THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.

A TALK ABOUT LONGFELLOW BY DR. ROLFE

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

AND REMINISCENCES

BY WILLIAM J. ROLFE, LITT. D. XII.

of the most notable American Three of the most notable American poets—Lougfellow, Lowell and Holmes—were either born in Cambridge or spent the greater part of their lives there. Longfellow, though born (1807) in Maine, when that state was a part of Massa-chusetts, lived here for 46 of his 75 years, and died at Craigie House in 1832. Lowell was born here in 1819, and lived at Elm-wood until his death in 1891, except during his diplomatic service in Spain and England and a few briefer absences hard, by worth mentioning. Holms, born in England and a few interface acress to the worth mentioning. Holines, born in 1800 in the "gambrel-roofed house" hard by the colleges, spent the first M years of his life here, and most of the remainder in Boston, a commercial suburb of the in Boston, a commercial suburb of the collegiate town, but he is none the less to be ranked with Longfellow and Lowell as eminently a Cambridge poet. His ardent love for his birriplace and his alma mater, his professorship in the Harvard Medical School and his intimacy with Longfellow and Lowell and the local group of literary men—a great constellation of which they were only the bright particular stars—made him a frequent visitor to Cambridge. From 1858 until his death in 1864, his Boston home was on the banks of Charles River, in sight of his native town, at first in Charles street, and when that became a noisy thoroughfare, in Beacon street.

Longfellow was one of the most gentle and most gentle of men, courteous and in Boston, a commercial suburb

Longtenion was one of the most general and most general of men, courteous and soffable to all who met him, but intimately known only to "a charmed circle" of fortunate friends. Holmes said of him in a letter to Motley in 1833:

letter to Motley in 1853:
"I find a singular charm in the society
of Longfellow—a soft voice, a sweet and
cheerful temper, a receptive rather than
an aggressive intelligence, the agreeable
flavor of scholarship without any peflavor of scholarship without any pedantic ways, and a perceptible soupcon of humor, not enough to startle or surprise or keep you under the strain of overstimulation, which I am apt to fee with very witty people."

And 10 years later, writing to a friend and referring to his verses on the death of Longfellow, printed in the Atlantic Monthly, he said:

"But it is all too little, for his life was so exceptionally sweet and musical that

so exceptionally sweet and musical that any voice of praise sounds almost like

any voice of praise sounds almost like a discord after it."

One might quote scores of tributes to the beauty and charm of Longfellow's personality, but all would be in the same weln as those from his brother poet. It seems to me that he describes himself in "The Golden Legend," where Walter, the Minnesinger, says of Prince Henry: "His precious presence upon earth Was as a fire upon a hearth;

was as a fire upon a fourth; As pleasarth soins, at morning sung. The words that dropped from his sweet tongue Examples and our hearts; or hard at night Bade all our similers soft and light." Buch was the poet, not only to his per

sonal friends, but to the immensely wider circle who knew him only through the medium of print. To them he seemed no less a personal friend, and they were recognized as personal friends by him. This is the keynote of the dedication of The Senside and the Fireside," the voltime published in 1848. It is doubtless familiar to many of my readers, but I may be pardoned for quoting the opening

Hears sound about him voices as it darkens, and, seeing not the forms from which they Pauses from time to time and turns and

"No walking here in twilight, O my friends, I hear your volces, noftened by the distance, and pause and turn to listen as each sends. His words of friendship, comfort and assist-

"If any thought of mine or song or told Has ever given delight or consolation, To have reputed me have a thourandfold By every friendly sign and salutation.

Thanks for the sympathies that ye have banks for each kindly word, ellent to

Fig. teaches me when seeming most alone Friends are around us, though no word be speken."

Longfellow was unquestionably the most popular of the Cambridge poets; indeed, of all American poets, not only in this country, but in Europe. All his poems were early published in England, and the cheaper editions were to be found on every bookstall. On the Continent they were on sale in many places, to say nothing of the many translations. On my first clist to Europe in 1885, when I was at Cologne and about to go up the Ethine on my way to Switzerland, I recalled the allusions to the river and the region in "The Golden Legend," and called the aliusions to the river and the region in "The Golden Legend," and wished I had the book with me. It occurred to me that I might possibly get a ropy there, and I found a paper-covered edition of the complace poems in the first shop I entered. At Strasburg I had the curiosity to inquire for the volume, and also at Lucerne, Interlaken and other Saxins towns; the bookseliers all had it, and told me it was often called for. In Naromberg some years later, I bought a prettily illustrated edition of the rooms on Naromberg, which had the tocons on Nuremberg, which had been brought out by a local publisher. There is no better guidebook to the city than this poem, in which almost every locality of interest to the tourist is ent crated with its bistorical and poetics associations—the nucleat castle, out-Queen Conigunda's linden in the con-yard and the Oriental window where the poet Meichter sat and sung Kaiser Maximilian's praises; the churches of St Schold and St. Lawrence, with their mar-wels of art in bronze and marble; the public fountains "wrought with richest sculpture"; the house of Hans Suchs, "the cubbler-poet," and the grave of Albert Durer (it is curious that his house is not mentioned; and the memories of the Minnesingers and the "brave and thrifty burghers" of the great imperial city which in medieval times boasted that city which in inclieval times loasted that by its "tell and traffic, art and song" it "stretched its hand through every clime." Portions of "The Golden Legend," like the description of the cathedral at Stresburg and that of the old covered bridge at Lucerne, with its paintings of "The Dance of Doath," are equally minute and graphic. At Bruges I had tried to find the Fleur de Ble, where Longtellow stopped in May, 1842, and lis-tened to the chimes in the belief on the opposite side of the Grande Place. The house was still there, but it was no longer an inn. The disuspensance of the Raver at Zurich, referred to in "Hyperion" (which, by the way, is also rich in mat-ter for the Continental tourist).

With a notey and an unclean neet, is less to be regretted.

At the Bellevue in Codenabbin, on the shore of Lake Come, a framed copy of Longfellow's poem entitled "Codenabbin," written in 1888 during the last visit to Burope, is displayed in the vestibule of

the hotel.

Lauptellow has also been the laureate of Cambridge, and, like Lowell and Helmer, has belved to add a poetic interest to some of its historic localities. as well as to some which otherwise would ardly have attracted the notice of the resident or the visitor. All three poets were born or lived and died in old Co-louist houses, more or less famous for their historic associations; but poetry has been more potent than history in making them "salarim shrines." Craigle House, where Longfellow lived 45 years, is noted as having been the headquarters of Wash-ington when the Revolutionary Army was Ington when the Revolutionary Army was encamped in Cambridge, Elmwood, Lowell's residence, was the mansion of Lieutransi-Governor Oliver until his abdication and the company. How of the estate by the Colonial aut. Nes. The "gambrelactive exertion and earnest endeavor beat least \$130,000.

roofed house" in which Holmes was born was the headquarters of General Ward in 17%, and the plan for fortifying Bunin im, and the plan for fortifying Bunker's Hill is said to have been laid there.
Of these houses the Craigte mansion,
as Colonel Higginson notes in his deligitful book on "Old Cambridge" (which the
reader, if not already acquainted with it,
will find infinitely more interesting than
anything I can write on the subject), is
much oftener inquired for by strangers
than Elmwood or than the Holmes house
was before its demolition is or more years
ago; and though this, as he adds, "might
be partly due to associations with Washington," yet he is "confident that these
made but a small portion of the whole
interest in the abode." I am sure that
the Colonel is right. In the course of
the 28 years I have lived in Cambridge
I have been asked by hundreds of friends I have been asked by hundreds of friends

ing past; the farmer who meddles but little in politics and nominating conven-tions—all are taxed for the last dollar they are worth. The merchant, the bank-er, the corporations, escape with but a modety of an honest and truthful assess-ment and share of taxation. These are ment and share of taxation. These are the ones who steer and regulate the ex-penditure of the public resources, and when the levy goes up, their assessment goes down, so that virtually they con-tribute whatever they please to the public purse.

purse.

There should be laws passed limiting the rate of taxation. No indebtedness should be allowed, either in state, county or municipal affairs. Provision should be made rapidly to discharge existing liabilities. The assessment laws should be made so drastic that people would fear to violate them. And then, with an honest valuation to all alike, and with a prudent and economical administraa prudent and economical administraa procent and economical administra-tion of affairs, our taxes could be re-duced from one-half to two-thirds, and no material interest of the country suffer. Nothing is more needed than a law limiting the rate of taxation. For state, county and municipal purposes it should not exceed \$1 on \$100. Then, with an

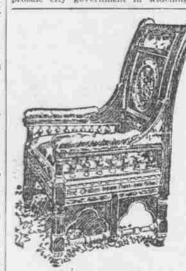


it was chiefly for his connection with it that they wanted to see it. That Wash-ington had occupied it for more than a year was a minor consideration, and per-haps due less to their interest in history than to what Longfellow had written about it in his verses "To a Child":

"Once, sh, once within these walls One whom memory oft recalls, The Father of his Country dwelt.

Up and down these echoing stairs, Heavy with the weight of cares, Sounded his majestic tread; Yes, within this very room Sat he in those hours of gloom, Weary both in heart and head."

However that may be, there are local-ities in Cambridge which are famous solely because they are mentioned in Longfellow's verse. A single line in "The Village Blacksmith" has given to the chestnut tree that overhung the smithy a lasting fame like that which Tenny-son in "The Talking Oak" promised to the loquacious veteran of the forest, and when the tree was cut down in 1876 by a prosaic city government in widening a



Longfellow's Chair.

less flagrant than the felling of Shakespeare's mulberry tree, whereby the R Francis Gastrell gained for himself immertality of infamy.

Note.-This study will be concluded on

RATE OF TAXATION.

For All Purposes, It Should Not Be More Than 10 Mills.

WASCO, Or., Aug. 15.—(To the Editor.)— In an editorial of August II you very truthfully say that what Oregon needs is the development of her resources-agricultural, mining and manufacturing. The question arises, then, how is she to get this development? What changes get this development? What changes must of necessity take place before these industries will be pusheds and developed? In the Forum of August, 1900, is a no-table article from Robert T. Hill, geol-ogist of the United States Geological Survey, the larger part of whose life has been spent in Texas and who has seen her progress from a state whose principal industries were confined to the eastern border and were almost exclusively agricultural and pastoral. ricultural and pastoral. With an area as large as that of all of the New Engas large as that of all of the New England and Middle States combined, plus that of Ohlo and Kentucky-very nearly as large as France-it today has more than 2,500,000 people. Manufacturing, mining and lumbering are largely carried ing and lumbering are largely carried on, and with the increase of population and development of industries the cost of administration and the taxes have not increased. Why has all this great development of material prosperity occurred? Mr. Hill tells the story, and in a very few words. In his article he gives the true reason as follows: "Taxation is lim-ited by the constitution to 25 cents on \$100, and the county and city taxes to E cents. This feature, added to the natural resources of the country, permit-ted and encouraged its development. No rational man is going to come into 25 cents." and invest his means to develop and build up a country where the taxgatherer will take all his profits, and, as is the case this year with many of our farm-ers, more than the net returns of their labor and the produce of their lands.

There will be no advancement in Ore gon, or very slight and slow, until this thing is radically changed. When state, county and municipal expenses become so great that people feel them as a burwhen they toll the entire year, live with the greatest frugality, and at the end of the year are barely sble to pay their taxes and sometimes have to mort-gage the future to meet the demands of

the taxgatherer, there is no incentive to exertion All of our expenses are too great. All All of our expenses are too great. All of the men who are employed in public capacities are paid for more than they could earn in private life. Our towns and vilinges, whose support from the natural resources of the surrounding country is meager at best, ape to be cities. Those in them who have some means continually lie and swear to their lies to the Assessor and the burdens. honest and equitable assessment and a prudent and judicious administration of the revenues, confine its delegated powers to frugal and honest administration of the public revenues, limiting its scope to the preservation of public order and the administration of justice, with a

view of protecting every real and sub-stantial right, and leaving all else to the unfettered enterprise of the citizen. There are matters of assessment that it is extremely difficult to reach fully and entirely, and always will be, but indirectly they can be reached. On that, together with some changes in our laws that I regard as desirable and imperative, I will write you again.

AT THE HOTELS

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Deniver
Wm Golden, city
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Waldron, San Fran
Geo T Wallane, Jr, Salt
Julius Lone, Kan
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Receiver for Insurance Company. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.-Harry A. Han-ury was today appointed receiver of the Caders' Fire Insurance Company of New York. The appointment was at the request of Attorney-General John C. Davies, on the allegation that the liaollities of the company are largely in

ETHICS OF ASIATIC AND APRICAN RACES DIFFER.

No Protection for Envoys-Conger May Be Safe-Cruelties of Wartare.

Ex-Attache in Pitisburg Dispatch. Murders of envoys, and imprisonment, as well as torture of Consular officials, have well as torture of Consular officials, have signalized the earlier stages of nearly every conflict that has taken place during the past hundred years between the Western powers and the dusky races of Asia and Africa. The fate, therefore, of the foreign diplomats at Pekin can excite no surprise on the part of those who possess any acquaintance with the Orient. Our civilization teaches us that the duty of providing for the safety of foreign enwell as of assuring them immunity from all harm and indignity, constitutes the most sacred of the obligations that govern international intercourse. The civilisation -auch as it is-of the various Asiatic and African powers makes no such provision, and if a certain degree of protection is accorded by them to representatives of European and American Governments, it is due rather to a fear of retaliatory measures than to any question of principle or acceptance of our high-flown ideas on

the subject.
This is only natural when it is considered that the Mohammedan religion and other infidel creeds expressly teach that no obligations are binding where Chris-tians are concerned. The Orientals are blind, therefore, to the mantle of invioability with which we consider diploma officials to be invested. They regard the envoys of the Western governments as mere "foreign devils," and entitled, in consequence thereof, not to their respect, onsequence thereof, not to their respect, but to their abhorrence and contempt, the hatred being intensified owing to the fact of the emissaries being made the channel of every objectionable claim and preten-sion on the part of the powers of the Oc-

The consequence of this is that when ever an Oriental or African potentate be-comes involved in war with Western na-tions he takes no steps for the safe con-duct of the envoys out of his country. but either imprisons them and puts them to death himself, or else by withdrawing all protection delivers them over to the tender mercles of his subjects to be mas-

It is a mistake, however, to believe that these outrages upon diplomatic and Con-sular officials have constituted the origin sular officials have constituted the origin of each war with Oriental nations. The murders of the foreign representatives have usually followed some provocation on the part of one or more of the Western governments, and then the innocent have suffered with the guilty—that is to say guilty from an Oriental point of

For in the eyes of the dusky races all white men are of a kind, no distinctions being recognized, and it is owing to this that the United States Envoy at Pekin, that the United States Envoy at Pekil, despite the fact that his country has had no share in the selzure of Chinese territory along the Pacific Coast line, has nevertheless been subjected to the same fate as the representatives of those European powers which have taken a leading part in the dismemberment of the Coles-

tial Empire.
It is possible that ere this letter appoars in print news may have been received of the safety of Minister Conger and of the members of the American Legation. But there is no doubt that the German Envoy has been killed, and the very fact that three weeks have passed without any message or sign of life having been received from any of the members of the foreign Legations at Pekin is calculated to lead to the belief that they have shared the fate of their ill-fated German colleague.

Ill-fated German colleague.

The distance from Pekin to Tien Tsin is not far, about 70 miles, and with relays of ponies I have covered it in a day before the construction of the railroad. In China one can accomplish almost any-China one can accomplish almost sny-thing by means of money. The envoys could have easily found a trustworthy native to carry a message to Tien Tain, and the very absence of any such com-munication naturally leads to the fear that if no message has come, it is be-cause there was no one left at Pekin to send it. to send it.
In the first war between England and

China the latter followed up British prov-ocation in connection with the opium question by imprisoning the English Con-sul at Canton and his colleagues, and them as hostages.

The second Chinese war was in the same way signalized, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, by the arrest of the late Sir Harry Parkes and the late Lord Loch, while bearers of a flag of truce, and engaged at Chinese headquar-ters in the negotiation of terms of peace. They were imprisoned, subjected to appalling tortures, and escaped with their lives in a most miraculous manner, after prolonged confinement, the European members of their suite, including Mr. Bowlby, of the London Times, being

England's various wars with Afghanisian were characterized by similar out-rages, perpetrated upon the members of the British diplomatic mission at Cabul, and the murder of Sir William Mac-Naghten, in the Ameer's capital, in the was followed in the latter part of the 'Ws by the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his suite. The last English war on the west coast

of Africa was embittered by the murder of the English Consul-General at Benin, while in the same way the British invasion of Abyssinia, a little over 30 years ago, was precipitated by the action of the Negus in throwing the English diplo-matic agent and all the foreigners at his capital into prison, as soon as ever he heard that the British Government had esolved to employ force in order to bring

It is owing to this failure of the Oriental to observe the niceties of what we are wont to describe as the "jus gentlum." that is to say, the law of nations in mat-ters of diplomatic procedure, and in war, that Western powers reel themselves relieved of the necessity of a too strict observance of the rules that govern war-

fare among civilized nations.

For instance, the Anglo-French force which seized Pekin 40 years ago deliberately reduced to ashes the world-famed Summer palace of the Chinese Emperors, the most fairy-like abode that it is pos-sible to imagine, filled with the most priceless treasures. This was considered in the light of a perfectly justifiable ac-tion on the part of the English and French commanders. Yet, if in 1870 the Germans had deliberately applied the torch to the palace of Versailles, and at the same time reduced to rulns the Louvre, crowded as it is with masterpieces of art, it would have been regarded in the light of a most inexcusable and barbarous piece of vandalism, worthy of universal execuation.

Bullets of an expanding character, al-though prohibited by the laws governing war among civilized nations, are freely employed in cases where the foe is of a dusky hue, and while the English have refrained from using the dum-dum bullet in South Africa, owing to the fact that the enemy by whom they were confronted was white like themselves, there is no doubt whatsoever but what they will use them in China, just as they did through-out the Tirah campaign, and throughout all the Indian frontier troubles. Indeed, the Indian froops now on their way to China are equipped with no other ammu-

nition than these dum-dum bullets.
Then, too, the circumstance that England should dispatch Indian instead of white regiments to China indicates that bilities of the company are largely in excess of the assets. The liabilities of the company, not offset by assets, according to the statement mentioned, are at least \$100,000.

India should dispatch indian instead of every desire to admit the worth of Continuing to the statement mentioned, are rules of war are concerned. Thus our even were he an unbeliever in Christian-

"Jus gentium" condemns the use by Christian nations of barbarians in their wars, and when Lord Beaconsfield brought a large contingent of Indian troops to Malta in 1878, at a moment when England seemed to be on the brink of an armed conflict with Russia, a perfect chorus of denunciation arose throughout Europe, in which even large bodies of English people joined, it being pointed out that France had forfeited much of the sympathy which she would have otherwise enjoyed in 1870 in pitting against the German invaders several regiments of Turcos, a force made up of semi-savage Algerines, Kabyles and negroes.

England would gladly have availed herself of her magnificent Indian army in the South African campaign had she not been unwilling to offend the rules of civ-ilized warfare, and the only use to which she has put Indians during the struggie with the Boer republics has been as litter-carriers and stretcher-bearers in connec-tion with the ambulance department. The Chinese, however, are not Chris-

tians, and, therefore, Indian troops can be used without any objection for the march on Pekin. The employment of Oriental troops adds to the horrors of warfare, since all the latent savagery of their nature is brought to the surface, and in conflicts where they are employed few prisoners are taken, and there is but little call for the surgeons to attend to the

enemy's wounded.

It has been proved, in spite of all de-nials, that during the last Soudan campaign there was much shooting and bayonetting of wounded Dervishes, the killing being done by the black Soudanese bat-talion of the Egyptian army, while appeals for quarter and offers of surrender were rejected on the ground that a Mah-dist was less troublesome when dead than

If this spirit of the black troops some times communicated itself to their white comrades, it was not surprising. For the white as well as the black soldiers of Lord Kitchener were aware of the horr! ble fate that awaited them in the event of their being captured, besides realizing the fact that a wounded Dervish was at all times ready to use his knife, ever upon the very surgeon who was tending his wounds or putting his water gourd to the man's lips. In the war which France carried on for

so many years against the semi-independ-ent tribes of Southern China, who, under the name of the "Black Flaga," infested Tonquin, every French soldier who fell into the hands of the enemy was put to the most horrible death, and many is the time, when arriving before some "Black Flag" stronghold, the French troops have been maddened with rage by the sight of the bodies of their comrades spitted to the walls of the place by means of huge

hooks and sharp, knife-like projections. Spectacles such as these were not cal-culated to render men disposed to ob-serve the civilized rules of warfare, and it is not astonishing under the circum-stances that the struggle should have been carried on with a savagery on one side as well as on the other, which does not precisely constitute pleasant or Chrisan reading.
I see by the dispatches from Shanghal

that Indignaton is expressed by some of the foreign officers at Tien Tsin at the brutality and alleged barbarism of which the Russian troops are asserted to have rendered themselves guilty. But it must not be forgotten that in the first place the Russian troops, especially those sta-tloned on the eastern part of the Czar's dominions, are more Oriental than European, being largely recruited from Cau-casian, Central Asian and Siberian tribes, while their constant intercourse with the Chinese along the border line renders them more familiar with the Mongolian methods of dealing with foreigners that fall into their hands than the American, English and German naval commanders

at Tien Tsin.

One has only to giance through the records of the last armed conflicts between China and the European powers in order to obtain an idea of the incredible atrocities to which the white soldiers captured by the Chinese were subjected, flaying alive being one of their favorite forms of torture, while few can forget the fate of the French Consul and all the French missionaries and Sisters of Mercy at Tien Tsin, who were put to death in the most appalling manner by a mob of insurgents in 1870, the massacre, which was consided at by the Chinese authorities, being attended by cruelties of too horrible a character to bear description, the recent slaughter of the missionaries and their converts at Tien Tsin having by a strange coincidence taken place on the very anni-

versary of the outrage of 30 years ago.

The Russian troops, more intimately acquainted with the extent of Chinese barbarity than their American and European comrades, are less inclined to forbearance and should not be too severely blamed for displaying at the outset of the war a degree of relentlessness which will doubtless extend to the entire allied army be-fore the present trouble in China is fore the present trouble in China is brought to a conclusion.

THE CHINESE TROUBLE.

Christian Religion in No Degree Responsible for It.

LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 16,-(To the Editor.)-Under the head of "Napoleon" Warning," in the issue of your paper of July 25, Edward Clayson, Sr., has some very timely remarks in regard to the "Treaty with China," and war with those people. But the gentleman is rather extravagant in his remarks in reference to the Christian religion. "Can a just man sustain the Christian robbers?" The gen-tieman is not of a very analytical mind. The Christian religion, as such, is not any more responsible for the fraud and ill-treatment of the Chinaman than is the great Republican party for the re-He is apparently unable to discriminate between the Christian religion and the conduct of a certain class of men who pretend to be Christians, but who, in fact, are no more Christians than is Mr. Clayson-perhaps not as much-for he seems to have some idea of justice and

I know there is a relentless bigot of ar apostate faith now having his minions to conduct a missionary effort in China It is a well-known fact that the system under which that mission work has been conducted and is now propagated has been conductve of much harm; that he "only serves to rob, and only rules to ruin." The true and noble idea of the Christian religion is to make men better. It is not the acquisition of territory nor the plundering of personal property which prompts the true Christian in his effort. The object is to improve the race. They go, not to destroy, but to rehabilitate. The Christian religion was not responsible for the greed of Clement V, the haughtiness of Boniface VIII, the frantic violence of Urban VI, the unutterable degradation of John XXIII, or the glittering insincerity of Leo X. Sacerdotalism is ruined forever; but the paramount au-thority of scripture, the indefeasible right of individual judgment, the duty and dignity of progress, the ultimate sovereignty of the race over the indi-vidual, the National independence from all centralized spiritual authority, are established on basis which, so long as the world lasts, can never be removed. The hollow majesty of an artificial unity is replaced by the vigorous freshness and intensity of an individual faith.

Confucius was a sage, yet he correctly described himself as "a transmitter," "not a maker." His example in more than one respect was distinctly questionable; he reduced religion to a reflex ceremony of empty proprieties; he gave no impulse to holiness; he had no sympathy with progress, and to him, beyond all question, in the opinion of close and candid witnesses, is due in great measure the falsity, the sentilty, the atrophy (moral and intellectual) of the wast race which chose him as their ideal. With every desire to admit the worth of Con-

Mrs. Pinkham's Friends

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Division of an Archdiocese. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Advices have arrived here which indicate that the archdiocese of New York will again be divided at an early date. Since its creation in April, 1808, it has been divided seven times, the bishoprics of Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Ogdensburg, Brooklyn, Newark and Syracuse having been formed out of its boundaries. It is learned that one of the objects which prompted Archbishop Currigan, of New York, and his ex-secretary, Bishop Mc-Donnell, of Brooklyn, to visit Rome this Summer was to broach to the Papal authorities the feasibility of making another division. It is said that if the Pope deems this step advisable the Bishop of Brooklyn will be appointed conductor archbishop of New York, with the right of succession.

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