EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE IN 100 YEARS

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THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF TWO CENTURIES

BY PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL.

III.

At the beginning of this century education was well established in the hearts and convictions of the American people. There were 34 colleges in the country—five Congregational, two Presbyterian, three Episcopalian, one Baptist, one Catholic and 12 nonsectarian. The most western was the state institution at Nashville. In nearly all the European colleges state systems were developed, but state supervision where it had been tried had generally been a failure, and city supervision was unknown. The monitorial system of Bell and Lancaster was attracting attention; higher education for women did not exist, and girls' schooling extended into the teens attended private schools and seminaries of a very primitive and inadequate type. The question of training teachers was almost as little known as were physical training and school hygiene. The text-books of the period were few, and reading for children was meager and mainly religious. There were practically no associations of teachers. High school work was feebly represented by the local or private academies. The country district school represented for the great body of the population our educational system. Generally taught in the Winter by men, and in the Summer, when the older children were needed at home, by women, it was attended by children and youth up to the age of 21. The work was ungraded and all done by one teacher. The studies began with the alphabet and primer, and included sometimes even astronomy and surveying. Grammar was taught usually by parring standard works of poetry in English literature, like "Paradise Lost" or Pope's "Essay." Declamation and sometimes debates, especially in evening spelling schools, were very prominent. Evening lessons on the constellations, collection and analysis of plants, elementary anatomy and physiology, singing and instruction in Latin were occasionally given in the district school. Most of those who sought a higher education were on the way to the ministry. The ideals which sustained and animated education were chiefly those of good citizenship. Sunday-school work was largely catechetical for the younger and biblical for the older classes.

In turning from this general condition of things a century ago to the present, the changes are bewildering. Perhaps the first of all is the growth in numbers, size and material equipment. Now there are 400,000 teachers and 15,000,000 pupils, and the school expenditure has grown to $200,000,000. School buildings have vastly improved. Especially within the last few years there has been a great renaissance in high school buildings. In many places these ample and tasteful structures are the best and most costly buildings in the town. Attendance for a compulsory period is enforced in most communities by truant laws and in some by truant officers. All this growth in bigness and numbers appeals powerfully to the average American mind. Along with this the sentiment on which education rests has strengthened and deepened. Perhaps on no great topic is there such a universal consensus as in the belief in the public school system, and at the close of the century this conviction shows no sign of weakening.

One of the earliest movements which marked the advent of the century was the development of centralizing tendencies, the dangers of which had been well discussed in the constitutional debates. In 1805 the Public School Society of New York was formed, but not until two or three decades later was there any great advancement in supervision. Now not only every state and city has its superintendent, but in many parts of the country the smaller towns are grouped for this purpose. Although still in many places a political office, the benefits of supervision have been incalculable in educating teachers, bringing uniformity into methods, securing co-operation between home and the school, etc. Already there are manifest tendencies toward making this office more and more a profession with all that that term implies.

At the beginning of the century teachers were isolated, but under the influence of Horace Mann, in the '40s and '50s, associations, state and municipal, and finally National, have arisen, which bring teachers together for exchange of ideas, give them an esprit de corps, enable them to listen to the best and latest facts and suggestions of leaders, besides providing healthful and needed recreation. It is to be regretted that a few of our state bodies, and even the National association, while perfecting their organizations and drawing great numbers of teachers, show signs of manipulation by educational machine men which makes them less attractive to academic leaders and does not exclude second-rate, commonplace programmes. But this danger can never go far enough to work great harm with such teachers as frequent these meetings.

Professional training has grown steadily, especially since the normal school period, just before the middle of the century. More recently pedagogical departments in colleges and universities have contributed to raise the professional standing of the teacher's work. Normal instruction gravitates by an iron law toward formalism and excessive methodology, but for those who study tendencies in a large way, these dangers are trivial and temporary. Even those who insist most strongly upon the necessity of radical reform in normal work do not for a moment question the great value of these institutions, even at their worst. We can hardly doubt that the close of another century will see education a profession which will rank as high as any in the quality and amount of special training required. The public sentiment, which doubted 50 years ago that increased efficiency could be thus secured, has now practically vanished.

The matter of education has changed. The three R's are reduced to very modest dimensions during the first years, and a bewildering multiplicity of other topics, if they have not already entered the schoolroom, are knocking at the door. For the upper grades, even through the college and university, this is still more the case. The general feature of this change is the growth of science. Rudimentary physics in the form of natural philosophy was taught at the beginning of the century, but chemistry, biology, geology, meteorology and botany are essentially creations of the present century, and involve radical changes, not only of matter, but of method. Owing to this marvelous expansion of the field of education, the elective system, which Thomas Jefferson had incorporated in the University of Virginia early in the century, has been modified and amplified so that now the elective system in college, high, and occasionally grammar school, is rapidly breaking down all trace of the old-fashioned courses. In their place we find manifold groups and curricula, and nearly two-score new academic degrees in which Latin and Greek are not required. In place of the old uniformity we find a diversity that fits every individual need, taste and capacity, thus making the school a life and career-saving station for many a boy whose special gifts were not only undiscovered but suppressed by the old procrustean method.

This has necessarily involved more careful scrutiny of different tastes and gifts and the widest individual diversity has been found. Those who excel in one kind of work are usually deficient in others, hence grading cannot be uniform and education must give more and more place to individual methods as befits a republic. This again has led to the study of interests which are the first manifestation of talent, and all these tendencies lead to and culminate in child study, which insists upon a definite survey of health and aptitudes. The greater the talent the earlier it appears, and it is well that the elective system is slowly working its way downward to lower grades and necessitating more individual psychology. Technical and industrial education is mainly the product of the last two or three decades of the last century. The active powers are enlisted and muscle work is recognized as never before; even athletic excesses are tolerated, because it is felt that thus certain insidious temptations of youth are best safeguarded, and the best physical basis for the later stages of mental development are given. Practical training brings the school into closer rapport with manufacture, trade and commerce, and courses in special schools are now at least beginning to prepare for almost every human occupation involving either skill or knowledge.

Reading for children was very limited and chiefly religious 100 years ago, and now child libraries and courses of reading abound everywhere. On the whole the quality of these works is improving. Most of the great literary classics of the world from antiquity down are now popularized for children, and occasionally introduced in supplementary courses. While excess here is possible and an overbookish child is always more or less monstrous, this tendency, too, is essentially good.

At the bottom of the educational system the kindergarten has lately presented itself, and in some places has been incorporated as a part of the public school system. Rightly understood and carried out, it is a most valuable addition, but the better tendency now is to keep it waiting until it has been rescued from metaphysics and made, first, more healthful, and, second, more natural.

One of the most important movements which this century has witnessed is the development of higher education for women. Formerly excluded from all the colleges, they are now admitted in most colleges and universities of the world as a late woman's Minerva shows. Colleges exclusively for women of a grade of work equal to those for men have been established at various points, and no ambitious girl can complain that her educational privileges are not now essentially as good as those for men. Just what the result of higher education for women is to be the future must determine. Whether collegiate work is especially to train teachers and the unmarried minority who desire to earn their own livelihood, or whether such training is to be mainly for mothers and wives, is not yet apparent.

In place of the 24 colleges of 1800, we now have nearly 450, including those of all ranks which claim the name or give degrees. The most important group of these new institutions are the state universities, the best of which are already powerful rivals of the institutions best endowed. These institutions flourish especially in territory not settled or even owned by the Government a century ago. The distinctively university movement which seeks to add a higher story to our educational system has grown up within the last 25 years. At a dozen or more centers now preparation for the chief university degree of Ph. D. is given, and there are two institutions which have even dispensed with all undergraduate work. This culture of nonprofessional specialization or the home training of professors is a movement that appeals very strongly to the National pride, which does not wish to see the apex of our educational system in Germany or elsewhere in Europe, and to the personal pride of the professor who wishes it understood that he can guide graduate as well as undergraduate work. University students have for several years co-operated, first, in annual meetings; second, in the publication of a handbook; and the present year has seen the first association of representatives of American universities.

Finally, professional training has been radically modified. Most noteworthy are the changes in medicine, represented now by some threescore institutions, not more than three or four of which have much endowment. Law schools, most of which still labor under very great disadvantages and are struggling with poverty, have nevertheless improved and prolonged their courses. Theological schools, which are the oldest, have, nevertheless, expanded their curriculum and increased their efficiency, especially in the study of antiquities and sociology.

On the whole, probably no aspect of our National life can present a record of progress greater or more impressive than that of education. More important than any of the individual changes enumerated is the growing desire everywhere to secure and wield the power of knowledge. Children are sent to school earlier; youth linger later in post-graduate courses; all work harder than ever, and perhaps the one chief source of solicitude as we survey the progress of the century is the suggestion—what would be the result of so much sedentary book work, such strain upon eyes, brain and hands under artificial conditions, which bring youth during all the years of its immaturity into conditions so radically different from any which the race has known before, should gradually work toward the deterioration of National life? What if we are laying the foundations not for the Dark Ages again, but for a new sickly age of the race? Yet here again the new attention to hygiene and all the different forms of motor education bid us hope.

G. Stanley Hall.

Clark University.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

The Question What Vote Is Necessary to Carry Them.

PORTLAND, June 28.—(To the Editor.)—As you are not content with your temporary victory over the equal suffrage amendment, which, in spite of the most unfair, uncandid and powerful fight of The Oregonian, before which the liberty-loving women of the state stood ballotless and defenseless, and now that we have received, in spite of the awful odds against us, over 48 per cent of the vote cast on the amendment, you have sprung, as you think, another lock, to make your flat final, I beg leave, even though you think freedom for woman is buried, to take issue with you on a question of fundamental law.

When our equal suffrage amendment was about to be voted on in 1884, I went, obedient to the suggestion of our noble advocate, the late-lamented Senator Dolph, to see Judge M. P. Deady, father of the state constitution, for which you profess so much reverence, and sought his opinion upon the very point you now raise, as to what constitutes a constitutional majority vote. I took with me a copy of the "Organic and Other General Laws of Oregon," and asked Judge Deady to underscore for me such parts of the constitution as, in his opinion, bore upon the adoption of the amendment then pending. The Judge was then in his prime; and, like most of the prominent men I knew, believed in the justice of the enfranchisement of women. In fact, the majority of the original makers and signers of the constitution assisted me from the very beginning of my arduous work, a number of whom are still living. Never can I forget the masterly aid in the early days of my public efforts to secure for women the equality before the law, which, alas! we are still seeking, of such men as John Kelsay, J. K. Kelly, A. L. Lovejoy, W. A. Starkweather, Cyrus Olney, John W. Watts, Matthew P. Deady, Stephen F. Chadwick, S. B. Hendershott, William H. Watkins, Luther Elkins, J. R. Moores, W. W. Bristow, E. Hoult, John C. Peebles, H. B. Nichols, S. J. McCormick, Richard Miller, Reuben P. Boise, Benjamin F. Burch, Jesse Applegate, E. D. Shattuck, J. R. McBride, R. V. Short, R. C. Kinney and W. Olds. A number of these makers of fundamental law are still in the body, and can speak for themselves, though many have crossed to the silent shore, and can no longer raise their voices in behalf of liberty, equality and justice for the mothers of men. Of the other men whose names were affixed to this instrument, several were dead before my public day; for I did not begin this movement before the public till I had first spent nearly 20 years as a devoted wife and fond mother of many children; so I never knew them all; but enough names are here given to let you see that my acquaintance with the original makers of the constitution is, perhaps, equal to your own.

When I went to see Judge Deady, in the Spring of 1884, to get his opinion before us, on the constitutional question you now raise, I carried with me, as before stated, a copy of the code, as compiled and annotated by himself. The great jurist took the volume from my hand, and, turning to article 17, underscored, with his own pencil, these lines, beginning after providing for the submission of amendments, "then it shall be the duty of the Legislative Assembly to submit such amendment, or amendments, to the electors of the state . . . and if a majority of the said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution."

"What is meant by electors in this connection?" I asked, earnestly. Judge Deady turned the page to section 3, of article 18, saying, as he again used his pencil: "It is a rule of common law that the same process that adopts a constitution can be used to amend or annul it. Blackstone says that whenever there is doubt as to the proper interpretation of any question of fundamental law, the decision must always be upon the side of the largest liberty."

Then he gave me back the book, which, as the question has never until now been raised, has lain unopened for over 16 years, and now comes to light, with the marker placed in it by his own hands, like a revelation from the land of souls.

The section, as underscored by Judge Deady, reads as follows: "Section 3. If a majority of all the votes shall be given for the consitution, then this constitution shall be deemed to be approved and accepted by the electors of the state; and if a majority of such votes shall be given against the constitution, then the constitution shall be deemed to be rejected by the electors of the state, and shall be void."

The constitutions of Idaho and Colorado are similar to ours (or, rather, yours, since women are denied one); and in both of those states women were enfranchised by a majority of all the votes cast upon the amendment, the Supreme Court of Idaho making a special ruling to that effect to prevent the possibility of future litigation over votes cast by the women, whom the majority vote cast upon the amendment had enfranchised.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

A report of a conversation with Judge Deady settles nothing. Nor the vague opinion he is said to have given on this point. The Constitution of Oregon is very largely a copy of that of Indiana. This particular article as to amendments is a verbatim copy. Question arose in Indiana on the precise point now raised here. It was claimed that a majority of the votes thrown on an amendment given in the affirmative would suffice to carry it. This was denied, and it was asserted that a majority of all the votes thrown in the election when the amendment was voted on was necessary. The Supreme Court of Indiana examined the whole subject very carefully, and decided that the amendment, though it had received a majority of the votes specifically cast on that proposition, had not carried, because the Constitution required a majority of the electors—that is, a majority of the votes cast at the general election. Of course, as there was no affirmative majority for anyone of the proposed amendments voted on in our recent election, the question raised in Indiana cannot now be raised here. The Indiana case is the leading one on this subject, and courts have never failed to follow it. It is exactly in point for our state, for the Constitution of Oregon is here an exact copy of that of Indiana. It may be said that our Supreme Court need not follow the Indiana precedent unless it should choose to do so; but the same conditions, facts, reasonings, precedents and lines of historical interpretation that led to the Indiana decision, together with the conclusions, the decision itself and other decisions that have followed, might be expected to have weight with the Supreme Court of Oregon. Hence lawyers who have looked into the subject are unanimously of the opinion that a majority of the votes cast in a general election are necessary to carry an amendment to our Constitution. This was urged by lawyers in letters to The Oregonian, written in support of one amendment or another before the recent election.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Sheriff for Portland University to R. C. Moter, lots 16, 17, 18, 19, block 142, University Park, May 12 ..... $ 6
Sheriff for S. McFall et al. to Trustees Baptist College, McMinnville, lot 7, block 25; lots 5, 6, block 62; lots 3 to 16 inclusive, block 63; lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, block 80; lots 5, 6, block 81; lots 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, block 83; lot 7, block 101; lots 8, 9, 10, 11, block 102; lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, block 104; lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, block 105, Sellwood, May 28 4,000
Franklin Building & Loan Association to Sebastian Natches, west 70 feet lots 5, 6, block 70, Caruther's Addition to Caruther's Addition, June 27 900
Multnomah Real Estate Association to William T. Willis, lots 16, 17, 18, 19, block 20, Willamette Addition, June 28 1,500
Minnie Osmund to Alexander Osmund, lots 18, 19, block 20, Albina, June 7 1
Percy H. Blyth to Augusta A. Lambert, 25x100, Columbia and Fourteenth streets, June 27 1,750
Susanna Schmidt and Louis Schmidt to Neil O. Hare and wife, undivided ¼ of lots 4, 5, block 1, Brendle's Addition to Albina, June 25 10
Mary A. Morrill and Roscoe R. Morrill to George N. Hange, tract of land, Gideon and Mary Tibbetts donation land claim, East Sixth and East Seventh streets, June 27 3,000
Harry C. Johnson and wife to G. W. Shaver, north ½ of lot 108, section 7, Riverview cemetery, June 7 1
A. T. Thayer to O. L. Warden, lots 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, block 21, Irvington Park, April 27 900
Elizabeth Ryan to Irving Real Estate Company, 37,568 square feet, beginning at the southeast corner of the Irving dock, June 16 10,000
Charles J. Littlepage to Rosa M. Littlepage, south ½ of southeast ¼ of section 25, T. 1 N., R. 4 E., June 27 1
Ellen Grover to Mary George, lots 5, 6, block 19, North Albina, June 28 1,600
Mary George to Jacob George, same, June 28 1

Building Permit.

A. Colson, two-story dwelling, Fourth street, between Everett and Davis, $1200.

Deaths.

June 24, Emma Golden, age 31 years, Villa House; stab wound in heart (murder).

June 27, Mary E. Gray, age 21 years, 761 Second street; peritonitis.

Marriage License.

C. A. Fugler, aged 25, San Francisco, Cal., and Emma D. Dryant, aged 25.

Birth.

June 25, girl to the wife of James E. Knight, 267 Union avenue.

Contagious Diseases.

Harry Allen, age 4 years, Sellwood; diphtheria.

HEAVY ORIENTAL TRAFFIC

FOUR STEAMERS LOADED AT PORTLAND THIS WEEK.

Carlisle City Cleared Yesterday—Potter Makes First Seaside Trip Tomorrow.

The steamship Carlisle City, the third vessel of a quartet of big Oriental liners which were loading at Portland this week, cleared yesterday for Hong Kong and way ports with an assorted cargo of flour, lumber and beer from Portland and a lot of miscellaneous freight from San Diego and San Francisco. The Carlisle City is one of the California and Oriental Steamship Company's regular liners, and came to Portland to finish off her cargo, and will sail direct to the Orient from this port. She loaded at this port for Hong Kong 6063 barrels of flour, 308,622 feet of lumber, 500 barrels and 185 cases of beer. For Yokohama there was 1241 barrels of flour, and Kobe and Manila were each scheduled for 500 barrels, making the total shipment 8304 barrels.

Dodwell's Oriental liner, Monmouthshire, which arrived a few days ahead of the Carlisle City, sailed from Astoria yesterday afternoon.

Of the two other big steamships which were loading at Portland docks early this week, the Inverness sailed Tuesday and the Lennox is still receiving freight. In addition to her animal cargo, she will take nearly 5000 bales of hay, and about 6000 racks of oats. She will get away in a few days. There is not very much noise made over Portland's steamship business with the Orient, but last Sunday morning there were four steamships receiving freight at this port for the far East. They were not small steamers, either, as the following dimensions will show:

	Length. feet.	Registered tons.
Lennox	352.6	3677
Inverness	348	3440
Monmouthshire	344	2834
Carlisle City	345	3002

POTTER LEAVES TOMORROW.

Big Side-Wheeler Will Make Her First Trip to the Seashore.

The O. R. & N. Co.'s elegant side-wheeler T. J. Potter, starts on the initial trip of the season to Ilwaco, at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and from present appearances she will open the season with a full crowd of passengers. The beach is a favorite place for a great many people whose patriotism does not display itself in the form of noise and fireworks, and they will avail themselves of the opportunity to spend a quiet Fourth by the seashore. The Potter will again be in command of Captain Jospeh Turner, who made a good record with the boat last Summer, and is very popular with the traveling public who visit the beaches. Other officers on the steamer will be, Chief engineer, Phil Cairns; pilot, Julius Allyn; purser, W. J. Eshenbaugh; first officer, J. Oliver; steward, Peter Maher.

THE GOLDSBOROUGH INJURED.

Collision With the Dock at Tacoma Bends Her Plates.

TACOMA, Wash., June 28.—Examination today of the damages received by the torpedo boat destroyer Goldsborough, in collision with the dock in this city Tuesday afternoon, show they are more extensive than at first supposed. There is a heavy dent along the starboard bow for a distance of 30 feet. All damaged plates will have to be removed. An effort will be made to make repairs without putting the vessel on the drydock, the most of the damage being above the water mark.

Steamboat Inspectors Busy.

Steamboat Inspectors Edwards and Fuller are kept quite busy at the present time looking after the fleet in this vicinity. They inspected the steamer Juneau Wednesday and the Iralda yesterday, and today will perform a similar service for the Oswego. Next Monday they will inspect the Pomona, and on July 5 will leave for Yaquina, Siuslaw and Coos Bay to inspect a number of boats at those points.

To Be Launched Saturday.

The new steam schooner which Joseph Supple has been building for the Tillamook route will be launched tomorrow afternoon. The new craft will be christened the Sue H. Elmbore in honor of the daughter of one of the owners. After the launch, the vessel will be towed to the Willamette Iron Works where her machinery will be put in. It is expected to have the vessel ready for service by August 1.

The Andelina Wreck.

TACOMA, June 28.—The buoy which has been attached to the wreck of the Andelana for nearly two years broke away last night, and today there is nothing left to mark the spot where the ship lies. It is rumored a new company will shortly begin work in an attempt to raise her, but it is doubtful if the attempt will be successful.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, June 28.—Sailed—At 1:30 P. M. British steamship Monmouthshire for Hong Kong and way ports. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M. smooth, wind south, weather clear.

San Francisco, June 28.—Arrived—Schooner General Banning, from Gray's Harbor; ship May Flint, Seattle; steamer Portland, Cape Nome. Sailed—Schooner Marion, for Gray's Harbor; schooner J. A. Garfield, for Coos Bay; steamer Titania for Nanaimo.

Port Los Angeles—Arrived June 27—Steamer Mineola, from Nanaimo.

Honolulu, Sailed June 15—Bark Ivanhoe, for Puget Sound.

Seattle, Sailed—Steamer Ruth for Skagway; steamer Rosalie, for Skagway.

Hong Kong, Sailed June 26—Steamer Braemer, for Oregon.

Queenstown, June 28.—Sailed—Oceanic, from Liverpool, for New York; Belgenland, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Glasgow, June 28.—Arrived—Sardinian, from New York.

Hamburg, June 28.—Arrived—Palatia, from New York.

Queenstown, June 28.—Arrived—New England, from Boston, for Liverpool.

Naples, Arrived June 27—Victoria, from Palermo, for New York; Ems, from New York, and sailed for Genoa.

Liverpool, June 28.—Arrived—Irishman, from Boston.

Bremen, June 28.—Arrived—Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from New York.

Hoquiam, Wash., Sailed June 25—Ship Azella, from Aberdeen for Honolulu; ship Guide, from Aberdeen, for San Francisco. Sailed June 26—steamer Newburg, from Aberdeen, for San Francisco; steamer Coquille River, from Hoquiam, for San Francisco.

New York, June 28.—Sailed—Karamania, for Leghorn and Marseilles.

Liverpool, June 28.—Arrived—New England, from Boston.

London, June 28.—Sailed—Mesaba, for New York.

Glasgow, June 28.—Sailed—Gloster and Laurentian, for New York.

Lizard, June 28.—Passed—La Champagne, from New York for Havre.

Plymouth, June 28.—Arrived—Auguste Victoria, from New York for Hamburg, and proceeded.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

From Tacoma—D. Strong, at the Grand Union.

From Dallas, Or.—C. H. Carter, at the Herald Square.

From North Yakima—W. L. Jones and wife, and Miss T. Terrell, at the Imperial.

A HOPEFUL VIEW.

The Crisis Believed to Be Nearly Passed.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The situation in China is clearing slowly but surely. The losses and dangers of the foreigners in Tien Tsin are now known to have been grossly exaggerated by the rumor-mongers. There has been no massacre of foreigners. The casualties have been few and damage to property has been slight.

Dispatches received from Shanghai and Che Foo agree in minimizing the peril to which the foreign quarter had been exposed, and a European who has reached the coast from Tien Tsin reports there had been tragedy there, but no approach to massacre. The relief column which entered Tien Tsin Saturday met little resistance. The Russian losses are reported as four killed and 20 wounded, and casualties of other detachments were slight.

Admiral Seymour's mixed force, which was retreating toward Tien Tsin, does not appear to have been in so desperate a plight as the earliest and most sensational dispatches made out, and on Sunday it was only three hours' march from the city. The details of the rescue of this force by a relief column 2000 strong are still lacking, but the return of the entire body to Tien Tsin is a foregone conclusion.

The safety of the foreign legations is assured. The foreigners with their own guards were conducted out of the capital and placed under the protection of Seymour's force, which retired slowly toward Tien Tsin with its sick and wounded. The column was harassed by Chinese mobs and compelled to move slowly, but apart from the difficulty of securing supplies, it does not appear to have been in serious danger, much less in great extremity.

It now seems probable that with the 10,000 troops, including the Japanese, between Taku and Tien Tsin, Pekin can be approached with little difficulty within a few days, and members of the legations reinstated in their quarters. This may be an optimistic view, but the situation has improved so rapidly during the last 48 hours that the collapse of the entire Boxer movement within a week is now a forecast by well-informed men. The optimists are probably over-sanguine, just as the croakers have been unduly alarmed, but the improvement in the situation is unmistakable.

Information was not definite at midnight, but there was a general feeling among those watching events in the far East that there had been no catastrophe and that the crisis had been passed. When Seymour's force is rescued, diplomacy will come in. Russia and Japan will have troops on the ground, and it will not be easy to bring about their exit; but there will be a diplomatic situation in place of a crisis in Asian affairs, with China at war with Christendom.

JAPAN AND COREA.

Trouble Over Assassination of Cabinet Ministers.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 28.—According to Oriental advices, the Japanese Government is very angry at the secret execution of General An Kyeng Su and Kwon Young Chin, Ex-Cabinet Ministers of the Corean Government, and leaders of the progressive party, who were privately strangled in the Seoul prison as traitors on the night of May 27. Both were concerned in the plot which culminated in the assassination of Queen Min at Seoul in 1895.

For the past four years they had been refugees in Japan and who had returned to Corea under the protection of the Japanese Minister. Despite this chaperonage, they were tortured into making a full confession, were then beaten and strangled and their bodies exposed as traitors at the big bell and afterward drawn and quartered. The Japanese Minister tried to prevent the execution, but was refused audience with the Corean King on account of the latter's alleged illness.

All of the Corean officers connected with the death of Kwon and An have been sentenced to transportation and have already been sent into exile, the latter proceeding being an attempt on the part of the Corean King to appease the Japanese Government, which had demandede an explanation from Corea. This explanation has been tendered by the Corean Minister of Foreign Affairs, but is not satisfactory to Japan.

The Japanese journalists who published an objectionable article concerning the Crown Prince and his bride have paid dearly for their folly. The Tokio local court rejected the plea of insanity set up on behalf of the editor and sentenced him to three and a half years' imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of 120 yen, as well as police surveillance for one year. Morita, who copied the article, received the same punishment, and the man who set up the type was condemned to eight months' imprisonment, a fine of 50 yen and six months' police surveillance.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Programme of the Twenty - third Annual Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The programme for the 23d annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has been made public. The convention will continue throughout three days, beginning August 29. In addition to the meeting of the main body, there will be sessions of sections of legal education, patent, trademark and copyright law. A conference of state boards of law examiners and a meeting of representatives of law schools will also take place.

The annual address, which is a feature of the meeting, will be made by George R. Peck, of Chicago, on Thursday, August 30. After the routine of each day's session, papers of much importance will be read and discussed. Among these will be: "The Growth of Law," by Richard M. Venable, of Baltimore; "Ultra Vires Corporations Leases," by Edward Avery Harrigan, of Chicago; "A Hundred Years of American Diplomacy," by John Bassett Moore, of New York.

The address of President Charles F. Manderson, of Omaha, will deal with the most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest, made in the Southern States, and by Congress during the preceding year. At the meeting of the section of legal education, William Draper Loomis, dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, will read a paper on "The Proper Preparation for the Study of Law," and David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, will speak on "The Study of International Law and Diplomacy."

LOW RATES TO THE EAST.

Attention of delegates to the Kansas City conventions is called to the low rates announced by the Rio Grande Western Railway, June 29 and 30. Tickets will be sold via this line at $60 for the round trip, with a return limit of 60 days.

The Rio Grande Western is the most desirable route to the East, especially at this time of the year. It gives the choice of three routes through the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and four east thereof. It is the only line running directly through Salt Lake City, and, with its direct connections, is known as "The Scenic Line of the World." For illustrative and descriptive pamphlets, apply to J. D. Mansfield, General Agent, 253 Washington street.

If you wake in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need Carter's Little Liver Pills.

HAIL A FOOT IN DEPTH

STORY OF A REMARKABLE WASCO COUNTY STORM.

Swept Chickens Away, Piled Up Rocks, Beat Down Fruit and Grain and Buried Railroad Track.

A cloud burst, preceded by a storm of wind that almost rose to the proportions of a cyclone, visited last Saturday afternoon a strip of country lying between Fifteen and Eight Mile Creeks and extended from there in a northeasterly direction to the Columbia River, says The Dalles Chronicle. The amount of damage done is not yet fully known, but it must be considerable.

The warehouse of the Dufur flouring mill was blown down and wrecked. It contained a large quantity of flour and feed, which, happily, was not materially injured. Hail fell to a depth of more than a foot on the ridge between Dufur and Eight Mile, beating down to the earth hundreds of acres of standing grain, and cutting off the heads of wheat and barley as if with a knife. The hail in places had not melted till 24 hours after the storm. In some places rocks were moved and piled up in heaps that weighed from a ton down. The fruit trees in one orchard on the ridge were blown out by the roots. Johnston Bros., of Dufur, estimate the damage done to their crop at $1500. Other crops were damaged to a lesser extent. Water flowed through the street at Dufur a foot deep.

At Dry Hollow, between Boyd and Dufur, the storm struck a six-horse team, driven by a Warm Springs Indian. The leaders, a span of mules, turned short, broke the reach of the lead wagon and piled the entire team and front wheels of the wagon in a ditch some 10 feet deep. The horses and mules were barely out of the ditch when a flood of water came rushing along that would have drowned the whole outfit.

A flood of water six feet in depth ran through the Frank Huot barn at Eight Mile, and with difficulty a number of horses in the barn were cut lose and saved. The chickens on the Huot ranch were swept away, and most of them destroyed. The apples in the Drake orchard, half a mile this side of Eight-Mile Creek, were beaten off the trees by the hail and scattered by the wind and washed by the flood all over the road between the orchard and the creek.

Later Saturday afternoon apparently the same storm struck the railroad track this side of the Deschutes and covered it two to three feet deep with sand and rocks to such a distance that it took 50 men all Saturday night to clear the track.

A teamster brings in word that a cloudburst struck him Saturday afternoon on the Sherar grade, this side the Deschutes, and that to save his team from being washed away he had to unhitch them and take them to higher ground.

The peculiar thing about the storm was that it followed no well-defined path. It was worst in the draws and hollow places. But apart from the few spots where it raged with most violence the rainfall was more of a benefit than an injury. The Tygh Ridge country suffered no injury that we have heard of, but had a rainfall that was highly beneficial.

Maya Indians Fighting.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A special to the Record from Oaxaca, Mex., says:

The force of government troops on Chan Santa Cruz, the stronghold of the Maya Indians, is still delayed, owing to the vigorous opposition offered by the rebels against the advance of the troops. General Bravo's force of over 3000 men has been joined about 10 miles from the town by a force of over 2000 troops commanded by General Martinez. Small detachments of troops have been led into ambuscades on a number of occasions by the Indians, and sustained losses.

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THE HAIR BRUSH

Breeds Dandruff, Which Causes Falling Hair and Finally Baldness.

Professor Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says that dandruff is as contagious as any other malevolent disease, and that one common source of the spread of dandruff is the use of the same hairbrush by different persons. The way to avoid catching dandruff or any other disease from another's brush is to insist on the use of Newbro's Herpicide. It not only kills the dandruff germ, but it is also an antiseptic that will prevent the catching of any disease whatever through contagion of another's brush.

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ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law	612
ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr.	509
AUSTEN, F. C., Manager for Oregon and Washington Bankers' Life Association, of Des Moines, Ia.	502-503
BANKERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION, OF DES MOINES, IA.; F. C. Austen, Manager	502-503
BAYNTUN, GEO. R., Mgr. for Chas. Scribner's Sons	812
BEALS, EDWARD A., Forecast Official U. S. Weather Bureau	910
BENJAMIN, R. W., Dentist	314
BINSWANGER, DR. O. S., Phys. & Sur.	410-411
BROOKE, DR. J. M., Phys. & Surg.	708-709
BROWN, MYRA, M. D.	313-314
BRUERE, DR. G. E., Physician	412-413-414
BUSTEED, RICHARD, Agent Wilson & McCallay Tobacco Co.	602-603
CAUKIN, G. E., District Agent Travelers' Insurance Co.	718
CARDWELL, DR. J. R.	509
CARROLL, W. T., Special Agent Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n	604
COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY	604-605-606-607-613-614-615
CORNELIUS, C. W., Phys. and Surgeon	206
COVER, F. C., Cashier Equitable Life	306
COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager	415-416
DAY, J. G. & I. N.	513
DAVIS, NAPOLEON, President Columbia Telephone Co.	607
DICKSON, DR. I. P., Physician	713-714
DRAKE, DR. H. B., Physician	512-513-514
DWYER, JOE P., Tobacco	402
EDITORIAL ROOMS	Eighth floor
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY; L. Samuel, Manager; F. C. Cover, Cashier	306
EVENING TELEGRAM	325 Alder street
FENTON, J. D., Physician and Surgeon	509-510
FENTON, DR. HICKS C., Eye and Ear	511
FENTON, MATTHEW P., Dentist	509
FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION; E. C. Stark, Manager	601
GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughtsman	609
GAVIN, A., President Oregon Camera Club	214-215-216-217
GEARY, DR. EDWARD P., Physician and Surgeon	212-213
GERLIC PUB. CO., Ltd., Fine Art Publishers; M. C. McGreevy, Mgr.	318
GIESY, A. J., Physician and Surgeon	709-710
GODDARD, E. C. & CO.,