

THE NEW AGE.

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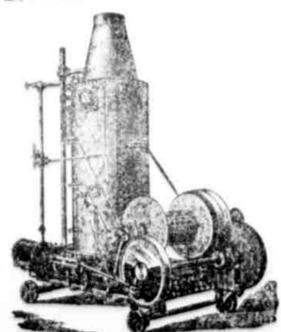
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A GENERAL STORAGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Cheap Insurance. Storage Rates Reasonable.
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IN BEHALF OF THE NEGROES

Mrs. Lucy Thurman is visiting Portland.

A BRILLIANT COLORED WOMAN

Lectures Under the Auspices of the W. C. T. U.—Good Educational Work in the Southern States.

Mrs. Lucy Thurman, world and national superintendent for the colored section of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, arrived in Portland Wednesday. She is a noted speaker on temperance and race questions. Her methods of securing the former are of eliminating the latter. She travels over the country at regular intervals, encouraging old unions and starting new ones. In this city she is the guest of the new Lucy Thurman colored union, under whose auspices she will deliver her main lectures here.

Mrs. Thurman was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1852. Personally, she knew nothing of the blighting effects of slavery, yet her love for those of her race less fortunate than herself was so strong that at the age of 17 she left home determined to do something for their elevation. At Rochester, N. Y., she met two of the nation's leading colored men, Frederick Douglass and William Wells Brown, who recognized her ability and secured for her a school in Maryland, which she taught for three years. She then went to Michigan, where she married, and where she made her permanent home.

It was in Toledo, O., that Mrs. Thurman decided to give up her life to temperance work. In the years that followed she has held many responsible positions in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was for four years president of the Jackson county, Michigan, union, and for two years superintendent of the colored work in that state. She was president of the first colored women's congress, which met at Atlanta, Ga., in 1892. The same year she was a delegate to the world's Women's Christian Temperance Union convention, in London. In 1893 the national convention at Chicago elected her to her present superintendency. She is now also president of the state colored Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In speaking of the social position of the Negro, Mrs. Thurman said it is better now than ever and improving every day. It was for this purpose that the colored association was organized. It doesn't advocate equal social position or intermingling in the South, for it knows this is impossible, but it follows along the line of mothers' meetings, kindergartens, rescue works, homes for the aged, homes for motherless children and all moral and religious training. The immediate object is to elevate the women of the race and to change their home surroundings. It also seeks the establishment of public schools in the South for colored children, as they are not permitted to attend most of the ordinary schools there.

The association has already founded many schools, the largest of which is the Booker Washington, whose course of study includes 21 departments. Besides the ordinary branches of study, it has great industrial departments, where the boys are taught the trades and the girls such household duties as domestic cooking, kitchen work, sewing, nursing of the sick, etc. In the last 30 years over 25,000 colored teachers have graduated from southern schools.

Mrs. Thurman Wednesday night addressed a large audience at the Sunnyside Methodist church, under the auspices of the Sunnyside union. Mrs. Ambler, president of the Sunnyside union, presided, and Mrs. L. H. Addison was seated on the platform. After instrumental music, Scripture reading and prayer by Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Thurman was introduced, and for over an hour held the attention of the audience to an eloquent and able address along temperance lines, and largely pertaining to the progress made by the colored people of the Southland.

She began her fine lecture by a touching allusion to the slavery of the colored people's system, she said, which enslaved the body, but not the spirit and soul of the black man. Then the speaker compared the slavery of the colored race with that of intemperance, which she declared, was many fold worse, for it enslaved the soul as well as the body. The procession of 100,000 drunkards, she said, was ever marching on and recruiting from the homes all over the country, the rich as well as the poor. It is this evil, she said, that the W. C. T. U. was striving to eradicate. Passing from this point, Mrs. Thurman discussed the condition of the colored people of the Southland and her work in that portion of the United States. She first told of the school she was led to teach in Maryland on a plantation through the influence of Frederick

Douglass and General O. O. Howard, the latter then head of the Freedman bureau of education. The school was on an old plantation, and there were 70 pupils, ranging in age from 5 to 75 years, and among her pupils was an "auntie" 75 years of age, who wanted to learn to read the Bible. It was here she witnessed the strong desire that the colored people had to learn and be taught. Mrs. Thurman remarked that the colored people of the South had been largely misjudged, and she confessed that, taking into consideration the fact that they had come from years of bondage, their progress in educational and industrial lines had been remarkable.

The most interesting and instructive part of her lecture was her account of the great schools that have been established for the education of the colored youth of the Southland. It was no doubt a revelation to many present. She told of the great university at Atlanta, Ga., with its hundreds of students, the great school at Savannah, and at other cities of the South, where the colored youth receive higher education. Along these lines she considered that the advance of her people had been most wonderful, coming as they did so recently from the bonds of slavery.

These schools, she said, are the result the endeavors of the colored people themselves. She visited one college, near Savannah, which is on a plantation where there had been hundreds of slaves, but where now there were 300 fine young colored men being educated. Still on this same plantation are the old cabins the same as they were in the days of slavery. She spoke of the thrill of the colored people in many places, and of their place among the industries of the Southland, talking with great force along this line, and demonstrating the capabilities of the colored race for development and progress. The speaker said that she had entered the work among her own people about 1895. She spoke of her visit to London as the delegate in 1896 to the world's W. C. T. U. convention, when she became the guest of Lady Henry Somerset. The same year she had attended the first great convention of colored women of the South, which convened at Atlanta, Ga., and was there chosen presiding officer.

Her address was packed full of information from the opening to the close, and she spoke with great fluency. She will be at the home of Mrs. Addison, 204 1/2 Second street, where she will be pleased to meet the members of the W. C. T. U. of Portland.

Sunday evening Mrs. Thurman will speak at the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Thurman will also deliver three addresses under the auspices of the Central union, the dates of which are as follows: Sunday, November 26, 3:30 P. M., at First Baptist church, corner of Twelfth and Taylor; Monday, November 27, 2:30 P. M., at the regular meeting of the union; Monday, 8 P. M., Second Baptist church, East Ankeny and Seventh. These meetings are all free to the public.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"Brown's in Town."

An unended laugh is the way the management of "Brown's in Town" describes the newest farce which will be the attraction at Corday's next week. It is replete with humorous complications, and is said to brim over with witty thrusts and a choice selection of catchy musical numbers. The action of the farce all takes place during one summer's day in the country home of a man supposed to be Mr. Brown, but in reality is the young hero. The plot hinges on the desire of a young man who marries at the age of 22 against the wishes of his father and takes his bride to the country place to conceal a scheme whereby he can break the news to his irate parent. He wishes to be alone, but his friends and relatives happen in, and to keep his marriage a secret, causes quite a number of complications to arise. Three acts are used in telling the story, the first being morning, the second afternoon and the third night.

"A Stranger in New York."

"A Stranger in New York" with catchy songs and music, new scenery and capable people, opened a week's engagement last evening at the Grand opera house, to standing room, says the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. The piece is a musical comedy in three acts, and has been seen here before. The company is well balanced, the songs are up to date, and the specialties are good. The dancing of Miss Ma Belle Davies and Charles Hooker are especially commendable. In the matter of scenery too much praise cannot be bestowed on Voegtlin, the artist, for his faithful reproduction of one of the swell rooms in Madison square garden.

Paul F. Nicholson, Jr., as the stranger in New York, is unique and gives popular promise of creating a thoroughly new comedy character. "The Stranger" will appear at the Marquand Grand November 29, 30, with a Thanksgiving matinee.

Portland Book and Stationery Company will buy, sell or exchange all kinds of desirable books; new and second-hand school books at reduced prices. 203 1/2 Morrison street, between Front and First.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns

Leather and hides are going up rapidly. The Boers have Estcourt cut off on all sides.

Much anxiety is felt for a number of vessels long overdue at San Francisco. Four transports with reinforcements for Otis sailed from San Francisco Monday.

A wireless telegraphic company was organized in New York; capital, \$12,000,000.

Hundreds of Boers were killed near Ladysmith Thursday. The British loss was slight.

The Protestant Episcopal church has decided to send missionaries to our new possessions.

The supreme court has decided that the Northern Pacific railroad cannot hold a 400-foot strip through Spokane.

The wreck of the barkentine Jane Falkenberg was found off Cape Flattery with nothing on board but a black cat.

Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Galveston and Philadelphia are all after the Republican national convention.

Transcontinental railroad passenger rates have been restored as a result of a conference held in Portland by the various lines.

The Yaqui Indians are drilling like soldiers, and are being exhorted by their chiefs to fight until the whites are all exterminated.

While showing a friend how he would drop a footpad, a Portland butcher shot and seriously wounded a boy who was looking on.

Ten ships are reported to have gone ashore on the straits of Magellan. It is feared their crews have fallen into the hands of the cannibals.

After a thorough investigation the German government finds that the inspection of meats as conducted in this country to be perfectly reliable.

Emperor William is in England. He was received with all the pomp of royalty. Public buildings were decorated with British, German and United States flags.

The Samoan treaty will soon be disposed of. Secretary Hay merely awaits the arrival of text of agreement entered into between Germany and Great Britain.

The industries of Cuba are in a deplorable condition. In two provinces the destruction of sugar interests alone is estimated at \$680,000,000, and there are no efforts at rebuilding.

Because the supreme lodge has decided to renege old members, thereby increasing the assessments, the Knights and Ladies of Honor in New Jersey are talking of secession.

A special session of the Washington legislature is being talked of.

A steel palace for the mikado of Japan is to be designed and built by Chicago men.

Oklahoma wants statehood. A lobby of 15 persons has been appointed to go to Washington.

There is a movement on foot to hold in Chicago next November an international livestock fair.

Smallpox has broken out among the colored soldiers of the Forty-fifth regiment at Angel island.

Kentucky Republicans insist on installing Taylor as governor, and it is said force may be used.

The American consul at Pretoria has been refused permission by the state department to handle money for English soldiers.

Two hundred Spanish prisoners have been sent to the province of Panay. A vessel with food and clothing will be sent to them.

A brilliant display of meteors was witnessed at Birmingham, Ala. A number of negroes in their fear, resorted to prayer.

As a result of a collision on the Omaha railroad near Humboldt, S. D., five persons were killed and a number of others fatally injured.

A large force of Boers are reported to be moving south. Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, has issued a proclamation assuring the Dutch that they will receive protection.

The new revolutionary movement is widespread and Colombia is said to be in a bad way. Heavy tribute is being levied for the support of the government and business is practically at a standstill.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, W. A. Jones, in his annual report makes recommendation for more Indian schools. There is to be no extinguishment of the Indian population, but of the tribes.

LATER NEWS.

Pietermaritzburg is threatened by the Boers.

Window glass jobbers of New York have organized.

Many bonds are being purchased by the government now.

The United States cruiser Montgomery has arrived at Montevideo.

A large corporation was organized in Baker City, Or., to develop arid lands.

In consequence of Lord Salisbury's bereavement, diplomatic matters will be delayed.

It is said that the Boers move so fast and often that the British cannot keep track of them.

The Americans are in control of vastly greater territory in Luzon than they were a month ago.

Aguinaldo, with a few men, women and carts, was seen between San Fabian and San Fernando on Friday.

James D. Richardson will very probably be the leader of the minority in the next house of representatives.

As a matter of convenience for their Western business, the Pullman company will build repair shops in Denver.

A Brooklyn court has rendered a decision that school boards cannot be forced to admit negroes in white schools.

The Vancouver (B. C.) chief of police believes he has the long-sought Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of Chicago.

The British court of appeals has reversed the lower court and will permit the Mexican International railroad to proceed with its plan for funding its 6 per cent bonds.

The navy department has awarded the contract for a drydock at the League Island navy-yard, Philadelphia, to the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company, for \$782,000.

A report has been received at Victoria of the drowning in Alaska of a Mrs. Dumbleton, another woman and three unknown men. They were carried under the ice in a small boat.

Because he transferred his Washington home, the gift of patriotic citizens, first to his wife and later to his son, Admiral Dewey is the subject of much censure, and contributors to the fund will accept no explanation.

Congress will be petitioned to create positions for Fitzhugh Lee and "Old Hoss" Wheeler. A fund will also be started to purchase each of them a sword. The movement is being engineered by young ladies, who want their idols to be major-generals. The first meeting was held in Chicago.

The Boers are said to be pillaging.

Reports of great British victories are not confirmed.

Four thousand miners in Indiana have gone on a wage strike.

Democratic newspapers in Kentucky now concede Taylor nearly 2,000.

Cattle now command the highest prices since 1882 in the Chicago markets.

Lumbermen in this country think that Canada is too severe in her retaliation.

The Standard Oil Company has raised the price on crude oil to a point the highest in four years.

The revenue cutter Manning will soon leave New York for the North Pacific coast, where she is to remain in future.

President's message will be held open until the latest possible time, awaiting developments in the Philippines.

Two confessed horse-thieves in Illinois traveled a rough road on their way to jail and narrowly escaped lynching twice.

A terrible battle took place last Thursday between Colombian rebels and government forces. A thousand rebels were killed.

Walter Morehead, of London, a stockholder in the Southern Pacific, has appealed to the courts, to set aside the recent reorganization.

The schooner Maple Leaf was wrecked aboard of New Glasgow. Her captain, now dead, was to have been married on his arrival in port.

The torpedo-boat Dahlgren is not up to requirements and her builders will have to pay fines. The boat, it is said, should not have been accepted.

General Funston says that Colonel Metcalf is not guilty of the charges of murdering a Filipino preferred against him by a member of the Twentieth Kansas.

The Santa Fe is stretching out for trade in northern California. It has recently landed the Klamath road, the Belt Line about Eureka harbor and immense tracts of timber land.

By the death of Vice-President Hobart, the office of vice-president becomes vacant for the rest of McKinley's term. The president pro tem of the senate will be elected when congress meets.

Aron Wolfson, who was supposed to have committed suicide in Los Angeles last summer, has turned up in Chicago. He was in ignorance of the fact that he had been named as dead. Alleged relatives collected \$10,000 life insurance.