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...UNDAY'S WEATHER.—Fair, with northwest ...ds, shifting to southeast.

...RTLAND, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

...ELIGION AND STATE RELIGIONS.

...apid "conversion" of Japan to ...ristianity is a feature of news that ...been coming from that country ...ing the past year or two. Nominal ...version may be an easy matter; ...version of the spirit and under...nding of a people is a growth or ...velopment, rather than a quick re...lt of missionary effort supported by ...e policy. The religion of Japan ...Corea has been a modified Buddhism; ...t Shintoism, a species of ancestor...ship, still has a hold on large bod...s of the people. By the Constitution ...Japan absolute freedom of religious ...ief and practice are secured; and it ...not to be doubted that the Christian ...ligion, both in its Roman and Prot...tant forms, is making considerable ...ogress in the country.

...State religions, though nominally ...intained in many countries, are ...erywhere in decline. The Church of ...gland probably includes only a mi...rity of the inhabitants in England ...lf. In Scotland and Ireland it is ...t a shadow. There have always been ...man Catholics and Dissenters in ...gland, in spite of all the statutes ...e Henry VIII. In Germany the ...theran may perhaps be called the ...tablished Church, though the rela...ns of Church and State differ in ...rious portions of the Empire, and the ...nstitution provides for absolute lib...y of conscience and for complete ...cial equality among all confessions. ...the German Empire the Catholics ...mber more than one-half the inhab...ants. It has been reported that the ...vernment of Japan was disposed to ...courage the adoption of Christianity ...the State religion; but this idea is ...obably due to the warmth of certain ...tuaries. Any attempt to realize it ...ght be expected to produce a reli...us war.

...All experience proves that religions ...dergo constant change; moreover, ...at they change very slowly. Religion ...s ever been and yet remains the most ...ent factor in human affairs. Men ...ill surrender everything else; they ...ill change their language for that of ...e conqueror, and they will often ac...pt customs and laws both new and ...range. But their religion is the last ...ing they will give up. The fact is ...esumptive proof that all religions ...ve a substratum of divine truth. ...solute falsehood could not endure ...r centuries, nor could it evoke the ...st exalted heroism in its defense. ...t the result of the imperfect effort ...express religious truth may be, nay, ...en is, mistaken for the truth itself, ...e absolute and ultimate truth, which ...matters of spirit man never yet has ...tained. There remains something al...ways beyond, some want of the soul ...t unsatisfied; and religion therefore ...ver can be cast in permanent forms, ...s evolutionary spirit is ever in it, ...oof of which may be brought before ...e mind in clearest way by noting ...at a branch of study in our universi...s is the History of Christian Doc...ne—that is to say, the history of its ...gin, development, modification and ...ange.

HIS OWN EXECUTOR.

...Dr. Pearsons, of Chicago, has enrolled ...s name among the philanthropists ...o have elected to be their own exe...tors. He has already given, in a way ...tisfactory to himself, $2,500,000 to re...ious, educational and benevolent ...rposes, and has determined to dis...bute (subject to conditions) the bal...ce of his possessions while he may be ...witness to the good which he has ...son to believe will grow out of the ...erfection. His remaining means, ...counting to $1,500,000, is made sub...t to an annuity of 2 per cent., paya...e to himself and his wife, and ceas...g with them. The whole remainder ...ill then go toward making this world ...etter place to live in, in accordance ...th his ideas of how this object may ...accomplished.

...This idea of the personal distribution ...wealth by its possessors has much ...recommend it. There should cer...inly be more pleasure in judiciously ...iving and spending money than (as ...likely to be the case with childless ...en) in saving it for people who may ...total strangers and perhaps un...orthy of consideration. With the ...itigation of statutes on the sub...t of wills, the difficulty of making ...e that, with rich pickings for the ...yers behind it, will stand, increases. ...However firmly the testator may be...ve in the soundness of his own mind ...d the disposing quality of his mem...y, there is danger that he will, after ...ath, be exploited in the courts as a ...ort fool whose intelligent disposing ...wers were subverted by undue influ...ce. Again, if the testator should ...ve had the misfortune to lose his ...e and not have had the discretion ...provide himself with another, as ...safeguard of his declining years, ...ere is the "common-law wife," of ...om most likely he never heard, ready ...dispute upon "dower rights" in his es...te.

...There are real dangers which prudent ...en, who are wealthy and childless, ...ll do well to avoid by becoming their ...n executors under properly devised ...nditions. If Samuel J. Tilden, saga...ous lawyer that he was, could not frame a will that other lawyers with rich fees in sight could not pick to pieces, other men of large property, and especially those without direct heirs, may well shrink from the attempt.

GENESIS OF A GREAT PAPER.

Recurrence of Washington's birthday serves to bring attention anew to his "Farewell Address" and the circumstances of its preparation. Not only does it rank among the first half-dozen great state papers of the Nation, but it is alike noticeable for clearness of style, purity of language, and breadth of view. Its reading in the Senate chamber, Thursday, by Senator Foraker, to an immense gathering, who gave close ear, attests the hold it has upon the American public, who show increasing regard for its patriotism and wisdom with the vanishing years.

A controversy raged furiously, for a number of years after the death of Alexander Hamilton, as to the authorship of the address. In Hamilton's effects were found two drafts, or copies, of the paper, and it was at once assumed that he was its author. It was known, of course, that when Hamilton was in the Cabinet he had prepared a number of papers and communications for Washington, and that after his retirement from the Cabinet he was occasionally asked to advise with the President. These facts, together with the finding of the address after his death, caused a widespread belief that the great document was from Hamilton's pen.

John Jay threw the weight of his name against the claim made in behalf of Hamilton, and undertook to show that the latter was not the author of the address. He asserted positively that the address had been written by Washington and then submitted to himself and Hamilton. Unfortunately, nothing was found among Hamilton's letters to indicate that he was acting under the direction or request of Washington, and the controversy was long continued by friends of Hamilton and critics of the President.

As years passed by, facts were developed, until it became clear that Washington, contemplating retirement at the end of his first term in the Presidency, addressed a letter to Madison in May, 1792, stating his intention to make a farewell statement to the country, and asked him to prepare a letter or address along lines which he indicated; that Madison prepared the paper, certainly consulting Jefferson and possibly other public men of the time; but that, as Washington was later prevailed upon to accept a second term, the address was not issued. Near the close of his second term, Washington prepared to retire, and to establish our unwriten law against a third term in the Presidency. Then it was determined that he should issue a farewell address, and the Madison paper, with new matter of his own, was sent to Hamilton, with a request to the latter that he "re-dress" it. Adhering to the ideas and topics suggested to him, Hamilton rewrote the Madison paper. He then, it appears, consulted Jay, putting the entire matter before him, and the result was that a third paper was prepared, with amendments and changes in Washington's draft.

All the papers which Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton and Jay had used or drawn were then sent to Washington, who decided, after careful examination and comparison, that Hamilton's first draft was the more desirable, and that, with one or two paragraphs, which he then suggested, it would be satisfactory. The paper was then revised by Hamilton and returned to Washington, who made a copy and gave it to the American people as his farewell address.

Well-grounded belief has grown into conclusion that the ideas of the address are Washington's, somewhat modified by Madison's early suggestions, and that one of the drafts by Hamilton was finally accepted by the President, as it embodied his thoughts closely, preserved some of the hints of Jefferson and Jay, and was dressed in the language and method of Hamilton's effective style. It is becoming more and more a classic in our literature and an admonition in our politics.

EXPANSION, AS SHOWN BY CENSUS-TAKING.

The immense expansion that has taken place in United States territory since the first national enumeration was made, in 1790, is shown by a cursory view of the work of the census bureau from decade to decade. The census idea in the beginning was a very simple one, growing out of a constitutional provision fixing the basis of representation in the House of Representatives. Census-taking amounted to little more than a systematic count of the population and its classification on the simplest industrial lines. No trustworthy record, even within these limits, was made in Colonial days, and it became necessary to have a careful count made as early as possible, and thereafter every ten years, as provided by organic law. By the time the third census was taken, the people wanted to know something more of themselves, and expansion of the census in subject-matter began. Hence in 1810, and to a much greater degree in 1820, inquiry as to manufactures was instituted. This was, however, abandoned in 1830, and a return to first principles insisted upon. But in 1840 inquiries were again made into manufactures, and to these were added inquiries in regard to fisheries, mining, agriculture and commerce. In 1850 there were six subjects or divisions of the census; in 1870 there were sixty. These were swelled to 200 in the census of 1880, and to 224 in that of 1890. The computation for 1900, broadly stated, will confine itself to population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures and mechanical establishment, but there will be numerous subdivisions under these heads.

So much for the expansion of the subject-matter. Of the area, it may well be said that it has broadened enormously. The work in 1790 covered the very limited area of the thirteen original States. By 1810 the work became much harder, as the Mississippi River was in that year crossed for the first time by enumerators, and a count was made of the population of Louisiana and Mississippi, both of which were Spanish territory when the census was taken ten years previously. In 1850 an immense jump was taken, over wide intervening territory, to the Pacific Coast, and the population of Oregon and California was counted. The latter was a part of the Mexican cession obtained under the treaty with Guadaloupe Hidalgo in 1840, and the former had become a part of the United States by a treaty with England in 1846. Backward steps have since been taken over the intervening territory, enumerating large populations and taking note of their many industries, developments and resources. Another long step forward will be taken this year, covering hundreds of miles of ocean in one direction and thousands of miles in another.

The record of the broadening scope of the operations of the census bureau of the United Staets from decade to decade throughout a hundred years tells a story of national expansion that has never flagged. It has no equal in steadiness and uniformity in the history of any other country on the globe. Yet to hear the outcry made by the anti-expansionists, coupled with their dire predictions of national calamity if the course of empire is not promptly checked and the tide turned back, it would seem that national expansion was a new thing in the history of the Republic, and big with the elements of disintegration and wickedness.

Let the timorous "antis" consult the records of national growth as witnessed in the history of census-taking for a hundred years, learn that expansion is as old as the nation, and be comforted.

WHY FREIGHTS ARE HIGH.

Ocean freights in San Francisco have reached the highest point in twelve years. At Portland they are higher than they have been for seven years, and the prospect is that the present high figures will be eclipsed within the next few months. Shipowners are reaping a golden harvest on account of the big surplus of freight which is offering all over the world. Ships which loaded at Portland two years ago, with a profit to their owners, will this year receive in some cases fully $10,000 more for carrying a single cargo of wheat than they received for the same service two years ago. On the Pacific Coast this prosperity of the shipowner is working a hardship on the farmer, who pays the freight, but by a peculiar system of reasoning advocates of the Payne subsidy graft are using the fact that ships are all busy at high rates as an argument in favor of still further taxing the producer, in order that further profits will accrue to the men who build and own the ships.

The present strong position of the ocean freight market on the Pacific Coast is due to a number of causes, not one of which could be permanently remedied by subsidizing ships. A list of steamships which have been withdrawn from the merchant service for transport work for the British government was printed in The Oregonian a few days ago. This list showed a total of over 1,000,000 tons of shipping which has been completely removed from the available supplies of tonnage for merchant purposes. These vessels are nearly all passenger ships, taken from service in regular lines, but the effect of their withdrawal is practically the same as if they had been tramp steamers, as the tramp has been substituted in many cases for the regular liner.

Another big factor in the ocean freight situation, and one which was all but unknown until a few years ago, is the nitrate trade. The demand for fertilizer for the soil of the impoverished farms and gardens of the Old World has swelled into immense proportions, and the fleet of vessels required to handle the product to be shipped from the nitrate ports this year will be as large as the combined grain fleets of Oregon, Washington and California.

Ten years ago Portland was securing nearly all of her ballast tonnage from ports on the West Coast of South America. Today the same ports are competing with Portland for ballast tonnage in Japan ports. Other new business for ships, of very recent date, is the shipment of ores from New Caledonia; rapidly increasing trade between both coasts of America and the Orient; the lumber trade and sugar from the Hawaiian islands. In the old fields of trade, the Argentine Republic is turning off a record-breaking crop of wheat. Australia and New Zealand are also shipping larger quantities than usual. In the rice districts of the Far East, large crops have been secured, and freights are higher there than they have been for years.

All these causes combine to create an unparalleled demand for shipping, which even the record-breaking output of the yards last year is unable to weaken. As every freight-carrier afloat is making money, the shipyards will not cease building, and all of the subsidies which could be piled up for owners would not reduce freights one shilling, so long as the supply of freight exceeded that of tonnage. The Oregon farmer is paying 8 to 10 cents per bushel more to the shipowner than he paid a few years ago, when he had less freight to ship; but under the same conditions, with a subsidy, he would still be paying the same rate, and an additional tax with which to provide the subsidy.

SCIENCE AND RELIGIOUS DOGMA.

Professor St. George Mivart went to the Roman Catholic Church in his youth. He has been a scientific student of high repute, who has tried to reject evolution. He has been distinguished as an opponent of the Darwin theory of natural selection, to the extent of denying its applicability to the human intellect; he has been a stout defender of the Roman Catholic faith, doctrine and system; but he today throws up his case in his 74th year, and he has been formally excommunicated from the Church for refusing to recant his opinions and submit to his ecclesiastical superiors.

Professor Mivart declares that "a vast and impassable abyss yawns between Catholic dogma and science," and "no man with ordinary knowledge can henceforth join the communion of the Roman Catholic Church if he correctly understands what its principles and its teaching really are, unless they are radically changed." In his final communication to Cardinal Vaughan, Professor Mivart says:

> The Council of Trent naturally fell into error because then modern science was but in its infancy; while that of the Vatican was no less mistaken because the great majority of the bishops neither knew nor cared anything about natural science. But these truths you are not free to affirm, because of the dogma of "infallibility," which clings to the Church like the fatal garment of Nessus, and will surely eat away its substance and reduce it to a mouldering, repulsive skeleton if that doctrine does not come to be explained away by dexterous Catholic theologians.
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> . . . . . .
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> Very many men and women are now anxious and distressed about their duty with regard to the Bible. What good end can be served by telling them it "contains no errors," while yet a multitude of its statements are altogether false? By such a method the very foundations of religion become tainted with insincerity, untruth and dishonesty.

The wonder is that a man of scientific knowledge, like Professor Mivart, has remained in the Church so long. The wonder is that so able and accomplished a man of science should have remained in any church so long; for his views are as clearly in outrage of the orthodox Protestant Churches as of the Church of Rome.

It is a notable fact that, while Professor Mivart is excommunicated because a man cannot be a scientist within either the Protestant orthodox Church or the Church of Rome, nevertheless the present clerical favorite of the French Cardinals and the Pope is Father Bailly, who is the member of the Assumptionist Order who proclaimed that the condemnation of Dreyfus at Rennes was due to the miraculous intervention of the Mother of God in behalf of France and the French Army.

THE IDEAL AND THE REAL IN MARRIAGE.

Professor Sumner, of the department of social science at Yale, has been erroneously quoted as having said to the seniors, in a recent lecture on marriage, that 90 per cent of the marriages of the present day turn out unhappily. What he did say upon the point was this:

> In the strictest sense, marriage is an ideal that has never been realized. Vicissitudes act on and change the married pair, and not more than 10 per cent of them realize their ideal of marriage. That is to say, not more than 10 per cent of married people, looking back at the end of their lives, can honestly say they have realized all the happiness and all the ideals with which they begin married life.

As thus stated, the utterance will receive general assent. It was clear at once that there could be no reliable data obtainable upon which to form an accurate estimate of the percentage of unhappy marriages. The very first question would be, How did Professor Sumner arrive at facts that would support this estimate? We may all have our opinions in regard to the conjugal happiness or unhappiness of our married friends, but it is clearly not the easiest thing in the world to verify these opinions. Husbands and wives, who, in the privacy of their own homes, may upbraid each other for shortcomings, real or imaginary, usually have sufficient self-control, self-respect, regard for their children and consideration for the feelings of others, to prevent them from carrying on hostilities openly. Of course, there are brawlers who do not come under this head, but they form a very small proportion of the great mass of married people. Hence, the reported utterance of Professor Sumner was without substantial basis in fact, and was with some clamor discarded as unreliable. The real statement, as above presented, puts the matter in a very different light. If a professor of sociology should venture to say that 90 per cent of all marriages were unhappy, thoughtful persons would at once say he could not know. If, however, he said that the ideal of marriage failed of realization in so large a majority of cases, his statement was clearly within the truth.

The fact is that the ideal of marriage, as created and cherished by young persons of romantic and imaginative temperament who are about to marry, bears little relation to the realities of life which they will be called upon to meet. When we reflect that no human being in any state enjoys unalloyed happiness throughout the years of his or her life, it is certainly no reflection upon the married state to admit that people who live in it are not ideally happy. To realize the ideal, it would be necessary for the man and woman to live together throughout their natural lives, without quarrel or misunderstanding—a proposition that presupposes angelic instead of human conditions and attributes. The creature who wants three meals a day and the comforts of home can hardly be said to have risen entirely above the animal or human stage of existence, and his counterpart, the helpmeet who sometimes fails to meet these requirements to his complete satisfaction, would be more than human did she fail to answer his complaining words by telling him that he is the unreasonable creature he is. The ideal of marriage suffers, but the clouds roll by, and the realities of life are found to be quite endurable and even in the main enjoyable.

It is evident that there has been confusion of thought as well as of statement upon this subject. Even should Professor Sumner say, and the whole world agree, that 90 out of every 100 married persons are unhappy, would it necessarily follow, if true, that marriage is the basis of or controlling factor in this unhappiness? Shall we suppose that these ninety people are more unhappy, being married, than they would have been had they remained single? Does not the eagerness with which widowed and divorced persons again enter marriage forbid this supposition? Is it not a fact that men and women are so constituted that they have a yearning belief that they would be happier under conditions different from those in which they find themselves placed?

Marriage, it has been remarked, is like unto a beleaguered city, in that those who are in want to get out and those who are out want to get in. But common observation teaches that this restiveness is not confined to the married state, but is true to a greater or less extent of all the conditions of human life. From time immemorial the mechanic has wished he were a husbandman, the countryman has longed for the pleasures of city life, and the dweller in the city has envied his brother of the country his quiet and repose. As Pope has it, "Man never is, but always to be blest"; and upon the simple basis of human nature as suggested in this declaration, it is fair to assume that a large proportion of people who are unhappy in marriage would be equally unhappy out of it. Happiness is largely a matter of temperament, and in a less measure of reason; and it is much less dependent upon circumstances than persistently unhappy people are willing to allow.

A book has just been published in which an unfavorable estimate is placed upon the character and powers of Arthur Henry Hallam, the youth whose life and death inspired "In Memoriam." The writer, Mr. A. C. Benson, says the friend of whom Tennyson sang in that immortal strain was "almost a beery-looking young man, with a sly and sensual cast of eye," and that the thing mainly remarkable about him was "an unhealthy precocity" which gradually developed into "priggishness." It is certain, indeed, that great genius sometimes develops strange partialities, and incarnates and idealizes its own conceptions or qualities, in others, in the strangest ways; but there is more evidence than that of Tennyson that young Hallam was a youth of extraordinary powers of mind and spirit. One of the last articles written for the press by Mr. Gladstone was his recollections of Arthur Henry Hallam, after a lapse of sixty years. The article well justified "In Memoriam." Benson says, moreover, that young Hallam was rude and unamiable. That estimate might depend much on the critic himself. We think everybody will prefer to keep company on this subject with Tennyson and Gladstone.

Rev. L. G. Broughton, at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) "religious revival," recently uttered sentiments so instinct with absurdity and vulgarity that the regular ministers of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches have formally disowned and disavowed his methods from their pulpits. Dr. Broughton hastens to say that Unitarians are not Christians, but infidels, and are without salvation and without God in the world. In Plymouth Church the announcement of revival services was not read one Sunday, and Dr. Broughton said he was "heartily glad of it"; for many years he had been "in doubt whether Plymouth was a Christian or a Unitarian Church," but now his doubt was resolved. But the meanest and most brutal thing uttered by him was the following:

> I believe that nine-tenths of the stenographers' diplomas are but so many licenses to a life of lewdness. I'd rather put a passport to hell in the hands of a young woman than that certificate which admits her to the upper office of her employer, behind closed doors.

Here we have a clergyman, so reckless and so utterly without justice or conscience that he launches this wholesale accusation against thousands of young women the country through who are earning their bread and that of dependents in an honorable occupation. It is shameful brutality; and it is much to be feared that only the mind of a satyr could conceive such a thought.

Consul Stowe, of Cape Town, reports that there will be a great market for the lighter American textile manufactures in South Africa when the war is over. Foodstuffs will also, he thinks, be in demand, and likewise vehicles, tools, harness and household furniture. While it will be possible to build up a market in South African trade centers for American goods, it will have to be done in a systematic way and with due regard to the requirements of the people from their own standpoint of civilization. The Boer has not many artificial wants. This is one of the reasons why he is such a good soldier. Harness for his oxen and furniture for his home are alike unnecessary. He is capable of growth, however, and growth is first discernible in the desire to supplement the necessities of life by its conveniences and luxuries. Manufacturers of the United States will be wise if, when the demand for their products comes from South Africa, they are able to meet it intelligently and encourage its increase. England's attention and energies being diverted from the arts of peace to those of war, the manufacturers of this country should find and improve the opportunity to extend their market, not in South Africa especially, but in South American ports where British trade has long held sway.

The excuse offered for the severe losses of General Kelly-Kenny on Sunday, that, "had he fought less furiously, he would have given the Boers opportunity to intrench themselves and perhaps to effect further flight to a more advantageous position," is absurd. All that General Kelly-Kenny's pugnacity accomplished was to swell "the butcher's bill.". The moment Lord Roberts arrived he decided it was ruinous to assault with infantry, and at once massed his artillery on the Boers. All that has been accomplished in front against Cronje's force at bay has been done by the massing of the British artillery. General Kelly-Kenny ought to have known that to send infantry through the open plain on either side of the river against intrenched lines was a needless loss of life, and it is clear that until Lord Roberts reached the ground and saw that it was a problem to be solved by massing artillery rather than infantry, that Cronje would have had the best of the "butcher's bill."

The cremation of the human body may, as a correspondent suggests, be of some advantage to the poisoner, and reflect through this advantage some menace upon society. This consideration, however, to outweigh the reasons that favor cremation, must presuppose the poisoning instinct to be much more prevalent in the community than the opportunities for its disclosure furnished by earth burial have shown to exist. It may be admitted that murder by this most cowardly means is all too prevalent in the land, and that the difficulty of detecting and bringing such criminals to justice, even with the body of the victim in evidence, is great. But this consideration can hardly be held to counterbalance the facts of sanitary science which support the contention of those who favor cremation. The occasional evil of community life, when placed in the scale against the wider good, is but as a feather in the balance—worthy of passing consideration as a feather, but making little or no impression as a weight.

The Woman's Club, in presenting the name of Mrs. C. E. Sitton for School Director, has shown excellent understanding of the requirements of that office. Herself for several years a successful teacher in the public schools of Portland, a thorough and exact business woman, and a heavy taxpayer, Mrs. Sitton would bring to the office qualifications that would make for the educational and financial interests of the district. It may be doubted, however, whether her candidacy for the position at this time would be wise, since there are already two widely indorsed candidates in the field. In other words, it is probably too late to effect this year what many thoughtful persons believe would be a desirable change in the personnel of the School Board through the presentment of a woman to the taxpayers of the district, asking their suffrages.

Will Clark be bounced out of the Senate? Probably he will be; yet a majority of the Senators have had some of the pork. Clark's distinction is that he was able to pay more than the rest, and that he paid wholly in money; while others made part payment in offices and in drafts in various ways on the United States Treasury. Clark's method was really the more reputable.

However well and firmly one may be grounded in the belief that the success of England for supremacy in South Africa is the triumph of civilization over obstacles set up in its path by human stubbornness, it is impossible not to regard with admiration and a degree of sympathy the valor and patriotism of the Boers, who are said to be making their "last stand" under General Cronje for the defense of their country and for the existence of the Dutch States.

Mr. D. P. Thompson announces today that if the taxpayers of the Portland School District want him to serve again as Director he will do so. The intelligence and efficiency of his service in this position, during former years, are well known. His interest in the schools, whether in or out of the office of Director, has been constant. For this position there could be no better man.

It is absurd to call a peaceful man like Senator Hoar a traitor, in a country where every man has a right to get a gun and down the government if he can.

THE PUERTO RICAN MISTAKE.

Plain Talk About the President's Surrender and Its Consequences.

The Yale Review has little patience with President McKinley's shameful surrender of principle in regard to the Puerto Rican tariff. It frankly asserts that after specious promises of liberation the Administration proposes to do less for the island that is now American than the English Parliament has done for the negroes of Jamaica. It adds that to find a parallel to this policy one must go back to the ruthless commercial oppression of Ireland in the last century. "What shall it profit the Republicans," asks the Review, "to create an Ireland at our doors?" Perhaps the campaign managers or the League of Domestic Consumers, who have influenced the President to sacrifice "the highest considerations of justice and good faith," can answer.

The Review vigorously maintains that if we neglect what Mr. McKinley himself calls "our plain duty" toward Puerto Rico we are increasing the difficulty of our task both in Cuba and in the Philippines. One precedent of acting contrary to what we all know to be right may lead to a tendency always to place expediency above principle. From the tendency may grow the habit and from the habit there would result absolute colonial failure. If the President intends to disregard the advice of his Military Governors, his special Commissioners, his Secretary of War in regard to Puerto Rico, what reason is there to believe that a call from Grosvenor or some other Ohio politician may not lead him to pay no heed to suggestions made by General Wood at Havana or by Judge Taft at Manila? It surely is not sound statesmanship so to govern our new West Indian island that annexation sentiment will be crushed in Cuba.

There is no wise argument for placing the crown colony system above the territorial system of government. Even Spain let Puerto Rico send Senators and Deputies to the Cortes. "Yet we sever the islanders from the mother state with fair promises of liberty and then propose to give them no more self-government and less commercial freedom than they had under Spanish rule." The Review's contempt for such a policy is thoroughly justified. It is a "cruel" policy, as the President's special Puerto Rican Commissioner told him it would be. The Review continues as follows:

> In 1850, New Mexico, with a population no better fitted for self-government than are the Puerto Ricans, and five times as far from St. Louis in time as Puerto Rico is from Charleston, was given a much more liberal territorial organization than that now proposed for the island. Yet no one has shown that the more liberal plan has failed in New Mexico or that New Mexico has been prematurely made a State.

The comparison is instructive. The failure of the President to give any reasons for his weak-kneed flop is particularly burdensome to his reputation. His civil service promises were broken in just this way by pressure from this same Grosvenor group of politicians. The President's first stand as to Puerto Rico was not only sound statesmanship but also sound politics, because, "being in the line of our traditional policy and the needs of our island, it could not be effectively attacked by the opposition."

The "Flag-Furlers" Are Weak.

Baltimore is between the North and the South, and therefore in all the better position to reach the popular sentiment of both sections. Hamilton & Co., Baltimore bankers, in their latest market letter, dealing with the influence of popular sentiment on finance, have this to say about expansion:

> Go to any public gathering where speeches are made, attend places of amusement where reference to retaining the Philippines and hailing to the mast the American flag may be made, go into the commercial exchanges and seek the opinion of members, and the thunder of applause which follows the assertion that the Philippines are ours to hold and keep forever, must convince anyone that an overwhelming majority of the people is in favor of accepting the policy as laid down for us by the present Administration. We are not surprised that the Bryan crowd hold on to free silver, as they have nothing else to hold on to. As for antagonism to trusts, the Republicans can and will howl as loud as the Democrats. Unless all signs fail, the holding of the Philippines will be a winning card for the Republican party. The South is particularly enthusiastic for the retention of the Philippines, and is not particularly wedded to free silver. We shall not be one bit surprised to see two or three of the Southern States go Republican next fall. Anti-expansionists are scarce at the South.

Boston is supposed to be the head of the anti-expansion sentiment of the country. But the Boston Transcript says: "Hereabouts, in theaters, when 'the flag' is mentioned, there is nothing of the traditional coldness of Boston audiences" manfested.

The Weakness of an Aristocracy.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The aristocracy of England is indeed continually strengthened by the elevation of able men from the commonalty, but the war in South Africa proves that it too suffers from the dry-rot that destroys all hereditary orders. The officers who have shown incapacity are those who were born in the purple. Those who have proved themselves leaders in any broad sense, like Roberts, French and Kitchener, are men who have risen from lower grades without family influence, men who have seen service in the field and are detested by the aristocratic officers who owe their commissions to a social "pull."

Whatever be the outcome of the South African war, it cannot fail to weaken the aristocratic element in England. England has grown more and more democratic during the 19th century, but this war has brought out weak points in her civil and military service which the middle class—the true England—will strive to remove as soon as the struggle is terminated. It is so plain that the aristocratic element in the army and in the war office is worse than useless that English common sense will devise and carry out some means of minimizing the influence of a lord. While the war is on, nothing will be said or done, but when it is over the House of Commons will insist on knowing who is to blame for clumsy diplomacy and stupid generalship. The upshot will doubtless be the further democratizing of the unwritten English constitution.

MASTERPIECES OF LITERATURE—II

Ten Celebrated Sonnets of Shakespeare.

XXIII.

As an imperfect actor on the stage,
Who with his fear is put beside his part,
Or some fierce thing replete with too much rage,
Whose strength's abundance weakens his own heart;
So I, for fear of trust, forget to say
The perfect ceremony of love's rite,
And in mine own love's strength seem to decay,
O'ercharg'd with burthen of mine own love's might.
O let my books be then the eloquence
And dumb presagers of my speaking breast;
Who plead for love, and look for recompense,
More than that tongue that more hath more express'd.
O learn to read what silent love hath writ;
To hear with eyes belongs to love's fine wit.

XXIX.

When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes,
I all alone beweep my out-cast state,
And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,
And look upon myself, and curse my fate,
Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featur'd like him, like him with friends possess'd,
Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy contented least;
Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising,
Haply I think on thee,—and then my state
(Like to the lark at break of day arising
From sullen earth) sings hymns at heaven's gate;
For thy sweet love remember'd, such wealth brings,
That then I scorn to change my state with kings.

XXX.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought,
And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste:
Then can I drown an eye, unus'd to flow,
For precious friends hid in death's dateless night,
And weep afresh love's long-since cancell'd woe,
And moan the expense of many a vanish'd sight.
Then can I grieve at grievances fore-gone,
And heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
The sad account of fore-bemoaned moan,
Which I new pay as if not pay'd before.
But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
All losses are restor'd, and sorrows end.

XXXIII.

Full many a glorious morning have I seen
Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye,
Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy;
Anon permit the basest clouds to ride
With ugly rack on his celestial face,
And from the forlorn world his visage hide
Stealing unseen to west with this disgrace:
Even so my sun one early morn did shine,
With all triumphant splendor on my brow;
But out! alack! he was but one hour mine,
The region cloud hath mask'd him from me now.
Yet him for this my love no whit disdaineth;
Suns of the world may stain, when heaven's sun staineth.

LXV.

Since brass, nor stone, nor earth, nor boundless sea,
But sad mortality o'ersways their power,
How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea,
Whose action is no stronger than a flower?
O how shall summer's honey breath hold out
Against the wreckful siege of battering days,
When rocks impregnable are not so stout,
Nor gates of steel so strong, but time decays?
O fearful meditation! where, alack!
Shall time's best jewel from time's chest lie hid?
Or what strong hand can hold his swift foot back?
Or who his spoil of beauty can forbid?
O none, unless this miracle have might,
That in black ink my love may still shine bright.

LXVI.

Tir'd with all these, for restful death I cry,—
As, to behold desert a beggar born,
And needy nothing trimm'd in jollity,
And purest faith unhappily forsworn,
And gilded honor shamefully misplac'd,
And maiden virtue rudely strumpeted,
And right perfection wrongfully disgrac'd,
And strength by limping sway disabled,
And art made tongue-ty'd by authority,
And folly (doctor-like) controlling skill,
And simple truth miscall'd simplicity,
And captive Good attending captain Ill:
Tir'd with all these, from these would I be gone,
Save that, to die, I leave my love alone.

LXXI.

No longer mourn for me when I am dead,
Then you shall hear the surly sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled
From this vile world, with vilest worms to dwell:
Nay, if you read this line, remember not
The hand that writ it; for I love you so,
That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot,
If thinking on me then should make you woe.
O if (I say) you look upon this verse,
When I perhaps compounded am with clay,
Do not so much as my poor name rehearse;
But let your love even with my life decay:
Lest the wise world should look into your moan,
And mock you with me after I am gone.

XCVII.

How like a winter hath my absence been
From thee, the pleasure of the fleeting year!
What freezings have I felt, what dark days seen?
What old December's bareness everywhere!
And yet this time removed was summer's time;
The teeming autumn, big with rich increase,
Bearing the wanton burthen of the prime,
Like widow'd wombs after their lord's decease;
Yet this abundant issue seem'd to me
But hope of orphans, and unfathered fruit;
For summer and his pleasures wait on thee,
And thou away, the very birds are mute;
Or, if they sing, 'tis with so dull a cheer,
That leaves look pale, dreading the winter's near.

CIV.

To me, fair friend, you never can be old,
For as you were, when first your eye I ey'd,
Such seems your beauty still. Three winters' cold
Have from the forests shook three summers' pride;
Three beauteous springs to yellow autumn turn'd,
In process of the seasons have I seen,
Three April perfumes in three hot Junes burn'd,
Since first I saw you fresh which yet are green.
Ah! yet doth beauty, like a dial hand,
Steal from his figure, and no pace perceived;
So your sweet hue, which methinks still doth stand,
Hath motion, and mine eye may be deceived.
For fear of which, hear this, thou age unbred,
Ere you were born was beauty's summer dead.

CVI.

When in the chronicle of wasted time
I see descriptions of the fairest wights,
And beauty making beautiful old rhyme,
In praise of ladies dead, and lovely knights,
Then in the blazon of sweet beauty's best,
Of hand, of foot, of lip, of eye, of brow,
I see their antique pen would have express'd
Even such a beauty as you master now.
So all their praises are but prophecies
Of this our time, all you prefiguring;
And, for they look'd but with divining eyes,
They had not skill enough your worth to sing:
For we, which now behold these present days,
Have eyes to wonder, but lack tongues to praise.

Sugar by Taxation.

Chicago Journal.

The idea of Congressman Payne, with his plan for a subsidized beet-sugar factory in every Congressional district, seems to be to solve the cane-sugar trust problem by establishing a beet-sugar trust—cut down the price of sugar and let the people pay the difference in higher taxes.

Elections a Form of "Chance."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Louisville Courier-Journal favors a return in Kentucky to viva voce voting. Behind the scenes its editor expresses himself against any more elections. He pronounces them a form of "chance" and prefers the Goebel law.

Aguinaldo Outclassed.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

According to British dispatches, General Cronje's recent feat as a sprinter makes Aguinaldo look like a sailing-plater.