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PORTLAND, SUNDAY PERRUARY 7, 1964.

MR. LINCOLN AND OREGON

A new history of the life of Abraham Lincoln, in two volumes, by Joseph H. Barrett, of Ohio, published by the Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, has appeared. Its merit consists in the presentation in moderate compass of the main events of the history, with a fair estimate of the man, of his life, and of his work. Mr. Barrett not only had the advantage of personal acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, but the further advaritage of the voluminous memoirs and other matter relating to him, published during the past forty years. The author maintains a judicious proportion in the arrangement and distribution of his matter. An authoritative statement in relation

to the common rumor or report, conwas offered the Governorship of Oregon by President Taylor, is made by this writer. It is admitted that Mr. Lincoln expected "a valuable place" from President Taylor. Such was the modesty of Mr. Lincoln's pretensions that he appears to have thought of nothing better than the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office. But Justin Butterfield, of Chi-cago, was appointed to that place. Mr. arrett writes: "Lincoln made no complaint, asked nothing else, and the plain truth must be told that the only place offered him, so far as the department files show, was one which he could not accept. In the writer's possession are two copies of of the same date, certified under seal department-issued August 1849, and returned to the files with the indorsement 'Declined'-one to Joseph G. Marshall, of Indiana, as Governor of the Territory of Oregon, and the other to Abraham Lincoln as secretary of that territory.

To the office thus declined by Mr. Lincoln. Kintzing Pritchett, who had been came Governor, succeeded. Pritchett held the office till August 18, 1850, when he was succeeded by General Edward Hamilton, who lived in Portland till his death, at an advanced age. His descendants are the well-known Brooke family, here today. It is an interesting speculation, what would or might have een Lincoln's destiny had he accepted this office in Oregon.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS

There is much justification of Japan's belligerent attitude as announced by Baron Hayashi at London. The demand is, he says, for a signed treaty from Russia in recognition of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria. In default of such signature, Japan will fight; and if Great Britain should interfere urge forbearance, the move will be resented by Japan. She wishes to be et alone in her duel with Russia. The issues involves her existence; she will

It is a just and a wise resolution. It Great Britain urges Japan to recede from a position thought necessary to Japan's peace and safety, she will do it for selfish reasons and not for the good of Japan. She will do it because of the appeals of commercial interests, which deprecate war today just as they resisted our war for independence and the war for the preservation of our Union; and because of the fear that she may be drawn into a long and costly

struggle with Continental powers It is perfectly useless for Great Britain or any one to pretend that the in terests of Japan are to be conserved by farther procrastination of the inevitable conflict. If Russia will not respect Japan's desires without force, there is way for Japan to compel that respec but by resort to arms. The Russian into Manchuria and Core menaces Japan's very existence. If it not stopped, the extinction of Japan is only a question of time. Perhaps it is a question of time anyhow, but is perfectly certain that Japan is in better shape today to push back the Russian advance than she will be ten years hence or one year hence. If Rus sia is unwilling or unable to check her southward movement in Eastern Asia, the sooner Japan appeals to arms the

We should say that men of spirit everywhere would applaud Japan's nosee to Great Britain that interfere from the powers will be distasteful. The exploits of the powers in sin cases heretofore have not been such as to create any very strong presumptio in their favor. The maintenance of the unspeakable Turk with his perpetual cutrage of Christian peoples is the leg acy of their interference with Russis in 1878, and Japan herself must still be smarting under the cruel wrong dealt

suntched from her by these same high-

anded and officious powers.

The white man's burden has been laid ipon Japan sufficiently for her to com prehend its weight. It would be a fine thing to see her decline the kind offices of Great Britain, not only now, but at the close of the war, when, if Japan wins, she can only expect the powers to step in and divide the victory bethem. It would even be an ex hibit in poetic justice if Japan avould and China to settle their affairs among mselves and cease to be the playthings of Europe-Russia the ally whom France will supply with money until the extremity when it is really needed, Japan whom Great Britain will patconize up to the point of fight and then ounsel retreat, China whose garments Germany, England, France and Italy are planning to portion among them selves. It would not pay these Oriental cats to invite the British monkey to divide their cheese

THE NEW VIEW OF THE BIBLE,

Recourse to the Old Testament as an uthoritative guide for secular ob ance, especially on the Sunday question is only one expression, though a typical me, of a view of the Bible which no onger finds acceptance or promulgatio among intelligent men. According to that once universal but now discredited theory, thirty or forty men, singled out arbitrarily for the purpose by Delty were made the recipients of special and definite messages, handed down to them as the angel Gabriel was supposed to have handed down to Mohammed the nessage of God written upon sheets of silk. The Bible, accordingly, was the exact word of God, not to be questio or reasoned about, but simply obeyed apon dire penalties.

This view, as we have said, is no onger held by intelligent men, within the church or without. Divine as the Bible is in one aspect, just as man is divine and creation itself is divine, it is nevertheless a human book, full of errors, inconsistencies, contradictions, misstatements of fact and gross missage is the best religious message in the world. Its maintenance as a guide and rule of meditation and on general lines of conduct, is the most necessary thing in the realm of popular morality. But that it is divine in the sense of direct emanation from God and therefore authoritative in its mandates upon details of conduct is no more tenable today than the Ptolemaic system of astronomy is, or the Chinese theory of medicine The idea is confuted by Lyman Ab-bott and Dr. George A. Gordon and Dr. Washington Gladden, and even in the later writings of Phillips Brooks and Henry Drummond. It is accurately delineated in this passage from Dr. Abbott's "The Bible as Literature":

The modern student can no longer take tex from Cenesia, Leviticus, Kings, Job, the Bong of Songs, Isaiah and Romans, and, ignoring the fact that the first book is one of anchesi tradition, the second a book of ecclesisatical canons, the third a political history, the fourth an epic poom, the fifth a drama, the sixth an epic poom, the fifth a drama, the sixth reat them as though they are all to be erpreted in the same fashion, and can b combined in the textual mosaic which should be accepted as a standard in theology.

The effort to enforce ecclesiastica dogma as "divine command" is further discredited by the hopeless confusion of example, is contrary to the verbal uterance of Leviticus, which prescribes the seventh day as sacred, and is discredited by the example and precept of Jesus. It was disowned by Luther and Calvin, and today is repudiated by Catholic, Jew and Seventh-Day Adventists. He who would compel universal obedience to his own particular ver-sion of "divine command" must first secure some approach to uniform agree ment upon what the nature of that mand is. Usage and doctrine erning the observance of Sunday are as as usage and doctrine ing the Eucharist or the rite of bantism. nations have power to adopt their peculiar tenets and enforce them own juriediction.

The Bible rests no longer upon ma terial force for its support; nor yet upon ecclesiastical authority. It rests upon the broader and firmer foundation of the rich human experience from which it sprang in the deeply religious life of the Hebrew people. It is the united and happy conclusion of modern theology that the Bible Itself and the race as well will be infinitely gainer by the change. Whereas the old Bible was nurtured in credulity, where it must be sheltered from the attacks of res and criticism, the new Bible is buttressed on every side by the researcher and conclusions of scientific and literary scholarship. As the product of iso lated and grotesque and incredible miracles, the Bible was a stumbling-As the beautiful and order! evolution of the religious idea in the most religious of all peoples, it is natural, lawful growth, as fitting in cosmogony as the everlasting hills or the stars in their glorious filbht through space. Sayings put into the mouth-of God, whether by Abraham's campfire or in the smoke of Sinai, or in the garden in the cool of the day, become no longer the fetish of a dying superstition, but the vital evidences of progress in the religious development of the race.

Nothing that the Bible says is any longer permitted by its intelligent ms to rest solely upon its champie professions of authority or the discipline of a hierarchy. The myths of Genesis are countenanced by the myths of Babylon. The records of the captivity are verified by the inscriptions or Canaanite and Egyptian monuments. The proverbs are approved in the ex-perience of mankind. The psalms are stamped with the love and veneration of every devout and gentle heart. The stern cry of the prophet is attested by the voice of conscience in the soul. The sermon on the Mount is justified in the lives of its deliverer and of its true followers. The vision of the Apocalyptic is verified in the dream of imme tality which possesses the weary and heavy laden in every land where temptations try and sorrows devastate. in every application of the Bible to human affairs. The ultimate appeal is to reason, not to authority; to experience rather than to "revelation." Whatever claim "the Sabbath" has on man lies, ar hath been truly said, in what it can do for man, not in what he can do for it in obedience to some dogma of some fractional part of one of the religion

The life of another child in this city has been sacrificed to the reckless habi of keeping a bottle containing polson on the shelf with family med While it is difficult to imagine how car bolic acid could be mistaken for castor her in 1895, when the results of her oil, since this poison always has its successful war with China were pungent offer with it, it is carelessness

creeds by which man has been humbled

and exalted, edified and terrorized.

pure and simple that places the two side by side on the shelf. And while, as is seemly, we pity the person who ad-ministers a dose from the wrong bottle in such a case, we can have but scant patience with the careless habit that led to the fatal result.

A FAMILIAR NOTE IN AN OLD SONG. The director of the State Employment Bureau of Kansas sounds a familia ote of an old song when he reports his findings in regard to farm help and do mestic service in that state. bred young men, he says, leave the where their wages, so far as money in hand is concerned, are bettered, while women, though brought up in ountry homes where house work is the order of their lives, refuse domestic service, even among their neighbors, cause they dislike to be rated in the working world as a servant.

The statement is a familiar one and all too true. Yet thus far no argument has Neen brought to bear upon it as foolish, short-sighted and beset with danger, that country lads and lassles consider worthy of consideration. Boys are told in vain that agriculture is th most independent occupation on earth, but recognizing the constant demands that a well-kept farm make upon a man's time and strength, they demur They are told that an independent living, and, as the years go on, a modes competence, awaits young men who de-vote themselves to fruitgrowing, dairying or other specialties of farming, and that in diversified agriculture there is oney and pleasure in the getting it. Again they demur, thinking of the arly rising, the long hours of labor the fight with pests and the uncertain ty of market conditions with which the farmer folk must wrestle. And not knowing the disagreeable that attend labor in cities; the anxiety incident to the constant fear of being "out of a job"; the discouragements that wait upon those who as members of the great army of willing and un willing workers, are in the labor market seeking; the voracity with which living expenses in the city eat into the wages of the laborer; the temptations.to spend money and acquire vices, great and small, in exchange therefor—unknowing all of these things and much more, the knowledge of which he can only acquire by experience, the farmers boy yields to the promise of "better wages," leaves the farm and seeks the

city. to decide the questions of location and occupation for himself is unquestioned. The man of mature judgment-even he who compiles statistics upon this subject and deduces facts therefrem, can only wish that the boy who early left the farm in disgust had addressed himself earnestly to the duties of the vocawhich he was born, taken personal interest in its daily round and emained with it until he had attained the physical growth and strength of moral fiber necessary to enable him to meet and battle successfully with new and untried conditions. With the farmers' boys it is the daily round of seemingly unrequited labor and the tame sowith good wages and a good time" the city. Weighed in this balance the farmer is found in the ascending scale, and no one with a knowledg of restless boy nature—which is the strongest and most forceful expression of human nature—can wonder at the showing, though earnest, thoughtful men may

deplore it. Conditions slightly dissimilar in character but leading to the same results win the girls of the rural districts to forsake the farm early, but not for domestic service. True, a girl, even mod-erately skilled in housekeeping, may readily find employment in domestic service at \$20 a month, board and room included. But the same wages as a so in a store, upon which she is obliged to feed, clothe and lodge herself, present superior attractions and domestic service is scorned. It is in affairs as contrary to nature, and detriental to the best interests of society. The American girl settles it to suit her forsakes housework and its shelter, and, still a servant, works under orders, and scrimps and continues to keep the necessary outgo within the

limits of her weekly wage, And for this there is no remedy that argument, expostulation or entreaty an apply. Statistics do not affect it and sentiment which has for its themvomenly women and a womanly vocation is dismissed as chaff which can not stand before the fresh breezes or nodern life. The truth is that the subject is a many-sided one. It is barnawith pernicious growths which cling to and weigh it down. First wa ave "social standing," which girls persuade themselves that they lose by enering domestic service. Next comes the undeniable supercillousness of many mistresses and their unjust exactions in the way of hours and company. lack of training is a serious handlear to satisfactory domestic service, and conspires to make the work unpleasant. and to subject the worker to reproof. The hours are long and the afternoon and evening out are not infrequently granted as a concession rather than acorded as a right. This list might be extended. Any incompetent girl who has gone out to service and fallen into the hands of an exacting woman can lengthen it indefinitely. And when we come to put the "board, room and protection" argument against the list, the offset is ridiculed as not worth taking nto consideration

It is thus that the economist who ooks beyond the dally wage that consumed by the daily need urges in vain that there is no field open to wom en of the working class that offers betopportunity for self-support, a comfortable home and an opportunity to save money than does domestic service. Words do not avail against conditions as the working woman views them, and homes in the country, village and city are deserted by the young women who have been born and brought up in them for the semi-public life behind the counter, the deafening noises of the tele phone service, the temptations and exctions of the stenographic life or the hard duties of the machine girl in a

anufacturers' sewing-room. The situation in the case of both the boys and girls who, tired of farm life, seek the city for employment, repre-sents a phase of modern life that must be left to work itself out, since neither argument nor experience can hope to prevall against it. Let us not be too apprehensive of results. The disasters come to individuals in this op strife for a living are after all few when compared to the great army of workers of whose modest efforts, patient en-deavor and upright lives the world takes no note. Let us believe that the

ome will be maintained in its purit; and usefulness and that manly me and womenly women will be evolve haps too prope to regard with appre In brief, let us have falth h human nature and renew our confi dence in American Institutions, Amer-ican manhood and American woman-

SEATTLE GOES US ONE BETTER. Mrs. Ellen Allen, charged with th

urder of Mrs. Laura Graham at S

Seattle, last Fall, has been acquitted by

Scattle jury on the ground that Mrs

Allen was justified in believing that

Mrs. Graham had alienated the affect tions of her husband and was "the de spoiler of her home." Here we have this vicious doctrine of the right of privengeance for domestic pushed to its logical extreme. If a ma may be justly acquitted of murder o plea that his victim had "alienate the affections of his wife," then there s no avoidance logically of the cor dusion that a woman may be justly equitted of murder on the plea tha "the woman gave to my husband and be did eat." If a man may sit pistol in hand in his domestic garden of Hesperides and justifiably kill any man who plucks his golden apples, why may not a she-dragon, in shape of his wife sit pistol in hand and keep deadly watch and ward over the family tree? If the premise be sound that the hus-band has the right of private vengeance against a man, why, then, logically the wife has the same right of private vengeance against a woman who "hypnotizes" her husband. There is no es from this logic, granting the soundness of the premise. The woman uffers as much by the alienation of he husband's affections as a man does by the loss of a wife's; probably more. A woman is less capable of self-restrain than a man in the matter of wrong of this sort; for her fury she can pl quite as strong a case of resistles provocation. Practically this leads to very serious state of affairs if ever wronged wife is as free to execute pri vate vengeance as every wronged hus band, because the number of wronged wives probably greatly exceeds number of wronged husbands. Add to this the number of men and wom who only pretend to have been wronged in order to execute an act of privat vengeance and we have a social atmos phere that begins to grow exceedingly

sultry and insalubrious Of course there is only one effective cure for this state of things, and that is to go back to the old-fashioned doctrine that neither man nor woman neither husband nor wife, has any legal right to abate real or fancie wrongs by an act of private vengeance Until we do this we cannot complai if juries who turn "injured" husbands loose also acquit "injured" wives or women who commit murder. The most ontemptible part of the Seattle affair is "the reconcilement" of Mr. and Mrs. Allen. The woman goes back to the arms of a husband who has prove that he cannot be trusted out of range of her eyes and her gun, and he goe back to the arms of a woman whose nands are red with the blood of his paramour. "Hypnotism" appears to come the latest refuge of every gay Lothario and faithless husband Every honest man knows that women do not break down masculine virtue by good husbands; it is all 'hypnotizing' the other way. It is the man the the worken and seeks to underrolled the worken and seeks to underrolled to he her good resolutions by appeals to her vanity, her cupidity, her affections and

man of sense ever accepts the plea of "Pascination" as a good excuse for deserting a wife and commit adultery. A sane man when he sins with a woman is bound to carry his own cross and not plead that the "hyp-notizing," fuscinating "she" did it. Mrs. Allen, if she knows anything particular, which is doubtful, know that conjugal fidelity that cannot stand exposure to the atmosphere of the outer world was dead before it was born. And yet this freak murderess resumes living and kisses and singing "Am I Not Fondly Thine Own?" It looks very much as if the Seattle case is one the was the legitimate outcome of "the nonkey marrying the baboon's But then Seattle is a "freak" town his public that applauds the acquittal of Mrs. Allen ought to present her with chromo "God Bless Our Home help furnish out her "pretty little flat." Scattle rejoiced a few years ago over the acquittal of the prostitute that killed Thomas H. Boyd.

THE IRISH TALENT FOR POLITICS.

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of fammany Hall, who rules the New York Democrats and who is likely nfluence the selection of a Presidential candidate by the National convention is an Irishman. There is nothing unexpected in this, for the leader of Tamnany Hall since the foundation of the Democratic party has generally been an Irishman. From the date of the pasage of the alien and sedition laws in the Presidency of John Adams dates the gathering of the Irish clans under the banner of Democracy. The Tamnany Society, organized by William Mooney, an Irishman, in opposition to the Cincinnati Society and the Federal party, was an active instrument in bringing Irish adopted citizens into line against the Adams Administration. the election of 1800 the Irish vote of New York City turned the scale for the Democratic party in the state, and by this victory Jefferson was chosen President and Aaron Burr Vice-President. From that time to this the Irish vote has been the backbone of the Democratic party in the City of New York. The Clintons were of Irish stock, and all the Irish refugees of 1798 were ight through Mooney to the suppor of the Democratic party and followed it without a break for over twenty years. It is estimated that in 1800 at east 5000 Irishmen in New York City joined the Democratic party. For more than a century Tammany Hall has been the great machine for recruiting the Democratic party from the ranks of Irish immigrants. Tammany has done more to give victory to the Democratic party in the State of New York and the Nation than any other Democratic organization in the country. The Tamlong period gathered into the Demo-cratic fold 95 per cent of the Irish imnigrants who have come to our shore and who constitute at least 60 per cent of the Democratic party in the North ern States that were once known as "the free states." Mooney, the founder of the Tammany Society, sought the preservation of state rights by a series of societies that would resist Federal encroachments, and soon after Jefferon's election it became a flourishing Democratic Institution.

In its early days the Tammany Soci-

luded among its members Aaro Burr, De Witt Clinton, Martin Buren, William L. Marcy. Cli Var finally quarreled with Tammany Hall, even as Tilden, Robinson and Cleveland did at a later date. During all this time Irishmen were not always the dominant leaders in Tammany, but they have been during the last half century of Tammany's life. The seond generation of Irishmen who had grown up in American atmosphere from oyhood not only soon became the mas ter spirits of Tammany Hall, but they ecame the master spirits of the Demo cratic party in all the leading cities the country, and they are its maste spirits today. Tweed was the reckles thief of the Tammany ring, but its brains, so far as it had any, was Peter B. Sweeney. On the fall of Tweed hon-est John Kelly became the master spirit of Tammany Hall; to Kelly succeeded Richard Croker, and today we have an even more astute political engineer Charles H. Murphy.

Another astute Irish politician was Hugh B. McLaughlin, who ruled the Kings County Democracy until he was four-score. David B. Hill is the son of able Irish editor, once ruled the Democ racy of Rochester. The leader of the Democracy of Buffalo, Sheehan, is an Irishman; the leader of the Democracy of Rensselaer County, which includes the large City of Troy, is an Irishman, ex-United States Senator-Edward Mur-phy. The leader of the Democracy of Boston is General Patrick A. Collins. There is not a city of 10,000 inhabitants in New England or the Middle States in which the leading Democratic politicians are not Irishmen, and the same feet is visible on the Pacific Coast It is equally true that whenever an intelligent Irishman becomes a Republican he soon works his way to the fron of practical politics. There can be no dispute that the average Irishman of fair intelligence has a ratural-born taste and talent for political life. The explanation we need not go far to seek

The average Irishman is of warm blood and sturdy physique, and such men always enjoy outdoor life. They have humor, facility of speech, are shrewd judges of rough human nature They are unrelenting partisuns, have a deal of outdoor executive ability, and such men would be sure to enjoy a political fight and are well fitted for outdoor political leadership. Their natural taste and talent for political life must be remarkabe, for an Irishman of the second generation in America whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, is sure to be an energetic, force ful political worker. The German pop-ulation of New York City is very large and intelligent, but it does not manifes either the same taste or talent for politics that the Irish do. It is so acrothe water; the shrewdest, most indom itable politicians in the British Hous of Commons are the men who compos the so-called "Irish party." They are full of fight, eloquence, energy and craft. The Irish succeed in practical colitics because they enjoy a civic struggle just as they enjoy a scrap have risen above the atmosphe of "Donnybrook Fair." so they ento the more intellectual wrestle of a parti san conflict. As a nation they are me of great physical vitality, mental vacity, fonder of outdoor life and human leadership than of the still air of professional studies; so they make good politicians.

WHAT IS A BLESSED MARTYR?

A week ago yesterday wreaths and other floral tributes bedecked the statue of Charles I in London, in com nemoration of the 250th anniversary of execution. This is understandabl in England, where the prayer book of the Established Church still includes reference to "our blessed martyr, King Charles I," but it is not easy to under stand why certain Episcopal churches in Boston and elsewhere in America should observe the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. The Established Church in England was always the champion of despotic royalty against Charles I and Charles II. but for that disgraceful fact the Episcopa Church in America surely is not re So far as Charles I being sponsible. blessed martyr to the cause of Epis-copacy is concerned, Macaulay points out that this view is utterly without foundation of historical fact. In his 'Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History" Macaulay says in substance that to represent Charles as a martyr to the cause of Episcopacy is absurd.

The attachment of Charles to the

Church of England was altogether political. In 1641 he deliberately confirmed the Scotch declaration, stated that the government of the church by archbishops and bishops contrary to the word of God. In 1645 he appears to have offered to set up popery in Ireland. "That a King who had established the Presbyterian religion in one kingdom and who was willing to establish the Catholic religion in another should have insurmountable scruples about the ecclesiastical consti tution of a third is altogether incredible. The men who put Charles I to death cared as little for the assembly of divines as for the convocation, and would only have hated him the more he had agreed to set up the Presby-terian discipline." Charles in his letters recognizes that the Established Church had been since the Reforms tion the great bulwark of prerogative and as a stronger support of monarch ical power than even the army he wished to preserve it. If he had known that he was not safe to palter with the fierce and daring Cromwellians as he had with the Presbyterlans, he would have swallowed the covenant as easily as he had the Scotch declaration Charles appreciated the Anglican

Church as a political asset, for it had always been the lackey of monarchy and the obdurate foe of public lib The divine right of Kings and the duty of passively obeying their commands were the favorite tenets of the church From the days of Henry Tudor to William of Orange the Anglican Church was the base minion of royal tyranny, save in 1688, when Catholic James II outraged the dignity of the church so grossly that she momentarily forgot to practice the submission which she had taught. If Charles I had any deep re ligious opinions, he was a realous Arminian who, though no papist, liked papist much better than a Puritan. His Queen was a devout Catholic. His James was an avowed Catholic, and his son Charles died a Catholic. His ecclesiastical arm in the execution of acts of despotic cruelty was Archbishop Laud, who had departed farthest from the principles of the Reformation and and drawn nearest Rome in his passion for ceremonies and his ill-concealed dislike for the marriage of ecclesiastics. Charles I is correctly described by Macaulay as a most perfidious and

mly of printing sentiments in favor of collical and religious liberty had their ars cut off by the shears. The elo quent Sir John Eliot was unlawfully ofined in the Tower for twelve years. until he died of disease there contract ed. His only offense was that when the King, in direct violation of the petition of right, continued to raise tonnage and poundage without the consent o Parliament, Eliot proposed a resolution in Parliament of condemnation. Charles pledged his royal word to govern in compliance with the demands of the petition of right, and broke his word at the first opportunity. He was the worst of all tyrants that ever sat on the English throne. Macaulay says he was a tyrant after the Italian fashion—as "constant at prayers as a priest, heedless of oaths as an atheist." had a fine taste in art and he was a faithful husband to his Queen, but, says Macaulay, "If a man oppress and extort all day, shall he be held blameles cause he prayeth at night and morn ing? If he be insatiable for plunde and revenge, shall we pass it by be cause in meat and drink he is temper He was so full of duplicity that he had deceived churchmen, Catholics, Presbyterlans, independents, his enemies, his friends, his tools, English Irish and Scotch.

Faithlessness is the chief stain upo Charles' memory. He had an incurable propensity for dark and crooked ways. His execution was not a murder. It was not without good defense in mor ality, but it was an impolitic act. Charles was no martyr in the cause of Episcopacy: his fate was procured by his own acts of treason to the constitu tion and laws of the English people, whose liberties he violated law in orde to subvert. This is Macaulay's view of the so-called "blessed martyr." caulay is good authority; none better It was the fashion forty years ago for Tory English nen fo deride Macaulay as nothing but the author of a partisan eulogy of the English Whigs, but Macaulay's history has been carefully examined recently by men like Frederic Harrison, professor of history once Oxford and a farnose critic and his historical judgments are none of them reversed. His errors of historical fact are trivial, and do not affect the value of his famous historical portraits. He is never indifferent to truth; he does not whitewash Henry VIII, nor Frederick the Great. His estimate of Clive still stands the final judgment of his tory. And Macaulay's judgment is that Charles I has not the slightest claim to be regarded as "the blessed martyr" in the cause of Episcopacy.

Helen Wilmans Post, a venerable woman who has been before the public as a healer and publisher for many years, is on trial in Jacksonville, Fla. for using the mails to defraud the public. Mrs. Post is 73 years old, a gental optimistic woman, who thoroughly believes in herself and possesses in a re markable degree the faculty of making others-especially the sick and those in believe in her. This is probe bly the head and front of her offending, and since of the 10,000 persons who have come to her for mental healing in half a century at least 80 per cent, according to her testimony, were benefited, or thought they were, she may be said to have done good rather than harm is the world through the exercise of what she calls her "gift." Her financial success, like that of Alexander Dowle, tes tifies to the power of self-confidence when unwavering in its purpose and pushed to the limit. There will be heerful "frauds" such as Mrs. Post and Mr. Dowie as long as the world is willing and amiable dupes,

Is it possible that the scions of the German imperial house have hit upon plan for removing obnoxious personages without exciting much hostile omment? Formerly some rulers had a pleasant way of inviting an inimical subject to dinner, taking care that the food served the guest should disagree with him to such an extent that he did not recover. Now we read that Lieu-tenant-Colonel Baden has been filled with lead by one of the Emperor's sons while out rabbit shooting. It may be that the "imperial youth," as he is described in the dispatch, has expressed nis disapproval of Colonel Baden in the way recommended to the citizens of Portland by Chief Hunt, who has sug casted filling burglars with small shot as an indication of displeasure. If this be the case, future invitations to go rabbit shooting with members of the imperial family will be received with alarm and be accepted only by those lucky enough to have ancestral armor in their families.

In other climates Spring comes upo country of frozen fields and sapless boughs. The changing of the season appears to people that have been rubbing hands and stamping feet in un kindly weather, and their appreciation breaks forth in obvious verse, until the 'Spring poet" is as plentiful and as obnoxious as the perspicacious pests of the later season, or the persons that ask "Is it hot enough for you?" It is It is the idea of many with blue noses that the season canno be appreciated in such a land as Ore gon, where Winter is balmy and trees are evergreen. There could be no greater mistake, for we do not hall Spring for what it ends, but for what it begins, and, although here we have snowdrifts to melt away under the breath of the chinook, the wind brings promises of the "blue, unclouded" Sum It is as the trumpeter of hope that the season is proclaimed-Spring, the sweet Spring, is the year's plea ant King.

A peculiar but not uncommon phase in human nature is shown by the woman who, having brought herself to want and disease through a dissolute life, objects to being taken to the farm on account of the "humiliation inicdent thereto. Pity can scarcely re press a smile at the stress that is put upon this word by its use in this case Even the most generous advocate of the "divine spark" in every human soul must be forced to conclude that the depths of "humiliation" had long since been reached by a woman in this condition. A woman so tardily sensitive should conceal her identity under the name of "Mrs. Richard Roe," go to the poorhouse and be grateful for its kindly shelter.

Princess Alice of Albany, who is to marry Prince Alexander of Teck, is the daughter of Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria. Her father victim of epilepsy from his birth, but her mother is a German Princess sound health and fine physique. The prospective bridegroom owes what little distinction he has to the fact that he is information. cruel man, in whose reign men guilty a brother of the Princess of Wales

NOTE AND COMMENT, We'll have to try singo With Santo Domingo. By Higgs!

Russia and Japan have "broken off dip save quit jawing and are coming down

Now they complain that the stock of a dig Hawatian sugar company is watered. The American taste evidently does not approve of eau sucre-

Kansas City has spiral fire slides for its chools. How the kids, weary of sliding own bantsters, will long for a good blaze during school hours! Possibly the officer who was peppered

y the Kaiser's son while shooting its is consoled by the knowledge that he was perforated by imperial shot A fly cost the casino at Monte Carlo \$25,

000 the other day. The fly alighted on the number 13, and the crowd hastened to take the hunch, which turned out to be a good one. Much discussion is raging around the shoe of Salem's fair ones, and Colonel

liofer seems to have put his foot in it. What annoys the owners of the tootsles is that a Salem man should assull 'em. Now that Bryan is for Hearst and Hearst loves Bryan, what spasms of mu-tual adoration may be expected when the

Daily Commoner and the Daily Examiner shall explode hourly in St. Louis. A teacher named Paynter is in great dis favor at Dayton for bringing a girl named Daisy Wick to book. Perhaps it would

be more accurate to say that he brought

a book to Wick, as he hit the girl on the The idea that a barrel of sauer kraut s a high explosive is territying. Fortunately the rules of the Geneva convention prohibit its use in warfare, so there will se less of a ruction in the Orient than

there might have been It appears that the sea is undermining the terrace whereon the ghost of Papa Hamlet is accustomed to disport its unearthly form. While this will not affect many persons directly, great numbers will be sorry, on principle, to hear of anything that tends to keep the ghost from walking as frequently as possible

Dovie had a drawing in Punch that shows a political meeting when Cobden fought protection, and reference to it clearly shows that the conservative Englishman uses exactly the same arguments against free trade today as his father did against protection half a century ago. In Doyle's picture the air is full of bricks.

Representative Smith, of Kentucky, says that his state makes whisky for Maine and Kansas. The only reason for this, however, is that modern methods have increased the production of whisky, while it has to be swallowed in the same old way. Consequently, not even the Kennucky colonels can keep pace with the nanufacture, and the overflow goes to other states.

South Bend is a thrifty municipality. In taxing the "red lighters" due thought was given to the possibility that a heavy fine might drive those behind the rubious tranoms outside of the city limits, when there could be no taxation, and revenue would grow slim. So 25 a month was esteemed a sufficient monthly contribution. Thus the finances of South Bend are improved and some of her inhabitants saved a walk.

The Japanese national anthem, we learn from an exchange, is brief, if nothing else. Translated it runs:

The reign of our Emperor will last thou of years; just as long, indeed, as a tiny which is growing into a big rock gather

The Corean anthem, which is repeated quickly ten times in a sing-song fashion, may be translated thus: The Coreans are the original people.

ther nations are but dingbats under the feet of fate,

Wrestling is now the craze in England. It is the only thing that has ousted the

fiscal question from public attention, and nothing is heard but discussions of the Graeco-Roman and the catch-as-catch-can styles. The Cumberland style, which has hitherto appealed to those who consider the struggling on the ground makes wrestling resemble a dog fight, does not seem gain much favor outside its peculiar balliwick. In the East also wrestling has scome popular, which seems to show that athletes take up fads as readily as women

The National Council of Women has passed resolutions in favor of juvenile ourts of equality of women and men in the pulpit, of hygienic dress, and of various other things. It is to be regretted that the council did not draw plans of the hygienic dress it favors, for the world would have welcomed some such declaration. Women are being told constantly that the thingimalies they wear are very dangerous to health, and "hygienic dress is talked and talked to them. But what is this hygienic dress? Eve's garb was no doubt healthful, but it cannot be adopted today. Let the hygienic dress be pictured for the women that are adjured to adopt it. But the National Council must n forget that if their proposed "reform" makes woman look a fright it will be distinctly unhygienic, owing to its depressing influence on her mind.

Great has been the discussion of reading in bed, and its good or bad effects. Miss Gilder, the editor of the Critic, in mmenting upon the matter, says that in France it is customary to read in the bath. She says that the French do not use baths so often as Americans, and therefore when they do have a hot tub they stay in the water much longer. Miss Gilder adds that she has seen a Parisian bookseller advertise a list of "Books for the Bath," and she speculates upon the class of reading that would be suitable. It is probable that the editor of the Critic has hit upon a great discovery. The French novel is proverbially frivolous, and is held up to scorn by the more solid beef-eaters of literature. Is it possible that the French author, his heart aflame to write a great novel with a purpose, is compelled, through the knowledge that his reader will be languid from beeing steeped in hot water, to write a frothy tale? And if so, isn't it likely that he makes his story pretty warm o correspond with the temperature of the water? Miss Gilder should make a more extended study of this subject. It is on of interest to both readers and authors. How does the Frenchman, for Instance get along with a serial story? If it were in a daily he would have to bathe inconveniently often; if in a quarterly at too long intervals. The subject is full of interesting points, and we hope for furth

WEXFORD JONES.