have the creamery completed and in oper-ation within a few weeks at the least. Doubt was expressed as to whether he rould secure the milk and proceed wills the work, but he has set at rest all doubts on that subject. Mr. Kern has succeeded in contracting for the wills of aver 30 the amounts of the several payments made by the bankrupt on account of his indebt-edness to said bank. The facts of the **MASONS' CATHEDRAL** BANKRUPT PREFERENCES case are as follows: On January I, 1880, the bank held four promissory notes, given by the bankrupt for loans made to him by by the bankrupt for leans made to him by the bank. Between January 1 and Feb-ruary 20, 1999, the bankrupt made several payments to the bank on account of his in-debiedness on said notes, amounting in the aggregate to \$1100, the last payment being on February 14. The petition to be adjudged a bankrupt was filed in this court on February 20, 1899. The payments when made were not applied on all of the four promissory noted, but were so ap-plied as to extinguish two of them, and the surplits was all applied on one of the notes now held by the bank, leaving a small bainnce unpaid, and the fourth note, amounting to \$1500, with accrued interon that subject. Mr. Kern has succeeded in contracting for the milk of over 200 cows in that reighborhood, which is con-sidered sufficient to start with, and he has no doubt but he will be able to get much more in the course of a few months. He is thoroughly familiar with the business The farmers in that district express them-selves as greatly pleased over the pros-picts of a near market for their milk and a stendy cash income. Some time during TEXT OF A RECENT DECISION BY JUDGE HANFORD. White Marble. No Difference Between Preferences Given and Received-Benefit Determines the Effect.

a strady cash income. Some time during the present month the plant will be in shape to commence taking milk from the A recent decision by Judge Hamford, of the United States district court of Wash-ington, on preférences in bankruptcy. In-tent of parties giving and receiving pref-erences, and the rights of preferred credi-tors, having several distinct claims, is of great increast to bankers, buttness men and others, whose affairs are affected by the background and the several distinct the bankruptcy act. It was rendered in the care of Charles Conhaim, a bankrupt, The decision follows:

Sylinbus. The attempt to draw a distinction be-

1 **1** 10751 CTUIL ME THE FE Ð Shogen FRONT ELEVATION, PROPOSED MASONIC CATHEORAL.

mune, and where the principles of correct living are expounded. The growth of se-cret orders, most of which have some car-dinal element of human ethics for cornersione, naturally inspires those enjoying

orders meet in all parts of the city. Some have top-floor halls of office buildings, and some are more thoroughly separated from the uninitiated. Convenient dis-tance, freedom from noise, pleasant sur-roundings and sightly grounds are the conditions sought. In the location at Mortions and Lownslale streets they seemed admirably combined. It is the heart of the resident district, and not dis-tunt from such as are tied to the businews center. A quieter spot could not be fromd near street traffic. It is in the direct path of business extension, so that as an investment it is commended. Like the b'g

The guiding scenars of interior arrange-ments is Phillip S. Malcolm, who has long shood at the head of Scottish Rite Ma-sonry in the state. This signifies to these acquainted with the order that he started from the bottom rung of the ladder, and has mined none in the uward climb. In chaosing those for the top, Masonry does not invert natural order of things, which memtirs as added is unward concern. Mapermits no skips in upward progress. Mr. Malcolm adds to his long experience a pro-found love for the order, that has led him in study every need in every depart-ment through which he has pursed, until he how embodies Maronry as none other-wise situated could. The plans of the cathedral are his, and in them, perhaps, will be found a more devout labor of love than is often given to fraternal work.

land's present attitude towards Ireland is fair and square. Bu: what of Ireland's attitude towards

neare center. A quieter spot could not be found near street iraffic. It is in the direct path of business extension, so that as an investment it is commended. Like the big churches, the calhedrai that promises so much for Masonic Hir of the state, has searcht a besutiful reirent. The guiding genus of interior arrange-shood at the head of Scottish Rite Ma-source in the state. The head of Scottish Rite Ma-source in the state. The tend of Scottish Rite Ma-source in the state. The tend of Scottish Rite Ma-source in the state. The tend of Scottish Rite Ma-source in the state. The tend of scottish Rite Ma-source in the state. The tend of scottish Rite Ma-

air. If Arcy does General Buller resigned his post in the south of Ireland because it was distanteful to him as a man and a solder to actist in harrying a distressed peau-antry. That was nearly 20 years ago.

ressed and have gained their proper posilon as the equals of the rest of the kingdom, such language and behavior as that of the Reämonds, Healys, Dillons et il. is out of place and makes the name of Irishman a by-word for all that is seditious and "ag'in the the government." Not all those born in Ireland are an-ingonistic to Great Britain.

small balance unpuld, and the fourth mote, amounting to 3560, with accrued inter-est, remines wholy unyard. At the times the payments were made the bankrupt was in fact meoivent, but there is no evi-dence tending to prove that the officers of the bank had any reason to suppose that he was in that condition, or that they were receiving a preference over other creditors. "Socion 57 (s) of the bankruptcy act provides that the claims of creditors who have received preferences shall not be allowed unless such creditors shall sur-render their preference.'

render their preferences.' "The attempt is made to avoid the ob-jection to allowances of this claim, by impleting that the bank has not received instanting that the bank has not received a preference, and in the argument there is an attempt to draw a distinction be-tween preferences given and preferences received; that is to say, when an insoi-vent debtor disposes of his property so as to benefit one creditor, and knows that his other creditors must suffer a loss, the benefit so given is as to the debtor. his other creditors must suffer a loss, the benefit so given is, as to the debior, a preference, bu' if the creditor who re-ceives it does not happen to know that he is gaining an advantage over other creditors of the same debior, then as to him there is no preference. This appoars to me to be in truth a hair-splitting ar-gument; it seems to me that when a pre-terence is given, there is necessarily a preference received. The word preferpreference received. The word prefer-ence as used in the bankruptcy act must be given its usual and ordinary defini-tion, and it means exactly the same thing, whether connected with the word given or with the word received. This section of the act was not intended to implose a penalty, but merely to give creditors who benalty, but merely to give creditors who received preferences options to keep what they have received and take no dividends from the estate, or to surrender their preferences and share equally with other

preditors in the general distribution. It is the benefit or advantage which one creditor obtains over others and not the purpose or intent of the parties which depurpose or intent of the parties which de-termines the effect. Section (0) (b) pro-vides that, in cases of preferences re-ceived within four months before the fil-ing of a petilion, or after the filing, with reasonable cause to believe that it was intended thereby to give a preference, such payment or transfer of property shall be voldable by the trustee and he may reason be preserved on the volume may recover the property or its value. This is a distinct provison of the law and in my opinion R does not control the interpretation of section \overline{m} (g). The law which does govern is found in section 60

(a), which provides that a preference shall be deemed to have been given when an insolvent person shall have made a transfer of his property, and the effect of such transfer will be to enable any one of his creditors to obtain a greater percentage of his debts than any other of such credtors of the name class. Referring to the list section of the act, we find that a hefinition is given to the word 'transfer,' giving it a comprehensive meaning, including a payment. So it is made clear by the express terms of the statute that in making payments to the Washington National bank, after the petitioner had National bandwent, and leaving other cred-tors unpaid, the case was brought within the purview of section 57 (g), and the bank is therefore required to elect whether to account to the trustee for the \$3150 recelved in payment, and stand upon a plane of equality with other unsecured creditors, or to retain said amount in lieu of any dividends which it would otherwise

is entitled to receive from the estate. "The argument that the bank may as-ume the position of an unpreferred cred-tor as to the \$1500 promissory note and retain the payments which were applied on the other votes, is, in my opinion, con-trary to the spirit and letter of the sint-ute. The prohibition contained in section $\overline{\sigma}$ (g) is not limited by the terms of the tion to the particular debt or chose in tion on account of which a prefer has been received, but it refers to cred itors who have received preferences, and provides that the claim of such creditors shall not be allowed, unless they shall

MAN

EVER HELPED BY DREAMERS AND THEIR DREAMS.

Rond Has Ecen Long and Tollsome and Bloody, But Results Have Reen Achleved.

SALEM. Or., Feb. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-In the evolution of the race, it must have always happened that improvement was made in spite of strenuous opposition. Bcginning with the semihuman types, we may faintly conceive the antagonisms which the innovations of the more ad-vatored members of the race would arouse in their slower and more animal kin. They would be met with tooth and claw-with blind unreason. Every step toward the goal would be hotly contested. This antagonism to the new is so prominent in

the very prince of dreamers, Jesus of Namareth. He pictures a humanity ro ideal, a life so unsetfish, a catholicism so broad, as to make all the world mis-read his thought and to believe he must have meant it for some other world than this. Not so, however, for his dream was of the multitudes who mult and sweat and of the multitudes who mult and swent and battle in field and market, and blood-drenched plain. The place for its reulina-tion was right here in this stern and rug-ged "wilderness of woe," if you will. Not only is his dream of this humanity and of this earth; but it is the forecast of the things to come, and he himself is its pro-phastic woucher. phetic voucher. If one man may rise out of selfshness

If one man may fise out of selfshness into a perfectly spiritual-that is, a per-fectly unselfsh life-why may not hun-dreds or millions so rise? If one such finds more real, protound, immeasurable satisfaction, more joy, in such a life than in its opposite, why may not multitudes as a fine follow. find like fullness of joy in thus living. He is the crown of evolution, its finished product, a perfect man, and beyond all controversy he proclaims in his own per-gon what the race is to become. The forces that wrought so thoroughly and

MAIN HALL, MASONIC CATHEDRAL.

our anthropophagous fathers.

sions-the dreamers of the most ic and unreal dreams? Over again wild fantasy has been written, "We less, man being in honor and unde Ing not, is like the beasts that peris Surely, we might content ourset relegate here and there one of th long to the ranks of the dreamers. that the arena is crowded nigh to cation already. It can hardly be fruitiess employment of time and o dream splendid, iridentesit dre what man may become, and help as may be toward such bed to join in the head-splitting claw" choos which engages the in hot emulation of their man-e of the griny past. B. J. SHA



Concerted Action to Arrest Growth Would Not Be Strange

Baltimore Sun

The increase of our experts of many tures in the calendar year 100 to 2.80 80, together with the experiation of 000,000 worth of agricultural products 002,000 of mining products and 147, of forest products, cannot buc impress and but rope with our productive vigor and a some solicitade as to our ability to Europe's pince in the world's open kets. We have virtually reduced the of agricultural land throughout E by one-half or more. Our gian, meat, sell at prices which the nurdered far of the Oil World cannot meet. We us and to have ruled the agriculture of rope and to have impoverialted jarge centici class of the landed arist This in liself tends to produce p tinquences, which are he ped for a the spectatio of our prosperity under ourstin institutions. The weakening landed aristocracy tends to weak bly employed in manufacturing a well in his behalf are as potent in ours form laborers has signified the di in which it was hoped that future po was to be made. Europe was to And if in our behalf, why not in that of all the race? Surely, it is not as far from the mass to Jesus as it is from that same recking, sweltering mass back to American farmers with all sorts of factured articles, to the advantage confinents. Feveriah efforts were stro to win a living on the am for ing the investment of capital in Norway, France, Austria, German and England have all looked to

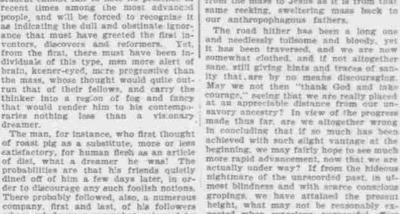
mane, still giving hints and traces of san-ity that, are by no means discouraging. May we not than "thank God and take courage," seeing that we are really placed at an appreciable distance from our unsavory ancestry? In view of the progress made thus far, are we altogether wrong in concluding that if so much has been achieved with such slight variage at the beginning, we may fairly hope to see much more rapid advancement, now that we are actually under way? If from the hideous nightmars of the unrecorded past, in ut-most blindness and with scarce conscious gropings, we have attained the present height, what may not be reasonably ex-pected when conscious, purposeful effort is being made tirelessly for the production of the ideal?

Nor may it be lightly assumed that pres ent social conditions are ideal. No one has the hardlhood to affirm that such a conclusion would be to consent that the crude thinking of the past had produced a perfect state from the antecedent chaos. Our institutions, our social structures, are of yesterday, and bear plainly enough the of yesterday, and bear plainly enough the marks of inexperienced workmen. Not to their discredit, for they wrought doubt-less quite up to their possibilities. But to assume that forms of government, so-cial economics, and all the interfacing relationships of men have received their final and perfect adjustment is so utterly control to the source of gratuitous and foundationless as to ad vertise the utterer incapable of any valu able thinking.

Now, if the dreamer sees m manity than mere self-socking, if he really sees, what some of prominent name it seems, have not seen, that the most per-manent work is not done for self-interest at all, and that the most mighty impulses are not born of self in any sense, may he not give forth his dream? May he not proclaim it on the housetop, that sooner thanks to Spain's weakness. necessity for us to walk ward or later-perchance, later, God pity usall the race may come to know the su-preme glory of doing its best work under the stimulus of unselfast love? True, in the past, when such drear voiced his thought, there was no lack of sturdy hands to throttle him. It seemed the proper thing to stone and heat and shamefully entreat. Nor yet quite unscathed set his hand to the task of stimulating the dormant natures around

forces pledged to monarchy. When agriculture was impoverished by Arms competition the European states t their attention to manufactures and ping. They have given great attent these provinces of industry, hoping left in und sturbed possession. Whi United States, Canada, Argentin Australia supply the world with grain, meat, wool, hidge and other products, Enropean labor can be porting the finished articles of man-ure. There is something left for Et to Bre upon even it Up farms have feserted. The crowding of the sitter as a field upon which the Americana t not soon be competitors. As responsible, Russis, France and Ger-bays looked to China as a region in w they would obtain more or less exc

they would obtain more or less exch advantages. Now the United States comies to front as a power likely to spoil all ri-hopes. Our increase of exports of m factures to over \$53,000.000 shows that may soon inflict on Europe's manufage the same defeat we have inflicted or agriculture. In Europe to stand by and see its occupation gone? Congress before it a proposal to hanton Amer competitions in the shipping trady competition in the shipping trade means of subsidies and as if this not enough, our size department has cently anked all the great powers of rope to pledge themselves not to of exclusive privileges in Chinese trade-percent great natural advantages and reaching out for others, so that all rope-expectally the Continental por may well look upon our development appreneration. An Australia state a gear ago gave expression to a south which is becoming general on the C nume-namely, that there abould be certed action to preserve the still m Im Continental industries from early by ruthless American competition. sceess seems to portend their rain. nira.yzo Europes manufricturin shipping interests as effectively have paralyzed her agriculture, how rowded population to live? trange, therefore, that Europe Th. 1 isponed-us it undoubtedly is-to some any event that will arrest our perity and deprive us of friends the nations. The attitude assumed subreak of the Sonnish war was expectancy, but the disaster did not



modern life as to argue incontrovertibly

Its pronounced and aggressive activity in the earlier stages of development. The student cannot fall to note its presence in

company, first and last, of his followers whose minds were somewhat poisoned by his dreaming before the danger of his thought was discovered and he was duly baked. To the practical men of his age, that was the only use he could be put to. To them he was an impractical and probably devil-possessed lumatic, who if permitted to run at large, would overturn, or at least seek to overturn all the venr at least seek to overturn, all the ven erable and praiseworthy customs received from the fathers. To us he hardly seems so very much out of the way, but we perhaps are enjoying some of the harvest

from his seed-sowing-the harvest for which he was thoughtfully baked. Nothing but the customary, the usual, the iong-established, seems obviously true to the nonreasoning mass. Any suggestion of possible improvement is met with 'ronic derision, and, if persisted in, encounters force and bloody antagonism. That has been the reception accorded the freamer in all history, and It is safe to ime was his experience before history Now, if all must consent to the dead

evel of the practical man, who is intent may cn getting the most possible out of oday, with scant regard for any one but inself, we had as well double-lock the

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Its Exterior May Be of Pure

PERFECT INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS

It Will Accommodate All Portland Bodies of Masons and the Oregon Grand Lodge.

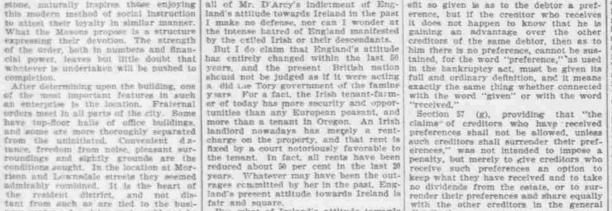
A temple of spotlers white, fashioned with symbolic art, and affording every convenience for the work of the most potent secret and fraternal order of the country, is the project Scottish Rite Ma-country, is the project Scottish Rite Ma-sums of Portland contemplate in the new structure at Morrison and Lownsdale streets. Already the Pacific Const Marble Company has offered to donate sufficient of the pure marble found in their quarrise marbles of the building and the man Spokawe, for the building, and the walls will be eleganily set off by the use of muterial equally spottess for covering the great dome. Aluminum has been suggeneral for the dome, and will doubtiges be used in connection with the marble, if constructive science is able to utilize the

phates advantageously. But it is not in the exterior that the Ma-would cathedral of Portland will command wident attention, although besutiful as planned. Spacious halls, well-appointed property rooms, social quarters, balconies for orchestra, hidden lotts for "profane" choirs quarters for grand officers, libraries and every other accommodation for ob-servance of the mysterious rites of the Mansonic order, together with ample pro-vision for purely social functions, is where the proposed cathedral will surpuss all others. This spiendid adaptation of envi-ronment 10 order work is not the idea of firm of architects, whose knowledge of what is wanted consists of hasty inspec tion of needs poorty communicated. The whole is the glow, gradual growth of exwhere is the glow, graduni growth of ex-periance, of life-long work by one whose devotion to the end has been proven by years of constant, unremitting service. Religious worship commands many matakiy edifices in Portland. Ardor of devotees enlists large capital in the work of adorning the temple where souls com-

AN IRISHMAN SPEAKS. A Relative of John Mitchel, and an Upholder of England. MEHAMA, Or., Feb. 8.-(To the Editor.) -I have read the letter of Mr. D'Arcy in your issue of today with much pleasure.

farmers.

don is made for the Masonic e West Side of the river,



antry That was nearly 20 years ago. Why cannot Mr. D'Arcy and educated men like him take a broader view of the native? England's downfall means the setting-up in her place of some other Euroscan power. Will imperial Germany and her war lord be an improvement? Or autocraftic Russis and her semi-barrhorian hordes? Gr hysterical France? As a suborder of civilization, England has led the way. No country has she touched without its becoming better. Now the he Irish are no longer op-pressed and have gained their proper po-

remarks on ht? As a mative-born Irishman and a rela-tive of John Mitchel (not Mitchell), I be-lieve I am qualified to speak. To almost all of Mr. D'Arcy's indiciment of Eng-land's attitude towards Ireland in the past I make no defense, nor can I wonder at the intense haired of England manifested by the cxtled Irish or their descendants. But I do elaim that England's attitude

Section 57 (g), providing that "the claims of creditors who have received preferences shall not be allowed, unless auch creditors shall surrender their pref-erences," was not intended to impose a penalty, but merely to give creditors who receive such preferences an option to keep what they have received and to take no dividends from the estate, or to surrender their preferences and share equally with the other creditors in the general distribution

It is the benefit or advantage which one creditor obtains over the others and not the purpose or intent of the parties, which determines the effect and consti-

When the transaction a preference. When the creditor on January 1, 1893, heid four promissory noice, given by the bankrupt for ioans made to him, and be-tween January 1, and February 14, 1899, the bankrupt made several payments to creditor on account of his indebtedness on suid notes, aggregading \$155, the last pay-ment being on the said 14th day of Feb-ruary, and the potition in bankruptcy was

filed by debtor on February 20, the pay-menth having been so made as to wipe out two of the notes and the surplus being applied on one of the others, leaving a small balance unpaid, and the fourth, with interest amounting to \$1560, remuining wholly unpaid, the creditor should be deemed, under section 60 (a), to have received a preference, a payment be-ing within the term "transfer," and the payments having been made after the pe-titioner became insolvent, leaving other

hesides the grand bodies of the different beaucher the grand bodies of the oliferent branches found in the state. The Scottish Rite bodies, blue lodges, Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery of Kulshts Templar on the Portland side of the Wil-hamette all will have space. Then there will be provision for the grand lodge A. F. & A. M. and the grand chapter of the Boyal Arch Mances of the same. Royal Arch Masons of the state. In every Royal Arch Masons of the state. In every respect the symbolic side of art will be illustrated, and any Mason looking at the cathedral will not need a transparency with words arrows it to inform him to what purpose the building is devoted. The estrance is through a wide portice by one, two and three steps into a ves-tibule. Thence by five steps to the hund-bar of the building is devoted and

ing, opening into the apartments on the first floor. From this landing rises the grand staircuse of five, seven, nine and arong mainteness of five, seven, nine and 15 steps up to the antersoon of the main hall. Entering the vestibule on the left is the office of the grand secretary of the grand lodge of Gregon, and behind that the grand lodge library. Back of the office and library extends the binquet hall—a very large room with a freedome at the area were room, with a fireplace al the roar, over which is a baleony for musicians. On the right of the first floor is a large recep-tion-room, back of which is the library of the Scottish Rite, there iwe rooms be-fug separated from a cardroom and a smoking-room by a brick partition. The main hall is two stories in beight.

with a dome celling, and adjoining this is another hall, separated by sliding pan-els, so both may readily be turned into one. The main hall is \$\$x51 feet, and the adjoining hall \$x72. There is a passage completely around these two halls, which one. is divided into property-rooms for the various bodies. The second floor also has an armory for the Knights Templar and Sootilah Rits. Over the eccondary hall, which is but one story high, is an additional hall NEW feet, intended to be used as a lodgeroom when the main hall is occupied. This lodgeroom also has the

Plans of the building have been sub-milled to eminent Masons all over the United Sintes, with the result of being universally approved. More than one in authority has pronounced them superior to arything of the kind in the country.

for it is helivered to other structure af-fords equal facilities for the workings of all degrees of Massary. Immediate construction of the cathedral is not contemplated. Structural material, particularly iron, is very high at pres-unt and these to charge feed they a defau out, and those in charge feel that a delay of a year or so will be fully justified. The generous offer of the Pacific Coust Murble Company rests upon but one doub! as to whether it will be accepted—that being freight rates. If they are not pro-hibitory, the cathedral will be a monument to the beauty of Northwest marble, Other matters of the same nature will be adjusted before work commences for iding intended as a type for mations iration cannot be hastily begun. Lighting will be by electricity, and so arranged as to give one person complete control. Ventilation will be of the latest indirect myslein.

Building the Creamery.

Building the Creamery. Mr. Kern, who had been looking over the Piensant Homo district for several works, with a view to establishing a large cream-ery plant yesteriay forces him to admit that his theory, pushed to logical conclu-sion, would have left Californ's outside of the United States, and would have Puerlo Rico out now. They were merciful and ery plant at that place, nas auccessed of the United States, and would have Puerlo Rico out now. They were merciful and necuring a central location on the Powell road, and has the buildings for the estab-lightment under construction. He home to lishment under construction. He hopes to of a logical mind.

J. W. IRVINE, B.-A., I. C. D.

Inquire of Judge Boise

Smoking Room

30 8 22

End Room

15+30

Library

10 + + 50

Parlor

30+18

pearing in this morning's Oregonian, the

same D'Arcy who attempted to "queer" the judgeship of the third judicial district

Caffery's Logic, and Its End.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Men of the intellectual equipment of Senator Caffery should leave defense of

the proposition that congress has no con-stitutional power to create a legal status for conquered territory to the Masons and the Petitgrews. Senator Spooter and Sen-ator Plait yesterday forced him to admit

n Oregon during the last e

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Men

DALLAS, Feb. 5.-(To the Editor.)-is Usioner breame insolvent, and those pay-P. H. D'Arcy, whose eloquent letter, de-picting the wrongs done to Ireland, ap-

C. STANLEY.

the second se

Serving Room

Nall

17 Made

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR, MASONIC CATHEDRAL,

creditors unpuld, the case is brought within the purview of section 57 (g), and the creditor is, therefore, required to elect whether to account to the trustee for the \$3150 received in payment and share with other creditors, or to rotain sais amount in lieu of any dividends from the estate.

Where a bank holds several notes of a bankrupt, and payments have been made within four months before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy and after the pe-

Column Long

Banquet Hall

381.98

cannot assume the position of an unpre-

ferred creditor as to this wholly unpaid promissory note, for the prohibition con-tained in section 57 (g), is not limited to the particular debt or choice of action on account of which a preference has

been received, but it refers to creditors who have received a preference, and pro-vides that the claim of such creditors shall not be allowed unless they shall surrender

Judge Hanford's Decision.

Judge Hanford's decision follows: "This is a case of voluntary bank-ruptoy, in which the referee has certified

to the court for decision a question as to the right of the Washington National Bank to prove against the bankrupt estate

and have allowed debts due to the bank

upon two promissory notes, one of which has been partially paid. The trustee con-tends that the claim of the bank as to both of said promissory notes should be

I rejected, unless the bank will surrender

the preference received.

surrender the preferences received the very excellent treatise by Frank O. Loveland, the following commentary is made upon this section of the statute:

The language of this provision is an additional broader than that contained in the former hankruphcy acts. Under the act of 1807 such reeditors were prohibited from proving only the debt or claim on account of which the preferwas made. Under that provision the courmore was made. Under that provision the court held that where a creditor had two disconnected debts, and had received a fraudulent preference as to one only, he might prove the other and receive dividends upon it. It may be doubted, however, under the present statute, if a creditor who has received a preference can prove any

taim until he has surrentered his prefere "Let an order be entered disallowing the entire claim of the Washington Na tional bank as to both of the promissory notes mentioned unless said bank shall elect to surrender to the trustee the entire amount of payments which it has re ceived, and present a new claim for the amount which the bankrupt owed, on January 1, 1899."

PHELPS IN ENGLAND.

As Minister He Did Not Reach the Level of James Russell Lowell.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican E. J. Phelps, who has been having such a bard struggle with pneumonia lately, has received a very gracious message from Queen Victoria, expressing regret for his illness. Mr. Phelps left many warm for his liness. Mr. Pheips left many warm friends in England, and this message re-minds one of the fact. As minister of the United States, he did not reach the level of Lowell in distinction, or vogue, yet he mede a place of his own that was worthy of American diplomacy and cul-ture. Robert Browning said he liked Pheaps but in a different way from Lowell Phelps, but in a different way from Lowell. 'If a man maries twice,' remarked Brown-ing of the two ministers, 'you don't neces-sarily expect his second wife to remind you of his first wife, do you?" Lonce carried literary and aristocratic Lowell Eng and by storm-although he was a firm be lever in democracy—by a brilliant impro-rised epigram on Gladstone's sudden turn-about to Irish home rule:

His greatness not so much in genius lies As in advoltners, when occasions rise, Lifelong convictions to extemporize.

They were not seriously meant as a final criticism of Giadstone, but to the tory mind the lines raid the last word of the great commoner. And such things made Lowell, who was a brilliant wit and lit-terateur, distinguished in English society as such men as Phelps, or Bayard, or Hay, or Choate, could not hope to be.

Sues Canal Improvements.

The Suez canal is being constantly im-proved by widening it and adding aldinga proved by widening if and adding sidings so that ships can pass each other. It re-sults that the parage can now be made in 17 hours instead of 45 hours. The elec-tric light enables progress to be made by right as well as by day. There is to be an immediate increase of depth to 27 feet 19 inches, and an uitimate delpening to 22 feet 9 inches, so that the largest ver-sels may use the canni. There has been els may use the canal. There has been rapid improvement in the management since the English-still in a minority-por their directors increased from three to ten Lord Beaconefield gave the khedlys \$20,0 c. which are not worth in the market \$122,500,000.

A Crittenton rescue home is to be opened in Spokane this week. It cost about \$7099. Take the foremost man among them all, not the victims of the most stupid illu-

oors of advancement and drop the keys into the deepest abyss of the Pacific, for out of his thought will come nothing for the betterment of the race. Progress in the future, as in the past, must come out of the lives, the dreams, of men who see, where their fellows are altogether sightless. Nor need these dreaming vismaries expect any different treatment from that accorded their fellow-servants, lungeons, its headsman's az, its Calvarles,

the prophets. The world's real advance-ment hitherto has been by way of its him, that they may open wide eyes to the and not otherwise. That the dreamer of possibilities within their reach. Not yet

ace and that our downfall would as nany nations a joyful deliverance.

American School in Rome.

New York Times. It is some five years now since there established the American school of class studies in Rome. As it is not the h of our country to scopert institution this sort at the expense of the public reary-a wise policy unioubtedly-the ar was necessarily constitute of an oxy ment, and plantied on a modest scale, has been singularly successful in the q ity and extent of its work, and size is graduates are ergaged in active w n more than a datas of the colleges of and, including Columida, Yale, Michig land, including Columno, Like, Michag Darimouth, Dryn Mawr and Chleage. It is now proposed by the archaeolog institute, with which the school is also affiliated, and by the presidents of various collectes that have shownaged aided in the work, to raise a fund to p the school on a solid and command is the following schement is a millioner The following statement is sufficient dorsement of the school and evidence r the contributions asked for will say proper purpose;

To is our helds that the school of size quites in Horse supplies a positive much to its companies subset in Albane it surves a send of mices in the Nichest pursiells bein and of mass in the attention and colleges, affects opportunities for advanced similar in this of eluceton, Christian architectory, and Brandmarce, much as convert by provide this country. Letting this study, Amer contents and inachers of these branches theorem and equal those of Hinghend , he Continent. We believe it to be an imp ant addition to the remainmen of the hig Sciention in America. Charles W. Elloi, president of Hingward 1

mitr.

Arthur Twining Hadley, president of T Francis L. Patton, president of Prin-

Dunist C. Gilmon, president of the Jad

within of

president of Chlumbia univer Harriens, prevent of the un C'harles: ity of Fenr

James R. Angell, president of university

Muchigan. Jacob G. Schurman, prosident of Cornell versity.

Facts and Figures About the Mica agua Canal.

Here are a few interesting facts also the Niearagua canal, concerning which i British-American treaty has been aign at the state department. The furnes a gathered from various official reports as om private sources of information;

day bends himself to the prosaic task of doing. He, it is assumed, makes con-tributions of enduring value to the sum

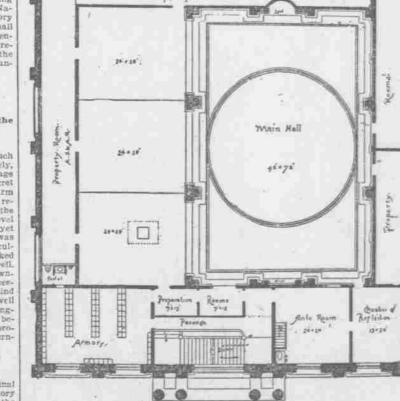
The answer of the second state of the second s 150,750,2 25,201,2

10,000.07 latance from New York, miles, Jatance from San Francisco, miles, Seisnee from Philippine Islands,

5.0

today is less hardly dealt with than his may he prophesy of some golden age, hid-prototype, is due to the emergence of the den in the cloudiand of the future, with-race, thanks to its scorned dreamers, from out being halled a babbler of strange the rank animalism of its beginnings. It has come to pass, from time to time, a dreamer has scaled some height un trodden by the mere plodder in the plain below, and has thence caught a glimpse of the infinite beauties and poor bilities of the race, and has, perforce, reported as clearly as he might the vision thus unfolded. Some kindred natures have felt the stim-ulus of his thought, and have, wi h gr at-r or loss success, ensayed to embody the thought in their lives; to incarnate and render vasible some of the beauty the dreamer dreamed. Thus the dream has

become a vital, an integral part of the secome a vial, an integral part of the rate's heritage. Buch extraordinary men are more than mers dreamen; they are the prophecy of that ideal to which they point; the cer-tain index of the future of the race.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOH, MASONIC CATHEDRAL,

things, a dreaming visionary, an impractical thinker, or worse.

Contrast is drawn between the dream

er's unbusinessilke Utopia and the stal wart realism of the man of action, who to

this weighing with a false halance? Who are the men whose lives prove a perpet-ual enrichment to the race? Are they these practical, hard-headed men of ac-tion? Are the princes of commerce, the mighty men or war, or the consummale organizers the men whose works live at

Hut is not

of the world's possessions.