and joyous at the beginning, in the poetry of Bidney and Spenser; it is glorious with radiant warmth in the magnificent work of Shakespeare; it is increasingly sad, though lovely, and suffused with tragic crimson at last, as it stoops to evening in Jacobean drama.

We must remember that the Elizabethan period laster really only a very short time. Centuries had dragged their slow length along with only here and there a voice lifted to break the stillness; then suddenly, in the last quarter of the lifth century, England burst forth in a chorus of song. We call the literary period that followed



FRANCIS BACON.

the Elizabethan age, but it does not really coincide with the reign of the great Queen. She had ascended the throne in 1557, and during the first half of her reign a hush rested upon the land. We cannot wonder this when we realize that men were t breathless as it were with the shock and terror of the experiences inflicted on the nation in the reign of Queen Mary.

Men whose fathers had perhaps burned at
the stake were in no mood to chant madrigals. But in the silence of the first

2) years of Elizabeth's reign the keen observer can trace ample signs of prom-ise. All things indeed made ready for a great imaginative expansion. The foundations of the national power had at last been laid firm. The young nation was at peace within, enjoying a new commercial rosperity; abroad she was measuring her-

self in noble warfare against Spain, a heroic foe. Excited by the still recent discovery of new worlds and of the classic past, men looked away from the heavens whereon their gaze all through the Middle



Str Philip Sidney.

Ages had been fixed, beheld with a thrill of freedom the horizons of earth ever widening, receding, beckening, and felt themselves, with Puck, able to clap a girdle round the earth. A new temper was arising, a temper of unbounded enthusiasm for human art, beauty and learning, for human passion and for human life. Tread softly, for we are entering the days of Shakespeare, the days of Spenser also and of Sir Philip Sidney, of Bacon and Hooker and Raleigh and Ben Jonson the days of the sweetest lyrics England has ever heard, of a noble reflective prose, of a supreme drama.

It was in the year 1579 that three notable tooks were published: "Euphues," a quaint romance which attempted the unac customed feat of describing with what tried to be realism the experiences of a young gentleman of the day: North's translation of "Plutarch's Lives," a book on which Shakespeare was nourished; and Spenser's lovely series of preciogues, the "Snepherd's Calendar. Elizabethan period of literature had be

To mark its close is less easy. We may take the death of the queen, in 1600, the year after that in which "Hamlet" was acted. Or, and this is more sensible, w may take the death of Shakespeare, in 1616 Or we may go on still further, for great things continued to be written during a quarter of a century more. All the forces, however, which created the literature of the Renaissance were well under way be-fore Shakespeare died; after him they were in their decline, and no new method or power manifested itself till the dying Renaissance, the dominant puritanism and the promise of the stately classical reaction, all met in the work of Milton.

From 150 to 1616 is less than half a century, but in significance and beauty it means more than all the ages that had gone before. And it witnessed a complete opment in three clearly marked phases.

The first phase lasted until the publica The first phase lasted until the publica-tion of the first three books of the "Facrie Queen" in 1590. This is a nondramatic period, though the drama is beginning. Sir Philip Sidney and Spenser are its two characteristic men; the work of Spenser in particular spans and sums it cill. The rest of the Elizabethan age is dominated by the drama, and with the drama it passes

unbidden to their lips. No lyrical develop-ment has ever been seen like that of the Elizabethan age.

What caused the whole nation to break forth at once into singing? Who can tell? The more we study the more amazed we grow at the singing quality that was in the Elizabethan air, inspiring not only great poets like Sidney and Spenser, but also hosts of minor singers, unnamed and unknown. The numerous anthologies published during this period attest the strength of the lyrical impulse. Their very names are redolent of fantasy and sweet-ness. "The Paradise of Dainty Devices,"
"A Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inven-tions," "The Phoenix's Nest," "The Pas-sionate Pilgrim," "England's Helicon,"
"Davison's Poetical Rhapsody," are some of them. Several of these have been re-printed in attractive modern editions. To turn their pages is to wander through a fragrant garden, breathing spice and sweetness on every side.

Note-This study will be concluded to-

ENGLAND IN OUR CIVIL WAR Speculations of a Correspondent That Are Noted Elsewhere.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., April 15,-(To the Editor.)-I desire to reply to an edi-torial that appeared in The Oregonian on the 9th ult. in which the reason why England declined to join with France in acknowledging the Southern Confederacy was said to be the influence of certain noted persons of England, who were friendly to the Union cause, among whom were the Queen, Bright, Hughes, Cobden

Now, I don't so understand ft. and in my reasons it must not be con-as an argument favoring either side of the English-Boer war, although it would seem to indicate it, for if there was ever a time when the people of the United States ought to keep their mouths shut concerning any war, now is the time, in this one; and that I may not be misunderstood I will state that my only object in writing this article is to get at facts, regardless of where the "chips may fall."
That those people above referred to used all the influence they could, is undoubtedly

ships that came guddenly, without any previous notice, and anchored in New York harbor. It was a well-known fact at that time that the relations between Russia and both France and England were somewhat strained, and this action on the part of Russia spoke louder than words, and gave both France and England something else to think about. I remember well the how! that went up from the copperheads, else to think about. I remember well the howl that went up from the copperheads, claiming it was a flagrant violation of international courtesy, but President Lincoln and Secretary Seward seemed to think differently. Now, if I am wrong in my conclusions, I will ask: If the influence of those people above mentioned was great enough to prevent England from joining France, and did do it, was it not also great enough to prevent the fitting out of the rebel steamer Alabama and others in an English port, with sallors, arms and coat, with the avowed and express purpose to destroy and annihilate our merchant marine—and that, too, after being repeatedly warned of the fact by our Minister, Adams? Certainly, if their influence was great enough to prevent the former, it was sufficient to prevent the latter. Then why didn't they do it?

J. A. WHEELER.

J. A. WHEELER.

NEW NAMES FOR BATTERIES Lewis and Clark at the Mouth of the Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-The Secretary of War has issued a general order to the Army announcing the names of 56 new batteries recently constructed, and sites for works to be constructed along the sea-coast of the United States. The new names for the Pacific Coast are as follows:

čan Francisco Bay. Reservation at Point Lobos, Fort Miley, in honor of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Miley, U. S. V., First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, who died September 19, 1998 at Manual Process of the Process

1899, at Manila.

Angel Island, Fort McDowell, in honor of the late Major-General Irvin McDow-ell, U. S. A., a distinguished officer in the War with Mexico and the war of 1861-66, who commanded the Department of Cal-ifornia and Division of the Pacific, and whose name is identified with many of the

Month of the Columbia River. Battery of six 10-inch guns at Fort Stevens, Battery Lewis, in honor of Captain Meriwether Lewis, U. S. A., who, in association with Captain William Clark, trav-

ersed this section, 1804-08.

Mortar battery at Fort Stevens, Battery Clark, in honor of Captain William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition, 1804-06.

At Puget Sound.

Reservation at Point Wilson, Fort Worden, in honor of the late Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. N., who was in command of the original Monitor in its engagement with the Confederate ram Merrimac, Hampton Roads, Va., March 8 and 9, 1862.

CRUSHED A MONOPOLY.

Action by Governor-General Wood at Havana,

HAVANA, April 17.-Acting Mayor Estrada Mora visited General Wood to inform him that in consequence of the reand of General Ludlow in breaking down he monopoly in the use of the slaughter-louse, held in trust for the cattle-dealers, the latter had threatened not to supply any more meat, asserting they had a mo-nopoly of cattle and could entirely cut

off the meat supply of Havana.

General Wood told Senor Mora to take 30 policemen and to occupy the slaughter. house, keeping it open to all who wished to kill cattle there, and inform all members of the cattle trust that if they re fused to supply cattle they would not be allowed in future to kill at the slaughter-

These instructions were carried into effect, and there was no trouble. Only one man—a member of the cattle trust— refused to kill, and he was informed that he would not be allowed to use the slaugh-

General Maximo Gomes, while on his



(Picture by Gerard Honthorst.)

way to Santo Domingo, stopped at Neu-vitas, where he was received with a dem-onstration. In replying to an address of welcome, he said:

weicome, he said:
"Cuba fought against the dominion of
Spain, only to find herself under the heel
of the United States. Nevertheless, I
have confidence enough in the American
People to believe that they will carry out
their promises of the joint resolution of

Four Burned to Death. NEWCASTLE, Pa., April 17.-A large



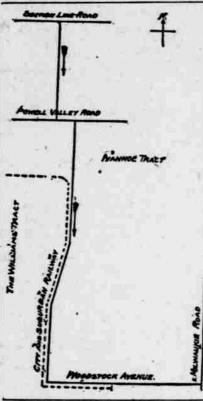
of the Elizabethan age is dominated by the drama, and with the drama it passes through two distinct moods, though we cannot put our finger on the exact date when one mood changed into the other. Let us look at the first phase. When the mysterious impulse toward artistic expression began to stir, men did not take it very seriously. They toyed with life and art, poetry and prose. They were many and prose. They were many assignment and mathematical powerful influence of all, and the one that finally closed the whole controversy, came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

"empassioned," to use a fine word of

CPTIZERS OF WOODSTOCK DESIRE ANOTHER OUTLET.

Ratification Meeting Postponed-Other News of the East Side.

The Improvement Association, of Wood-stock, Ivanhoe and the southeast district, is making a strong effort to get an ex-tensive road opened and improved, so that the district will have direct connection with the Section Line road and Prettywith the Section Line road and Pretty-man avenue, which intersects Hawthorne avenue, and also the Base Line road. A committee was appointed at the last meet-ing of the association to work to have the road opened and then improved through to the Section Line road. This proposed road begins at the Section Line road at a point opposite the south end of Prettyman avenue; extends south through the Richmond and the Judy tracts to the Powell's Valley read, follows the Powell's Valley road a short distance eastward, and then turns south-ward and mainly follows the east line of the Richard Williams tract, passing the west line of Ivanhoe. It diverges slightly westward, following the right of way of the City & Suburban through a portion of the Woodstock tract to the United Evangelical Church. Here it turns east-ward and follows Woodstock avenue to a



connection with the Milwaukie road, thu connection with the Milwauste road, thus making a distance of about three miles, and cutting through a thickly settled and rich district. There are people living along both sides of this proposed county road who would reap large benefits from its improvement, as it would give them a light pour to the city either by way of direct route to the city either by way of direct route to the city either by way of the Section Line road or through Pretty-man avenue to Hawthorne avenue to Sunnyside, and to Portland by Belmont street Practically this proposed route is opened for nearly all the distance. It is open through the Judy tract, with the ex-ception of a narrow strip on the north side, and efforts are making to get it opened through this strip. When the Judy tract was sold a road was dedicated Judy tract was sold a road was dedicated by the purchasers and the deed was placed on record for the road. There is also a narrow strip on the south side of the Judy tract, which is a part of the Williams tract, and which is not opened, but Mr. Williams says that he will give a road through it whenever a road is opened through the other strip. Between the in-tersection of the Kelly road south to the tersection of the Kelly road south to the Evangelical Church some work has been done on the new road, but the road will section which would also benefit from the improvement. The committee appointed by the association will press upon the atten-tion of the Commissioners the advantages of this improvement. The accompanying map indicates the

oute of the road. Meeting Postponed.

The ratification meeting announced to take place at Gruner's Hall Friday night, under the auspices of the U. S. Grant Re-publican Club, has been postponed. The speaker whom the club depended on for that evening cannot be present, and hence it was considered best to change the date of the meeting till about the first week in May. By that time, also, it will be known who all the candidates on the usionist ticket will be. The executive ommittee will proceed with the arrangements for the meeting at that time.

Soldier's Funeral.

The funeral of Lieutenant Cyrus Smith ook place yesterday afternoon from Dunning's undertaking pariors. There was a large number of the members of the G. A. R. Posts of this city present in honor of their dead comrade. Rev. M. Morgan conducted an impressive service. The place of interment was Lone Fir cemtery, and at the grave Rev. C. E. Cline D. D., made a few appropriate remarks, and the remains of the old soldier were

Enst Side Notes. Harry Richmond, foreman of the Morrison bridge, was called to Gerald, Kan., Friday evening, by a wire announcing the death of his father. He will be absent

bout three weeks. The Southern Pacific Band has received an invitation to participate in the prize band tournamenet which will take place at Tacoma July 4, and has the matter under consideration. Already a considerable number of bands in the Willamette Valley have accepted the invitation to participate in this tournament. According to the terms, these amateur bands entering the contest will not be out anything, even it they fail to win a prize.

Mrs. A. B. Conrad, who died last week at her home on the Sandy, was buried in the Douglass cemetery. Funeral services were held in the Methodist Church at Troutdale, and there was a large attendance of the friends of the family. Mrs. Conrad leaves a husband and three children. The family formerly lived at Tangent, where Mr. Conrad had a store.

What It Will Mean to Lane County

Eugene Guard.

A sugar-beet factory m'are—
That 14,000,000 pounds of sugar will be produced in Lane County each year.
That 1000 men will find employment in

growing bests.

That 250 men will be employed in the That 3,000,000 brick will be burned for

the building.

That 150 cords of wood will be used each 24 hours in the 12 110-horsepower bollers required in the factory. That Lane County will be the most proressive and prosperous subdivision

Boating Association.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 17.—The Boating Association of the University of California, with the assistance of the State Universities of Washington and Oregon, is contemplating the organisation of a Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Boating Association. Assurances have been received from both institutions that crews will be

WANT NEW ROAD OPENED organized. The crew of the University of California will, in all probability, secure a coach. A Harvard man is spoken of to coach it during the coming season. It will enter the Pacific Coast Association's regatta, April 29.

EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Vice and a Crime.

Hair-Splitting to Prove It Both a

PORTLAND, April 16 .- (To the Editor.) -Richard H. Thornton calls me to time for quoting Webster in my former article on "intemperance a Crime." He admits my argument is "conclusive in its way," but calls in question my authority. He calls Webster's Dictionary "That vener-able fetich of a free and enlightened peaple." He says: "Noan Webster was a la-borious, duli man, with small capacity for discrimination and definition." I am sorry that Noah is dead and cannot speak for himself. We read in the Good Book of an ancient Noah saved from the flood by the ark, but this more modern Noah does not fare so well-he is swept away by this flood of criticism. "Teachers and pupils" who "so reverence" Webster's Dictionary are hereby notified that unless they desire to base their knowledge on a work "not to be trusted," they would better relegate Webster to the archives of bygone ages. Unfortunately for Richard H. Thornton, Mr. Webster is not alone in his definitions of vice and crime. The Standard Dictionary defines crime as

"I. Law. An act that subjects the does "I. Law. An act that subjects the doer to legal punishment." He cites a quotation from Blackstone's Commentaries, book 4, chapter 1, page 5: "In common usage the word 'crimes' is made to denote such offenses as are of a deeper and more atrocious dye; while smaller faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentier name of misdemeanors."

He gives as avgonymous: "Abomination: He gives as synonymous: "Abomination; immorality; offense; sin." Under the head immorality; offense; sin." Under the near of synonyms he uses the terms, "vicious, vile, wicked, wrong," and 'in explaining what he means by "vicious," he says it "refers to the indulgence of evil appetites, habits or passions." He saye that things "vicious" are not necessarily criminal for example "a "vicious horse," but inal; for example, "a victous horse," but "the indulgence of evil appetites, habits or passions" is "victous" in such a sense as to make these things criminal. Intemperance is surely an "indulgence of the evil appetites"; it is therefore a crime. evil appetites"; it is therefore a crime.
In defining "intemperance," the Standard
Dictionary says: "L. Lack of temperance
or moderation; immoderate action or induigence as of the appetites, hence, violence, excess, especially habitual and excessive induigence in the use of alcoholic
drinks." He further defines intemperate
to be "a drunkard."

Here therefore we have the logical

Here, therefore, we have the logical statement: First, intemperance is the "im-moderate induigence as of the appetites";

moderate induigence as of the appetites"; the induigence of "evil appetites" is "vicious," but that which is "vicious" is "criminal"; therefore intemperance is "criminal". The old geometrical axiom holds good here: "Things equal to the same thing are equal to each other."

In defining "vice," the Standard says: "Habitual deviation from moral rectitude.

Especially the habitual gratification of a debasing appetite or passion." And then he cites a quotation from McClintock and Strong Cyc., Biblical Lit., Vol. 10, page 772 (H. '81): "Vice is a chronic and habitual transgression of the moral law, as distinguished from those transgressions which result from momentary temptation." He quotes also from Everett's Orations and Speeches: "The vice of intemperance, then, is soc'al in its origin, progress and aggravation, and most assurprogress and aggravation, and most assuredly authorizes us by every rule of reason and justice in exerting the whole strength of the social principle, in the way of rem

Now we have shown that intemperance is both a "vice" and a crime. Gladstone surely believed it to be a crime to be dealt with by law, for he said in the Times (London), March 6, 1880, page 7, column 2; "It was stated just now that greater is the calamity and curse inflicted upon mankind by intemperance than by the three great curses war, negtilence and famine. It is -war, pestilence and famine. . . It is true for us; and the fact that it is true for us, I believe, the measure of our dis-grace for the state of the law as it now exists."

We have examined the Standard; let us turn to the Century. What does it say? It says, quoting from Taney: "It (crime) includes every offense from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offenses, and includes what are called misdemeanors, as

"2. Any great wickedness or wrongdo-ing; iniquity; wrong." Intemperance is a "great wickedness, wrongdoing, iniquity, wrong"; therefore t is a crime.

Synonyms, "wrong, sin, crime, vice, iniquity, transgression," etc. It quotes from Lowell: "Among My Books," second series, page 98: "The complexity of passion is vastly increased when the offense is at once both crime and sin, a wrong these contents of the contents of t done against order and against science at the same time." He gives clous" as a synonym. He quotes from Daniel Webster's speech in the Senate, May 27, 1834: "But negligence itself is criminal, highly criminal, where such effects to life and property follow it." He also gives as a synonym "immoral," and then quotes from H. Spencer's "Data of Ethics," paragraph 31: "Considered apart from other effects, it is immoral so to treat the body as in any way to diminish the fullness or vigor of its vitality." The Universal Dictionary of 1898 defines

"I. A fault; a ground of accusation; a charge

It cites Milton: "The error now which "2. Any act contrary to some law, bu-

"3. Any great act of wickedness; a sin. "4. The cause or source of any crime. It further says: "Crab thus discriminates between crime, vice and sin: 'A crime is a social offense; a vice is a personal offense. Every action which does injury to others, either individually or collectively, is a

Drunkenness "does injury to others," both to a man'e family and to society therefore drunkenness is a crime. "That which does injury to ourselves is a vice," says Crabb. If intemperance did injury only to the drunkard himself it would then

only to the drumate and the be only a vice.

Crabb makes a distinction between a "crime" and a "vice" in the following words: "Treason is one of the most atroclous crimes; drunkenness, one of the most ireadful vices." Now, if the definition

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eiven by the Universal to crime is correct then this deduction is absolutely illogical and contradictory, for if "every action which does injury to others, either indi-vidually or collectively, is a crime," then upon his own definition Mr. Crabb has no right to exclude drunkenness from the category of crime, since drunkenness is category of crime, since grunkenness is universally recognized as doing "injury" to others; being the direct cause of pover-ty, sorrow, suffering and death. Well, but, you say, "You have no right to criticise the Universal Dictionary." I have the same right that my learned friend has to release. Webster to the shades of oblight relegate Webster to the shades of obliv-ion. If he can find anything in Webster so contradictory as these two statements of Crabb, I would like to see them, for these stand diametrically opposed to each other. I have proved by Webster, the Standard, the Century and the Universal that intemperance is both a vice and a crime save in the one quotation from

aries unless my legal friend and I get together and make a new one. RAY PALMER. The Countersign as He Knew It. Philadelphia North American.

crime, save in the one quotation from Crabb in the Universal, which I have shown to be a contradiction. I do not

see what we are to do about our diction-

"Have you got the countersign?" asked he sentinel. "Well," replied the raw recruit, who had left a department store to enter the "when I left the counter it was This silk's twice less than cost."

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IN TABLET FORM—PLEASANT TO TAKE.
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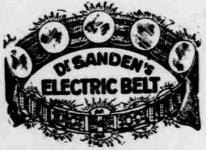
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