

This Date in History—March 8.

- 1703—Dr. John Campbell, English historical writer, born.
- 1844—Karl Johann Bernadotte, French soldier and king of Sweden, died; born 1784.
- 1862—Famous naval encounter in Hampton Roads. The Confederate ironclad ram Merrimac played havoc with the wooden Union fleet.
- 1887—Henry Ward Beecher died in Brooklyn; born in Litchfield, Conn., 1813.
- 1889—John Ericsson, builder of the Monitor and noted inventor, died in New York; born in Sweden 1809.
- 1897—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at Stamford, Conn.; aged 85.
- 1899—The historic Theatre Francais in Paris destroyed by fire.
- 1901—Hon. Christopher L. Magee, noted politician, financier and philanthropist of Pittsburg, died at Harrisburg; born 1848.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

The northwest is filling up with people from the middle states and the middle west and the east are filling up with people from foreign lands, and the flood tide of humanity flows ever westward, toward the star of empire!

Since 1898 the total annual immigration into the United States has doubled. In that year it was 229,299, while last year it was 487,918. As is well known, the character of the immigration has been changing for the worse, and we have been receiving increasingly large numbers of illiterates. In 1898 the proportion of what may be termed "undesirable immigrants" was 57 per cent, but last year the immigration of that class amounted to nearly 69 per cent.

Those facts have aroused the Immigration Restriction League to renewed efforts to procure from Congress the enactment of a satisfactory restriction law. They ask for the educational test. The bill prepared by the league and which they are now urging excludes all persons over 15 years of age and physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant or a person now in or hereafter admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under 18 years of age, or his parents or grandparents over 50 years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are so able to read or not.

The argument in support of the bill is based upon the fact that very few immigrants from northern and western Europe are unable to read their own language, while those from eastern and southern Europe, whose coming is not desirable, are largely illiterate, so that the educational test would exclude most of the objectionable immigration. During the last three years the proportion of illiterates migrating from western Europe was 3.6 per cent, 4.2 per cent and 5.6 per cent. The percentage among the immigrants from eastern Europe in the same three years was 37.6 per cent, 36.4 per cent and 43.2 per cent.

A recent analysis of the census statistics of 1900 shows the extent to which immigration from Germany, Ireland and Great Britain is falling off, while that from the far east and south of Europe is increasing. It appears that during the decade between 1890 and 1900 the number of Germans in the United States decreased from 2,784,894 to 2,666,890 and the number of Irish decreased from 1,871,509 to 1,618,587. In 1900 the population of this country included 814,967 English, 93,682 Welsh, 233,977 Scotch, 785,958 Canadians of British origin and 6851 Australians. The Baltimore Sun estimates that the total of former subjects of Great Britain in the United States in 1900 was 3,876,299. The elements that have materially increased in our population since 1890 are as follows: Italians, 484,207, an increase of 301,627; Swedes, 573,040, an increase of 94,999; Russians, 424,096, an increase of 241,452; Poles, 383,510, an increase of 236,070; Austrians, 276,240, an increase of 152,978; Bohemians, 156,991, an increase of 38,885, and Hungarians, 145,802, an increase of 83,367.

It is noted furthermore that the bulk of the new immigration does not go into the west and the south to build up the country, but gathers into large cities, where it produces a congestion of the labor market and forms an alien element difficult to absorb. For these and other reasons

based upon the facts, the Immigration Restriction League is earnestly pressing its bill upon congress. There can be no question of the need of some measure of restriction and the one proposed certainly merits a trial.

But so far the west coast country needs no restrictions to immigration. The feeling prevails hereabouts, let all come who may, there is room for countless thousands, even the "miserable devils" from over-crowded Europe can find foot-space in the great northwest, where plenty of room to breathe and run will soon be lifted them above the level of their own degradation and make them forget the abuses of the narrow environments of the old world. However, it is well to ever keep a slight check upon immigration, for many of any strange people at one time is not good for any country, no matter how free and strong, how rich and prolific it may be. The transportation companies, in their desire to develop this section need not allow this desire to overrun their judgement in this connection, for too many strangers at one time may give to the country a set back, rather than advance it from truly a progressive standpoint.

We need more people, but we can better take them in small doses, for if they come in crowds like locusts they may not find what they come after and the reaction which may follow their coming may not be either good for them or for us. It is better to always go slow, but sure!

SELF-INTEREST KEEPS PEACE.

Prince Henry is everywhere warmly welcomed by the American people. His welcome is sincere; we have never had any quarrel with Germany, and there is no forecast of any antagonism for the future; and yet all this sincere welcome would count for nothing if tomorrow there should be a war in Europe in which the commercial interests of Germany were opposed to those of the United States. In other words, national self-interest keeps the peace or breaks it among nations. America was grateful to France for the money, ships and soldiers without which our independence could not possibly have been achieved, and yet America declined to help the First French republic against England. Washington knew that France had helped us only because she was at war with England; he knew that America could not afford, in her infancy, to mix in the quarrels of the great powers of Europe.

Russia and Great Britain were firm allies against Napoleon; they were bound together by the cohesive power of common peril, but forty years after Waterloo Russia and England locked horns like mad bulls on the battlefields of the Crimea, and are enemies today in the commercial exploitation of China and Asia Minor. France, whose armies under Napoleon humbled Russia by the occupation of Moscow, is today Russia's most powerful ally. These illustrations are sufficient to set forth the fact that there is no sentimentalism in the so-called friendship of nations; they are allies or antagonists according as their commercial or political interests converge or diverge.

The recent death of the famous pulpit orator, Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, recalls the fact that he was one of the few conspicuous Englishmen who took the Union side during the Civil War, and defended it from the pulpit and the civil platform. There were others who were our friends, like John Bright, Richard Cobden; but dominant English feeling is correctly described by Charles Francis Adams in his recent published address before the New York Historical Society when he says that "the sympathies and good will of the governing and influential classes throughout Europe on the west side of the Vistula were enlisted on the side of the Confederacy." The military judgment of Europe was unanimous that the attempt to restore the Union was an impossibility. The mounted, the commercial and manufacturing classes of western Europe were a unit for the southern Confederacy. The Confederate cruiser Alabama was cheered to the echo from the decks of the British mail steamers. The English naval and army officers were a unit for the south. Gladstone repeatedly declared in parliament that the success of the south was, humanely speaking, beyond a reasonable doubt. Earl Russell declared in the house of lords that "the subjugation of the south by the north would prove a calamity to the civilized world." The London Standard "disliked and despised the north, but sympathized and cordially liked the south." The London Times referred to the north as this "insensate and degenerate people." The leading paper of Liverpool as early as August, 1861, said: "The defeat of the Federalists gives unmixed delight; the success of the confederates is confidently predicted."

Goldwin Smith, an able English-

man, who like Cobden, Mill, Bright, Thomas Hughes, the Duke of Argyll and Sir George Cornewall Lewis, upheld the cause of American union, writes interestingly of "England and the war of Secession" in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly, and makes a plausible plea in abatement for the attitude of Great Britain, saying that the fact that the south was for free trade was not without its influence, even on Cobden, who on that account hesitated for the moment to declare for the north, though with him the moral object soon prevailed. The London Times accepted the theory that the issue was not between slavery and free labor, but between free trade and protection, and the Times carried with it the wealthy and aristocratic classes of England, who disliked and distrusted democracy and desired the failure of the American experiment. Gladstone said that Jefferson Davis had created an empire. Charles Kingsley and Carlyle were both hostile to the cause of the north. This was the mood of England's dominant public opinion during our civil war. This fact excites no resentment today among intelligent Americans, because it was the prevailing sentiment of Europe, outside of Russia, that the restoration of the American union was hopeless and undesirable. The public opinion rested upon the fancied self-interest of the powers of Europe. Russia was our friend, not because Russia had any use for our republican form of government; not because Russia's autocrat had any horror of slavery, but because Russia bore a long and bitter memory of her humiliation by France and England during the Crimean war and was erady for reprisals if France and Great Britain became embroiled with America.

Great Britain could not tell who would win in the civil war, and if she had declared for the north and the south had won, she would have had a very dangerous enemy for the future. Of course, with the restoration of the union there soon came a complete revolution of the sentiment toward America and this was because the self-interest of Great Britain was involved in keeping peace with the restored union. No memory of our early wars with England; no recital of England's sympathy with the southern confederacy, could possibly create hostile American sentiment toward England today, so long as our political and commercial interests do not so violently clash as to make it a matter of national self-interest and self protection seriously to quarrel. Self-interest, not sentimental loves or hates, keeps or breaks the peace between the great nations of the earth. —Portland Oregonian.

Without doubt the coronation of King Edward VII. will be the most costly and elaborate "full dress" affair that has occurred in modern times. But King Edward will not be permitted to look upon such a wonderful display of costumes as greeted the eye of his distinguished predecessor, Edward III. The beau of the fourteenth century was a spectacle that must have added greatly to the gaiety of nations. He wore long pointed shoes, fastened to his knees by gold or silver chains, hose of one color on one leg and another color on the other; a coat the one-half white and the other half black or blue; a long silk hood, buttoned under his chin embroidered with grotesque figures of animals and dancing men. —Buffalo Commercial.

DECEPTION.

When the conjurer shows an empty hat, and at once begins to extract from it rabbits or cabbages, we know that we have been adroitly deceived, because we know we can't get out anything that isn't in it.

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MISS A. BRADY.

MISS MILLIE BAKER.

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Miss Millie Baker writes from 290 East Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.: "I suffered for years with weakness

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Gentlemen—"I recommend Peruna especially for women as it promptly cures the weakness of our sex and will always be sure to give satisfaction."—MRS. NELLIE BLYLER.
Mrs. W. A. Allison, Assist. Matron of Peoples' Hospital, 758 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:
"I have had frequent opportunities to observe the wonderful curative ef-

fects of Peruna. It alleviates and soreness, increases the appetite and so tones up the entire system the patient quickly regains strength and health."—Mrs. W. A. Allison.
Free Home Advice.
In view of the great multitudes of women suffering from some female disease and yet unable to get any cure, Dr. Hartman, the specialist on female catarrhal cases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of such cases as make application during the summer months of charge.
Those wishing to become should address The Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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