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TODAT'S WEATHER-Showers and cooler, with southerly winds. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER - Maximum

90; minimum temperature, 46; pre clustation, none

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, FEB. 23, 1902.

SOME INNER PARTS OF HISTORY.

The origin of names, even those of greatest importance, often depends on accidental circumstances, which it is impossible to trace to their real sources, England got its name from the Angles and France from the Franks; but the origin of the name of Rome is unknown. Jonathan Carver gave the name Oregon to the world; but how it came to Jonathan Carver no one can ever know. The name of Washington has been traced to a locality called Weyssng, in the north of England, as far back as the eleventh century. Lincoln is Lindum Colony. The word is a hybrid of Celtic and Latin, and the

name is traced back to the Roman occupation of Pritain. One of the most curlous of these or

similar inquiries relates to the manner in which the name America came to applied to the continents of the Western Hemisphere. It is familiar enough the name is that of America Vespucel, the Italian pavigator; but Americo never laid claim to the original discovery, and died without knowing that his name was thus to be immortalized. Americo did not "steal the name from Columbus," He was merely fortunate in the circumstances that bestowed it upon himself.

Following the discovery of Columbus, Vespueci made several voyages-how

imperfect) Nature is left giving counsel to Humanity to continue his studies. United States Census shows that while consumption increased only from 102,199 This play is a genuine curiosity of the early English drama. It contains an allusion to the discovery of the West Indies and America, "within this twenty year"; and it is believed to have been written about the year 1517. It has this passage: "But this new lands found lately been called America because only Americus dld first them find." The play was printed in 1519-some eighty years in Michigan in 1901; that for two years before the beginning of the great dramatic career of Shakespeare. Little was said, however, in English literature about America for a long period. The all-embracing Shakespeare names Amer-Ica but once, and that is in "A Comedy of Errors," a play probably of composite authorship, in which Shakespeare's part is not certainly defined. He has only two other allusions that belong with certainty to America, Onis "still-vexed Bermoothes" (Bermudas); the other is mention of Mexico in "The Merchant of Venice." The discoveries

flag, beginning early in the history of American expeditions and continuing to year 1557-though they gave England the title and footing in the Western No literary man since Voltaire has been Hemisphere which she asserted in after years-were attended with comparatively little interest at the time; for England could not do much till overthrow of the Spanish Armada in 1588 opened the way, as Bacon expressed it,

o her "commandment of the sea," in our time. Our American institutions of learning are devoting large effort and increasing effort to all subjects relating to the history and antiquities of America, Sources of information that once were passed over without curiosity or interest are now eagerly ex-

plored. Every historical society and can or Englishman a matter for wonvery college is endeavoring to make a ollection. Numerous private individuals are making constant effort to collect materials. The new interest awakened in the history of Oregon has set a price, in most cases a high one, on books and documents which till recent. ly were almost without quotable value, The body of literature that might be called "Oregonana" is not small, but competition for it is making it scarce. no great Englishman or German will Carver's Travels, Meares' Voyages, the Narratives of Franchere, Townsend, Ross, Cox, Dunn, White and others are no longer easy to find; and even the derstandable, because Voltaire, if not missionary accounts of Samuel Parker and Gustavus Hines, that found few buyers fifty years ago, are now scarcely obtainable. Vancouver's Voyages have advanced to a great price, and every version of the expedition of Lewis and Clark is in great demand, including the latest one, that of Dr. Elliott Coues, whose notes make it the best of all. This fine edition, however, when published, only ten years ago, found at the time hardly any sale. Now, the person is fortunate who can find the volumes.

INCREASE OF SMALLPOX.

The prevalence of smallpox in widely eparated points throughout the coun ry is a condition rather surprising than alarming, since medical science may be said to hold the key to the Experience proves situation. that whenever a sufficient number of cases of smallpox develop in any populous community resort is had to general and ven compulsory vaccination, which, to gether with measures of quarantine and fumigation, speedily reduces the danger of epidemic to the minimum.

Portland, though a railroad center from which a restless human tide constantly ebbs and flows, has not had a ceneral smallpox panic for many years, memory, though there has seldom been a time in which a limited number of persons their judgment, without ideas, without many cannot be known, with certainty. suffering from this disease have not restraint of reason, a man of vast van- Beyond this practical view lies the fact been under the care of the city and ity and egregious egotism. As a writer county medical authorities. For some of romance or serious fiction of permayears past vaccination has been made ment quality, these great French critics compulsory in the public schools, agree that Hugo is secondary to Balduring the lifetime of Columbus, and though lately there is a tendency to zac and George Sand. They think relax vigilance in this respect, follow- lightly of his dramas, even the best of ing the contention of certain parents whose religious scruples are stronger Blas." As a mere lyric poet, he was at than their prudence-a contention that his best, for he had a vast command has been supported by legal decision, of words and was wonderfully versatile ters, in various languages, obtained cur- There are now, as the report of the in his versification. These critics grant board of health shows, a greater number of cases of smallpox undergoing innovator, who replaced the classical treatment in the posthouse and in private houses under guarantine than for some months past; yet so vigilant are our health officers and so effective the measures used to prevent the spread innovations gave to other writers rather of the disease that there is little uneasiness in regard to it. Other cities are not so fortunate. Chicago has reached the stage of alarm indicated by the organization of a general vaccination crusade, based on the fact, as shown by statistics, of an increase of smallpox cases in the Central West to fers from Arnold in this estimate of such an amendment to the states with nine-fold the number of a year ago. Philadelphia has so many cases that an expenditure of \$225,000 has been voted of those American men of letters who for its extirpation. In St. Louis the disease is quite prevalent, though under strict control. The same may be said of Kansas City and other centers of population in the Mississippi Valley. The cause of this outbreak is no clearly to be found in the rise of sentimental notions of "liberty." The efficacy of vaccination in controlling the disease is well known, and it would fects is a fair reflection of the quality seem that at this stage of public enlightenment it should be practically universal. The anti-vaccination idea word uttered by General Cambronne has, however, lately had some vogue. Then there has been carelessness in renewing vaccination, and, worse him; it was made for him. It is per- than all, carelessness in several instances in regard to the purity of the virus provided by the health authorities. The distressing prevalence of tetanus following vaccination in St. Louis his silver is stolen by an ex-convict and one or two other cities some weeks whom he has fed and warmed and comare was most unfortunate, not only in that a number of lives were sacrificed. but because of the widespread fear of vaccination that was thereby induced. It is not probable, however, that the fear thus induced has any part in the English mind the archbishop is not an increase of smallpox as shown by statistics. The recent influx of laborers in large numbers to the cities, from districts remote from systematic medical out of the bishop and out of the grace-supervision, is doubtless responsible to less convict, too. That is French, or a large degree for introducing the in fection in the cities named. Inefficient lovemaking of Marius and Cosette exisolation of the initial cases has been another factor in its dissemination. There is just one way to stop the spread of smallpox. Not one of the 348 the beautiful Greek face, who is killed patients found in Chicago during the fighting behind the barricades, is anpast three years was vaccinated according to the standard. In over 3000 vac cinations in an infected locality, not of which nihilists, anarchists and kin one took the disease. True and effective vaccination is the safeguard, and when this is universally resorted to as lists was exhibited by Hugo when he a measure of common prudence, the published his rhapsodical eulogy of spread of smallpox can be stopped and John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, other diseases practically stamped out. Almost if not quite as many deaths in the United States are caused by

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consumption increased only from 102,199 deaths in 1890 to 111,059 in 1900, pneumonia increased in the same period from 74,496 to 105,971. This rate of increase, if sustained, would make the deaths from pneumonia this year about equal those from tuberculosis. Dr. C. L. Wilbur, chief of the division of vital statistics, reports that only one death a political figure, Hugo was a failure. in twelve was caused by tuberculosis consumption has been second to pneumonia, the deaths from these two causes in 1901 being 2421 and 2993, respectively.

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VICTOR HEGO.

Next Tuesday Paris will begin her debration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo. The celebration will last six days, and will include public ceremonies of the most elaborate and splendid character. When Hugo was burled in 1885 his dead body lay in of the Cabots, sailing under the English state beneath Napoleon's Arch of Triumph, and was then taken amid a nation's pomp to the Pantheon, and today the death of Sebastian Cabot, about the his country and his city are preparing are totally unfit for the work of governto do his memory magnificent honors. so elaborately honored as Victor Hugo. Sober-minded Americans writing from Paris confess that to their astonishment the name and work of Victor Hugo have taken national rank in the mind of the French race, much as Goethe among the Germans. When we This sort of inquiry is much pursued remember that Goethe was so great a are probably just in their judgment man in his intellectual endowments that Napoleon Bonaparts spoke of him with a respect that he expressed for no other European save the English statesman Fox, the spectacle of all France devoting a week to celebrating the centenary of Hugo seems to an intelligent Ameri

> der. There is only one adequate explanation for this popular apotheosis of Hugo and that is the peculiar mental and moral qualities of the French people. The solid, deep German mind can comprehend Shakespeare, and a great Englishman like Coleridge, Byron or Carlyle could comprehend the apotheosis of Goethe, but we venture to say that read of this apotheosis of Hugo by France without a smile. The apotheosis of Voltaire in his last days is un a great man, was in certain lines one of the greatest writers that ever lived. His wit and power of ridicule as an effective instrument of literary art-have never been equaled; his services and sacrifices for humanity were very great; he was the inspirer of a great, terrible and yet on the whole beneficont insurrection against the intrenched despotism of Continental Europe. The direct and indirect services of Voltaire to France, to literature, and the cause of human freedom were very great, and he deserved the anotheosis he obtained

in his dying days from Paris and the French people. But an intelligent Englishman or American cannot understand this impeding apotheosis of the memory of Hugo as if he stood for France and French thought and literature, even as Goethe stands for Germany and Shakespeare and Milton for England. There is no question about the popuarity of Hugo with France. It lasted with scarcely any serious shadow from 1828 to his death in 1885, and most astonishing of all, it has endured despite the fact that all the great French critice, like Sainte Beuve, Merimee and Le-

maitre, are agreed in thinking Hugo to be nothing but a man of exuberant imagination fecundated by a powerful This they hold to be the whole of his talent. He was a man, in

Zola is far more repulsive in his realism than Hugo in his romanticism; but Zola's most repulsive book recognizes the Nemesis of retribution for physical or moral transgressions, so that as a moralist the author of "L'Assomoir" is clean above Hugo, who in prose of poetry is always a sentimentalist. As He was a Napoleonist in feeling in youth because his father was a distinguished General of the First Empire. He was a Bourbonist to please his mother. He was devoted to Louis Philippe until the revolution of 1848, and wounded personal vanity made him a bitter enemy of Louis Napoleon. After twenty years of exile he returned to

public life. He sympathized with the Commune, although he did not act with it. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate he was always of radical socialist tendencies. He was bitterly opposed to capital punishment. His political career was a failure, as might have been expected, for men of exuberant poetle imagination, which is not balanced by strong understanding ment. Neverthéless, Hugo by his lyric genius always managed to pose before the people as the friend of humanity, of the poor and downtrodden. He sang the glories of France in war and peace, and if popularity be as good as fame verily Hugo has his reward. He was a man of amazing versatility of literary talent, but the great French critics that he had too much fustian in his work to endure long the test of time; that he was a man of exuberant imag-

ination and vast memory, but without ideas, a literary parodist instead of a thinker.

OBSERVANCE OF LENT.

Ritualistic denominations generally find in religious habit and the mandate of the church powers sufficiently potent to enforce a partial abstinence from worldly pleasures and gastronomic enjoyment during the period ushered in by Ash Wednesday and brought to a close by the ringing of Easter hells, Even in churches of the non-ritualistic order, the season is observed with services somewhat out of the ordinary. A sort of "hush," so to speak, falls upon the social world at this period that is not all traceable to religious devotion. It affects to a greater or less extent the lives of a large number of orderly, contemplative persons in every Christian community, inducing unwonted quiet in the social realm. Thousands of persons are subject to

this influence who scout the traditions out of which the observance of the season grew, and while there is nothing in the tenets of their religious faith that compels a cessation of pleasures or a reduction of table expenses, they seize upon the occasion with relief, as promising a period of needed rest and perhaps of retrenchment, in this way securing practical benefits to body, mind and garden products 73 per cent. and purse.

The assumption of religious devotion as the main incentive to this attitude may betray itself in many ways to the amusement of those who do not shar the zeal of the ritualist, but this does not detract from the real benefit derived from an observance without which social extravagances that are a menace to health would go on, unchecked and unchallenged. Rest and reflection are too rarely indulged in this strenuous age. The demands of modern life are exacting enough at best. and if the Lenten season had nothing else to recommend it, it would still be worthy of respect as an interval in which, by common consent, the brakes are put upon the wheels of society. that to a large number of people in every community Lent is a season of religious and moral strengthening, contributing to serious reflections upon the important things of life. As a public display of religious virtue and self-sacrifice, it is entitled to little considera tion, except as kindness and courtesy compel enlightened people to respect the feelings of others; certainly there is no reason, while taking note of th frivolity and insincerity that masquerade under churchly mandates, to be lieve that the season is devoid of inspiration to an unpretentious host who in religious matters observe the exhortation to silence and privacy in their devotions. -The unanimous indorsement giver by the House to the constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote ought to satisfy the upper chamber that it cannot refuse longer to submit out plain defiance of the popular will. The House represents a large majority of the people in its vote, and the people have a right to expect that the Senate will give them an opportunity of deciding whether or not to amend the Constitution in a most important particular. The United States Senate has no business persistently to suppress any amendment of this kind. To do so looks like an effort at self-perpetuation in contempt of the popular will, repeatedly expressed through that body of Congress that is nearest the people. Twothirds of the Legislatures of the states can force the calling of a constitutional convention, but the Senate in fairness has no business to force the people to this resort. Congress should at once afford them full opportunity to decide whether to amend the Constitution or not. In Great Britain, if the House of Commons should make a persistent de mand for reformation and reconstruction of the House of Lords from a hereditary assembly into an elective will, as its mere threat to do so forced the House of Lords to submit to the passage of the famous reform bill of 1832. But our lower house, under our will on our "House of Lords."

not hurt them for French circulation. | this view, but said that it was impolitic to offend Mr. Summer, occupying as he did a formidable position as chairman of the committee on foreign relations; that the best way of getting rid of Sumner's opposition was to let the indirect claims go before the general tribuhal. Grant, in his "Memoirs," says: "It is always a mistake to say more than you mean, and as we never meant the indirect claims, we should not have presented them, even to please Mr. Sumner." The excitement in England was intense. The American Government had to withdraw the claims, and the Geneva arbitrators of their own free motion declared that all such claims were invalid and contrary to international law. Justin McCarthy, in his book of reminiscences, quotes from a letter he had received from John Bright in which the latter said, concerning the seeming support of Mr. Summer's pressure of the indirect claims: "It may be that Grant and his friends are playing with Sumner's cards." Mr. Mc-Carthy's comment is this: "Bright's ideas were perfectly correct. Grant afterward frankly admitted that the principle of indirect claims had been adopted by the Government chiefly to please Summer; that the Government never had any thought of pressing them, and that they never ought to have been adopted to please anybody." Justin Mc-Carthy was in this country at the time in intimate relations with Mr. Sumner and on friendly terms with President Grant.

> Andrew Carnegie said in a recent address that it was one of the most cheering facts of our day that "under present conditions the wages of labor tend to rise and the price of necessaries to fall." This statement Mr. Carnegie has since qualified by saying that by "our day" he meant our generation, and that in clothing the fall has been remarkable, and in many other articles equally so. The truth is that while the cost of foodstuffs has risen greatly since 1893, nevertheless, on the whole, laborers the country over were never better off. Dun's Review shows that while the cost of living for 1991 was higher than the cost of living in any other recent year, nevertheless the condition of the American laborer was never better as a whole than at present. When the period of depression culminated on July 1, 1897, with prices at the lowest point in our history, it was estimated by labor experts that 3,000,000 of men were unable to find employment, which means that 15,000,000 persons were living on as little as possible. Today there is full employment and each has his own family to think of instead of unfortunate relatives and friends. Dun notes the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks has advanced to the highest point on record, and the increased number of life insurance policies stands for phonomenal figures. The farming population is prosperous, the rise in breadstuffs falling little short of 90 per cent, while meats rose 30 per cent and dairy

One of the most charming things about the Northwest that has recently come from the press is Wonderland, the Northern Pacific's descriptive annual, for 1902. After a sketch of the attractions of the country about the eastern end of the Northern Pacific Railway comes the story of mining in Montana from the early days to the present, and though present operations lack the romantic glamor of the early placer days, they are no less interesting and are even more wonderful. Reproductions from the early newspapers of Montana and from old account books add to the historic value of the article. A descrip-

tion of the Northern Cheyenne Indians and value. Other chapters describing of 2000 miles through storyland, with many views of natural and industrial scenes, including one of Mount Hood from Portland. Much matter upon the Lewls and Clark expedition through the Northwest and the Columbia River was prepared for this year's Wonderland, but it was found that that would have expanded the book beyond practicable limits, and it was reserved for next year. The successive issues of Wonderhistory of the great Northwest, and it is dressed in the most charming style

IS IT PEACE, JEHU?

Christian charity rules at Northwestern University. It has expelled Professor Penrson as unworthy of a seat on the right hand. It will not give any more bounty to the heretical brother, even on

account of Him whose mercy endureth But seconds get, and referees, and settle them forever. What a pity that man, who is of few

days, should be so full of trouble! Charity may extend to the uttermost parts of the earth, but to Professor Pearson, nay. The authorities of the institution have a discerning judgment. They seem warranted in the assumption that it is a pleasure to the Almighty that they are

righteous. They are an elect body, and although they sin against the word of Him who died for them, is it not better to sin with the elect than to be rightcous

with the reprobate? The true Christian way would be to try to save Professor Pearson from perdition. This would be the moral but not the religious way. Professor Pearson's dishonesty in declaring his conscience outweighs, before the judgment seat, all the suffering of his Savior for his salvation. In this sense they who profess religion most are not the valuest of vanities,

Our heretic is a blasphemer-a noxious blasphemer. He is like the Christian missionary who scoffs at the wooden god of a naked South Sea Islander, or the stuffed snake of a painted savage; who sneets at Mohammed in Constantinople. He is like Catholics who have matigned Protestants, and like Protestants who have maligned Catholics. Unless rescued by Christian charity, Professor Penraon

will have a long walt for his turn to enter the pearly gates, on account of the crowd ahead of him. Yes, indeed, there is plenty of religion

for everybody, but not enough to make us love a sinful brother. Otherwise, the salvation in the reservoirs of our several sects is running over.

To the heathen the greatest mysticism of Christianity is its sects. Therefore,

since the spiritual current flows in every human soul, the question is whether Christianity has not borne us to peculiar results, beyond its real limits of morality. The untutored savage sees God in the clouds or hears Him in the wind. He rears images to his conceptions. The Christian world, instead, has reared a structure of rites and ceremonies. But may not God be heard in the sound of wind as well as in the sound of a creed? While we are breaking ourselves to pieces with words, may not the heathen pertinently ask, "What knowest thou, that we know not? What understandest thou which is not in us?"

The Pearson episode shows a disposition builded up around Christian precept. It piety a religion. More and more, people understand by "religion" forms of worship, and by "piety." precepts of well-

doing. "Plety," says Froude, "consists in the discovery of the rules under which we are actually placed, and in faithfully obeying them." Simple Christianity is piety, complex Christianity is dogma. Jesus spoke simply: "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven." And no plety is more sublime than

that of Socrates: Oh, that my lot might lead me in the path of holy innocence of thought and deed, the path which august laws ordain; laws which which august laws ordain; laws which in the highest heaven had their birth, neither did the race of mortal man beget them, nor shall ob-livion ever put them to sleep; the power of God is mighty in them, and groweth not old. The constant trend of morality is to-

ward religion, and the constant effort of supplied till the Prince is out of range is another chapter of peculiar interest back to morality. Religion be-Puget Sound and Alaska afford a glance gins with morality. But it is ever reaching after more mystical expression in its search for the unknown. Because it gropes, it teaches ceremonial conduct more and more. The ceremony becomes the object of conduct, whereas once conduct was the object of ceremony. But there are no arbitrary tests of morality. Ideas of good conduct change from age to age. They are also different in the same period. Some people would measure the morality of a country solely land compose an essential part of the by the paucity of its illegitimate hirths: yet a neighboring people with less conspicuous family virtues may be superior in industry. Statistics on the relative possible. number of suicides, divorces, murders, as. saults, would be no sure guide of mor-In spite of the tremendous fight made by the dairy interests of the country ality. on eleomargarine, a total of 108,000,000 Religion crucified Jesus. About his pounds of the product was made and morality has grown up the falsework of sold in the United States last year. Let These figures constitute a heavy indictreligion. It is a startling spectacle. Ings meet our gaze, Christianity was at first a revolt against Let Saengerfests in unison pour forth both ment against the taste of the American people, providing this enormous quanreligion. But it in its turn has become tity of oleomargarine was bought and artificially organized and has persecuted speak: in its turn. In its name the most un-Let Colembia, in German, softly whisper, eaten with a full knowledge of its character. If, however, it was palmed off on moral acts have been done. It has instian unsuspecting public as butter, it gated murder, pillage and rapine. It has forms a heavy indictment against the incited men to tear out a brother's flesh honesty of its manufacturers. The efwith red-hot pincers; to rend him by fort to regulate the sale of this product machines of torment; to pour molten is legitimate in so far as it is confined lead into his ears. It caused the massi to making oleomargarine stand upon its cre of St. Bartholomew. The final own merits and appear in market under tragedy of Bruno was in the name of reits own name. Beyond this, as for exligion. The Spanish robbers and cutample the effort that has been made in throats who ravaged the world in the 16th some states to force manufacturers by century were intensely religious. So law to color the product pink or blue in have been those who persecuted Jews order to make it disgusting in appearbecause they crucified the Son of God. ance to consumers, the crusade against So were the devout people of New Engoleomargarine is not justified. It is land, who hanged Quakers and witches. only when it is put out as butter that Blessed are the authorities of Northdairymen have a right to protest western University. They have given an against it, and in this protest they will immediate, concrete example of now no doubt be joined by such consumers Christian morality and Christian religion as have a decent regard for pure food. can be differentiated. The remark that we cannot doubt mir The manager of every one of the acle or revelation because we have not railroads centering in Chicago has made it a rule that every employe, from the the requisite experience, has no bearing. body, it could, if in earnest, enforce its highest to the lowest, including messen-This matter has been thoroughly threshed ger boys and scrubwomen, must be vac out and Hume has capped the climax. cinated or lose his or her place. Every And Paine, poor Tom Paine, whose very car arriving in Chicago from any direcname gives chills to our spinal marrow, tion is fumigated under the direction of summed up the argument in a conclusive form of government, cannot enforce its | the city health department before pasway, though his name is Tom Paine. sengers are allowed to enter it again It is a contradiction in terms and ideas to These precautions are necessary, for call anything a revelation that comes to us at second-hand, either verbally or in writing. Revelation is necessarily limited to the first communication. After this it is only an acsmallpox is prevalent in the territory surrounding Chicago. In Wisconsin 8000 or 9000 cases have occurred within ount of something which that person says was the past thirteen months. count of something which that period says was a revelation made to him; and though he may find himself obliged to believe it, it cannot be incumbent on me to believe it in the same manner; for it was not a revelation made to The venerable ex-Governor Holbrook the war Governor of Vermont in 1861-52, and I have only his word for it that it observed his 89th birthday on the 15th was made to him. inst. He is strong physically and mentally, takes daily walks upon the streets, Ministers of the Gospel are ruled by a and manifests a lively interest in public morality that they seldom think about. affairs. He is, we believe, the last eur-vivor of the "war" Governors of 1861-Christianity as a religion calls upon them to suppress heretics, for that is the function of every religion. The ideal way to induce uniformity is with the wrack, Of more than ordinary interest is an article on another page by Professor J. the flame and the fagot. Persecution accords with the purpose of all sects. Re-S. Diller, of the United States Geological ligion, however, is subservient in whole-Survey, on the volcanology of the Cassome extent to morally, and for this cade'Range. To students of geology it will prove fascinating, nor will it be reason Christian charity saves Professor his medicy, and in the end (which is pneumonia as by tuberculosis. The morality at all, but that, of course, does for a moment. Mr. Fish agreed with void of interest to the general reader. Pearson from the stake.

SLINGS AND ARROWS

The Carolina Style.

Come, all se stalwart Senators, for great affairs of state Call forth your hest endeavors, so take corners

for debate. No longer deal with topics grave in speeches without hounds,

For Tillman and McLaurin now have shown

you how to cope With questions worthy of your time inside the tight-drawn rope. With finish fights you henceforth shall the gal-

leries beguile, And argue overy old debate in Carolina style,

Henceforth the Senator who thinks his calleagues overlook The interests of his state can place a vigorous

left hook; And if some watch-dog wants to stop a hungrylooking grab,

He'll step forth on the floor and land a victous short-arm jab. To get in on committees they will all rush in

the ring. And each hand out the chairman a convincing

full-arm swing. further need with language strong each

other to revile The best and safest logic is the Carolina style.

Should some one intimate Depew knows more of love than law, That learned doctor will jump up and counter

to the jaw. Should Morgan solemnly arise to talk a week

or so. The man who wants the floor will plant a crushing body blow. Should some hot Southern gentleman free silver doctrine teach.

He's likely to go up against lank Fairbanks' lengthy reach. A session with the modern rules would prove

well worth one's while If everything is settled in the Carolina style. And oh! the possibilities for poor neglected

states, Which hitherto in Congress had but physical

lightweights. The bruiser in the Senate will forthwith become the rage, And Jeffries and Fitzsimmons will be taken

from the stage, While old John L. and Sharkey, and McGov-

ern, and the rest. Will all be sent to Washington to fight like all ponsessed,

The state that has a heavy-weight can well afford to smile,

When things are done and fights are won in Carolina style.

"See first page.

For the Safety of the Prince.

Washington, Feb. 22 .- In order to assure His Imperial Majesty William II that his royal brother will be preserved from harm during his visit to America, the State Department has gathered the following encouraging dispatches and forwarded

them to Berlin by fast freight: New York, Feb. 21.-Great precautions have been taken to keep the Indians temporarily in subjection. The blockhouses have been fortified, and the old smooth bore rifles have been replaced by flintlocks of a modern pattern. A large force of scouts have been looking for Indians, and to throw aside the faise structure that has report having seen only Dr. Parkhurst and Senator Wellington, the latter having makes distinction between religion and strayed over from the camp of his tribe in Maryland.

> Chicago, Feb. 21.-The streets have been cleared of buffaloes, and a coyote scalp bounty has practically destroyed the last of those fierce animals. A number of Belgian hares have been shot, and the English sparrows are said to be thoroughly intimidated.

Milwaukee, Feb. 21 .- All the dogs which formeriv roamed the streets after nightfall are in the bound or the menus which have been prepared to attempt the palate of the brother of our gracious Kaiser. The sheep are in the fold, and the stein is on the table.

Washington, Feb. 21 .- Senators Tillman and McLaurin are temporarily restrained of their liberty, and Congressman Wheeler has been searched and found wanting firearms. His wants, however, will not be

Not So Blind, After All.

Some say two in the service of the King of Spain, and two in the service of the King of Portugal. Whatever the number of his voyages, they were made the authority for them rests upon letters written by himself, which no longer exist, in the originals. It is not even known in what language they were written. But translations of these letrency in Europe. A Latin version was put forth in 1507, by a cosmographer named Martin Waldscemuller, known otherwise as Hylacompylus, at St. Die, an obscure town in the Vosges Mountains, in the northeastern part of France. It was due to this little publication that the name of America, from Amerigo, was given to the Werren Hemisphere. In that book are these words: "And the fourth part of the world, having been discovered by Amerfcus, it may be called Amerige; that in, the land of Americus, or America." Again: "Now truly, as these regions are more widely explored, and another fourth part is discovered, by Americus Vesputius, as may be learned from the following letters, I see no reason why it should not justly be called Amerigen -that is, the land of Americus, or America, its discoverer, a man of acute intellect; inasmuch as both Europe and Asia have chosen their names from the feminine form."

Hylacompylus says he made his Latin version from the French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese versions also existed. They seem to have emanated from a common source, and not from each other; therefore it is not conceivable that there were no genuine originals. But the claim of a hemisphere for Amerigo's name was not made by haps the most remarkable instance in history of so great fortune and renown.

The name America passed very slowly into use among the English. No copy or version of the Amerigo letters was published in England, and there is no record of them there till after the lapse of a long period. Curlously enough, the first mention of Americo in England was in a play, written and pub lished at an early stage in the development of English dramatic literature. This play bears the title of "Interlude of the Four Elements." It belongs to the type known as "moralities," or "moral plays"-and their form was one of the steps or stages through which the English drama passed in its progress to its perfection in the Elizabethan era. A morality was a play enforcing a moral truth or lesson by means of the speech and action of characters which may be personified as abstractions-figures representing virtues and vices, qualities of the human mind, or abstract conceptions in general. The lesson which this play was designed to teach was the advantage of the pursuit of science. First, Humanity goes through a course of astronomy, and after an interval of relaxation resumes his studies on the subject of the rotundity of the earth, under the guidance of Experience, a traveled cosmographer. But Ignorance intervenes with them, such as "Hernanl" and "Ruy that he was a bold and skillful literary school of Racine with the romantic school of literature, but these great French critics stoutly maintain that the value of Hugo lies in the impulse his than in the superior power or beauty f his own work.

Matthew Arnold, a great English critic, said that while Hugo, like Dumas, was a great romance writer, he was by no means a great poet. The only Englishman of eminence who dif-Hugo is the poet Swinburne. The English critics probably reflect the opinion are sufficient masters of the French language to pronounce equally authoritative judgment. The average intelligent American knows Hugo chiefly through reading his famous romance "Notre Dame de Paris," and "Les Miserables." The jast-mentioned romance, published in 1859, had a vast vogue in its day, and in its merits and its deof Hugo's genius. The farrage of nasty nonsense concerning the famous dirty commander of the Old Guard, at Wat erloo, when asked to surrender, could only have been written by a Frenchman. To an American or an Englishman it reads like the ravings of a victim of delirium tremens or morphine A benevolent old archbishop, who, when forted, tells a lie when the convict is arrested, and, to save him from return to the galleys, says he made the con vict a present of his silver, is a figure in this romance. To an American or apostle of humanity at all; he is only an old fool turning loose on society a hope less scoundrel, but Hugo makes a her at least it is Hugoese, humanity. The cites contempt in an English mind, for it is sensibility saturated with sickly sentimentalism. Enjoiras, the fellow with other of Hugo's impracticables, or un-

accountables, the kind of creatures ou dred enemies of society are recruited. This disposition to apotheosize anarchwhose gallows he compared to the cross of Christ.

The morality of Hugo's romances i always vicious when they have any

Charles Francis Adams, in his late address before the New York Historical Society, is mistaken in his view that President Grant and Secretary Fish in the outset favored the inclusion of the so-called "indirect claims" in the American case before the general tribunal. This meant an absurd claim for extraordinary damages for indirect losses caused by the Alabama, such as loss of trade transferred to English bottoms, increased rates of insurance, and all imaginable losses of any description in-

cident to the prolongation of the war. These claims, according to Mr. Sumner's figures, would have swelled our damages to an enormous sum. Grant and Fish were both strongly opposed

to the presentation of this absurd claim for indirect damages. Grant said that the tribunal would not consider them

hats get in line. Let us, chop the burning bourbon and fill full

vaudeviile,

Till the timbers in said Wagner's coffin

Let's forget our rash friend Coghian and the things he had to say

not on this glorious day.

This is the bouse Jack eanred to build This is the house that Jack's wife warned as build This is the bouse that Jack built

> Mountains shinin' clear an' white 'Long the eastern sky, Flue above as warm an' bright As 'tis in mid-July; Pessy willows blossoming Currants flushin' red. Birds a chirpin' chimes o' Spring Chilly winds is fied, February still is here, Spring is yet to co ms as if in this here year eems as it in that has some. Nature's mixed things some. -J. J. MONTAGUE

Ex Libris. Willard Holcomb Clothes are the binding; manbood the book; Choose not your friends by their outward look; Velvet or velum or cloth of gold, Little they tell what the heart doth hold; Hand-made paper or parchment rare Change not the character written there; Covers are naught so the text be fair.

See that the letters are fair and clear, Free from error and void of blear, Plain and hobest and easy to read-Simple lines no deceptions breed; Though it be tattered and torn and old, A book or a friend with a heart of gold . Is worth all the treasure the earth



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The chances that young love is blind Seem lately to diminish; Siece many ardent lovers find

That they can see their finish Anecdote of Father of His Country. "If you were to live till 1992," observed Hon, Benjamin Franklin, as he and Gencrai Washington were sipping juleps in the shade of the sheltering Virginia oaks,

"you would not find a single friend of your boyhood." "Oh. I don't know," said the father of his country, gently, "I guess I would meet up with one of your jokes now and then,

they seem to be about as fresh now as when Rameses first sprung them." The Hon. Benjamin Franklin purchased

the next round.

'Rah for Prince Henry.

Let the much-extended dachshund weave a garland of his bays, in of Weinerschnitzels on all build-

beer and praise. Let the Fluegelhorn its mellow

'Komm' herein';

Let Turner bunds in wooden shoes and low

the foaming Stein,

For we're Germans, jolly Germans, all this

Let's abute the Duchy dialect we hear in

Let's omit to call the Kaiser "Me und Gott" or "Chesty Bill," Let's commit R. Wagner's music and emit it

with a will,

Of that incident of Dewey's when he owned

Manila Bay. Let the strains of "Hach der Kalser" sou

For we're Germans, Jolly Germans, for a

This is the house that Jack bull BELLETT

