DISCOVERERS OF NEW ENGLAND

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

DISCOVERERS AND

BY REV. LYMAN P. POWELL. The Popham colony to the Kennebec in 1607 was the only serious attempt the outh Company ever made to settle the New World, and it was a flasco. A stronger sentiment than the love of gain, a nobler passion that the spirit of adventure, had first to be invoked before a lasting impression could be made on New England's rock-bound coast. Better men than the mis-called "gentlemen," who quarreled and starved and died of fever in the early days of Jamestown were required in the far North. And England

was well sifted to find them. England was still in the after-travail England was still in the after-travail of the reformation. Some of her good Christians were for sweeping all the good as well as evil from the church. They wanted to make all things new; to simplify the government of the church and drop her ceremonies. To purge and purify was their intent, and so they got the name of Purityna. Despairing of achieving their whole purpose, some of them made up their minds to leave the mother church and shift as best they could without her. Scrooby, near the edge of Libcoln, was the rendezvous of the most realous of these separatists, as men called

ish would easily have been like Smith, EXPLORERS OF AMERICA the foremost figure. The pligrims were of finer mettle. Some of them would shine in any company. Even it one is not convinced by Henekiah Butterworth's ingenious suggestion that no less a man than John Hampden, of Shipmoney fame, was with them that first dreadful Winter, there were others of as noble parts. The leaders of the pligrims were, indeed, a notable band; in the graphic words of Ellen Watson, Brewster, Carver, Bradford, Winslow, Standish, the soul, the heart, the head, the good right hand, the fashing award well-chasen instruments flashing sword, well-chosen instruments to unlock the frozen heart of New Eng-land, and to found there

Empire such as Spaniard never knew. Standish was one of five, but an alto gether worthy one. His work as "flash-ing sword" was cut out for him by rea-son of the talents of his peers and the



MILES STANDISH

body to a land which offered first of all always proved himself in the troops sent the countries in the world a religious over by Elizabeth to ald the Dutch in their hard fight with Spain. He had won his life in Leyden seemed the first hard fight with Spain. He had won his music of the Past; in our ears a note discordant vibrates like an 10 years a great improvement on the Scrooby days. They were well treated; they had some influence. But the work was very hard; some of the younger folk could not resist the temptation of city life; foreign habits were crowding out the English ways of thought; and there were some dread symptoms of the ultimate extinction of the English tongue, Good Englishmen still, though no longer churchmen, they were indeed alarmed.

It was better far, they thought, to go like "pilgrims" to the new land beyond the seas-to go at once. King James refused to let them have a charter. But he showed sufficient interest to inquire into their plan and to approve it in the words, "It was a good and honest notion." Informed that they proposed to make a living by "fishing." he remarked, with patronizing nonchalance: 'So God have my soul, so God have my soul, 'tis an honest trade; 'twas the

apostles' own calling."

After many mishaps the pilgrims were ff. a hundred of them all told, September 16. 1629, from Plymouth, England, in the staunch Mayflower, which seemed to them quite small, but to us, who hear of the countiess bits of furniture brought over in it, it seems as large as the Oceanic or its prototype the Great Eastern. They and a stormy voyage, and it was not till November 21 that they rounded "the bared and bended arm of Massachusetts," to which Gosnold, who made barbor here in 1602, gave the name of Cape Cod. Here present Provincetown, they cast inaugurated the first New England Monday by a grand washing on the beach, explored the country near, signed the famous compact of government, lost several of their company by death, and added to their number the first white boy born on New England soll-little Pere-grine White, who then began his earthly

peregrinations. December II they landed on a spot which John Smith had visited some five years before and set down on his map as Plymouth. The place invited them to stay and settle. It seemed to be espe-dally prepared for raising crops, and no Indians were near. A pestilence had swept the natives off awhile before. Samoset, the only Indian surviving, showed

them. Thence in 1608, in order to escape trace his pedigree clear back to the Northe persecution growing every year more man conquest. Roman Catholic as he serious and intolerable, they fled in a was, he served like the loyal subject he



First Seal of the Plymouth Colony.

he settled in Leyden, and made the acquaintance with the pligrims. It should always be remembered that not for gain, nor from necessity, nor even from relig-lous zeal, but for friendship's sake, and because there was a knightly spirit in his blood, he forsook home and heritage, put away ambition and the love of glory to be the "flashing sword" to the pilgrims



Relies From the Mayflower. (John Alden's Bible, William Clark's mug and

wallet, etc.) and "the great heart of their pilgrimage to the city that they sought," but never found till life was done, and they were laid to rest on Burial Hill. He shared a friendly spirit, and taught the pligrims how to wring subsistence from the barren soil and ley sea. Massassit, the noble but sad-hearted Indian Regulus, who had seen his tribe reduced from 20,000 souls to a few hundred by the pestilence, made a treaty with them which he never broke. Other Englishmen, who had preceded or who liker settled near, were

Million Brister Jack Standistry

Form winglow John Browlford

Thomas cayhneen constant southworth

Mathemas Million browlford

HANDWRITING OF THE PILGRIMS

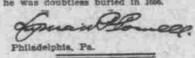
not so wise in treatment of the Indians, him in the transaction. Bradford, one and the pilgrims were in consequence hard pressed at times to maintain their prestige and prevent a general massacre. The central figure in the work that saved the settlement from destruction by the Indians in those early days was the captain of the company, Myles Standish.

In a colony made of such poor stuff as the settlement at Jamestown, Stand-as the settlement at Jam

Standish became at once the first among his equals, and right royally he did his work as Commander-in-Chief of a little army, sometimes numbering only six, but always brave and confident.

always brave and confident.

He did not spend quite all his life in warfare. In 1625 he visited England as agent for the colony, returning with supplies the following year. In 1625 he rudely interfered with the dangerous doings in Merrymount and dispersed Morton's thriftiess rabble picked up from the London streets. He was one of the original settlers and proprietors of Duxbury, which he named in honor of his ancestral home and within the boundaries of which he was doubtless buried in 1666. home and within the boundaries of which he was doubtless buried in 1666.



IN MEMORY OF DALY.

New York Tribune.

In compliance with many requests, the Tribune reprints the elegy on the death of Augustin Daly, written by William Winter, and originally published in this paper July 15, 1898. Within the comparatively brief period of one year Augustin Daly's Theater has passed into hostile hands; his magnificent library and art collections have been sold and dispersed; and the whole field in which he labored with such high ambition and splendid ndelity has been occupied by men with whom he had no fellowship and dominated by views and purposes to which he was invincibly opposed. But the light of his example has not yet faded, and his memory will not perish. The text of this poem has been revised by the author.

A. D.

A. D.

Died June 7, 1899.

Long he slumbers: will he waken, greeting, as he used to do,

With his kindly, philyful smile, his old companions, me and you?

Long be slumbers—though the wind of morning sweetly blows to sea,
Though his barque has weighed her anchor,
and the tide is flowing free. Long he slumbers: Why, so helpless, doth be

falter on the shore?
Wherefore stays he in the slience, he that never stayed before? "Do not wake me?" Oh, the pity! How shall we, poor tollers, strive, If his strong and steadfast spirit keep not cur frail hope alive?

All his days were given to action, all his powers of mind and will; Now the restless heart is ellent, and the busy brain is still.

Gone the fine ideal fancies, glorious, like the summer dawn!
Ev'ry passionate throb of purpose, ev'ry
dream of grandeur gone!

Courage, patience, deep devotion, long endurance, manly trust,
Zeal for truth and love for beauty—gone, and
buried in the dust:

Ah, what pictures rise in mem'ry and what strains of music flow, When we think of all the magic times and scenes of Long Ago!

When once more we hear, in Arden, rustling trees and rippling streams; When on fair Olivia's palace faint and pale the moonlight beams;

When the storm-clouds break and scatter, and o'er beach, and crag, and wave. Angels float, and beavenly voices haunt the gloom of Prosp'ro's cavel

Well he wrought-and we remember! Faded rainbow! fallen leaf!
All fair things are but as shadows, and all giory ends in grief.

Worn and weary with the struggle, broken with the weight of care, Low he lies and all his pageants vanish in

Nevermore can such thing lure us, nevermore

in the frantic race. Naught avails, and we that linger, sick at heart and old and grim.

Can but pray to leave this rabble, lowing Art and following him.

Very lonely seems the pathway; long we journeyed side by side:

Much with kindred hope were solaced, much with kindred anguish tried; Had our transient jars and murmurs, had our

purpose to be blest, ur brotherhood of travel, in our dreams of age and rest— Yonder, where the tinted hawthorns scarlet poppy Seids enfold, And the producal laburnum blooms in clust ring

globes of gold. Ended all-and all is shadow, where out late a glory shope, the wanderer, gray and fragile, walks the vacant scope, alone.

Only now the phantom faces that in waking Only now the aerial voices that the heart alone can bear!

und and red the sun is staking, lurid in his musty light; Paintly sighs the wind of evening, coldly falls the brooding night.

Pare thee well-forever parted, speeding onward in the day Where, through God's supernal mercy, human

frailties drop away! Fare thee well; while o'er thy ashes softly toils the funeral knell-Peace, and love, and tender memoryl so, forever, fare thee well!

-William Winter. An Unhappy Lot.

A teacher is in the nature of things a creature sul generis-his world is not our world-says Martha Baker Dunn in the Atlantic, Even Charles Lamb-even the gentle Elia-has his gibe at "the school-master," in the midst of his pity for him, because he is compelled in the very na-ture of things to regard the universe itself as an eternal lesson-book. A cler-gyman's profession offers the nearest parallel to that of a teacher, but the formar is supposed to be under the direct guidance and protection of the Higher Powers, whereas the teacher, with most of the clergyman's responsibilities, is obliged to accept as his immediate provi-dence a School Board, of whom it is not always possible to say, "Of such is the m of Heaven.

It is true that we, as parents, have more far-reaching duties toward our children than their teachers can have; but if we do not choose to perform these du-ties, there is, unless we transgress the law of the land, no one who is entitled to call us to account. There are, however, periods when we exist simply for the purpose of calling the teacher to ac-count. Is he not paid out of the public treasury? Go to, then! If our children are not models, is it not his duty to make them so?

Hay Goes to Cleveland, WASHINGTON, July 22—Secretary Hay left here tonight for Cleveland to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hay's mother. He is expected to return to the dity Thursday.

After consultation with substantial colored men in all parts of the country, Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., has decided to assist in the organization

WHAT THIS GREAT WASTE OF LAND REALLY IS.

How the Caravans Find Their Way Across It-Marks Left by Camels -Effect of Storms.

The ground presents great variety in

composition and aspect, says the Scientific American Supplement. It would be an exaggeration to claim that the Saharian landscapes are not monotonous. To the south of Algeria comes first the Great Erg. 200 miles in width. Every region of dunes is called "Erg." The Great Erg is the vastest. When we enter this we most in the first piace only with low, sandy promontories, which spread, undulated and striated, over the calcareous curarpax of the naked soil. Farther on, the dunes increase in number and size. Sand is everywhere, and forms both the apparent relief and the mass of the the dunes increase in number and size. Sand is everywhere, and forms both the apparent relief and the mass of the ground. A complete orography is moided in this sand. There is Erg. properly so called, with its hills, its chains, its counter-foris, its declivities, its valleys, its depressions and its accidents of all sorts. The entire surface of the bottoms is slightly honeycombed. The surface of the slopes is wonderfully even and smooth. The top of the highest dunes—the Oghroud (plural of Ghourd)—dominates a chaos of ridges, peaks and depressions.

The Hight is dazzling, and the sand never appears white. The summits, which are either sharp or rounded, exhibit orange reliew or ross-colored reflections. The shadows are of a deep violet. Here and there are seen black spots formed by tufts of grass are not too widely spaced the place where they grow is called a pasturage.

The trail (Medjebed) of the caravans through the dunes is clearly written in the sand, wherever the wind has not blown since the last of them passed.

Even after a violent wind the Medjebed is is frequent. The feet of the camels pack in the sparse vegetation of the road.

The sparse vegetation of the road.

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The aborigines are endowed to the highest degree with a remarkable sense of direction. They are capable of distinguish-ing from each other dunes that to us look precisely alike, and recognize the highest of them from afar and use them

as datum points, It is popularly supposed that these masses of sand are incessantly in motion. In reality, the displacements produced by the wind are continuous, but not very perceptible. When the Chill blows a yellowish dust is seen to fly from the crests. This dust, which is sand, is carried to a great distance; but one tempest restores as much of the material as another one has carried away, and so a balance is established. The volume of each mass scarcely changes except as the result of exceptional whirlwinds or of feeble but constant actions. The wind affects merely the superficial strata and modifies the undulations of the furrows only. As a whole the chains of dunes are as stable as mountain chains. The largest of them have names that they received hundreds of years ago, and that they will continue to bear for ages to

A storm of extreme violence came down upon Timassanine in the month of De-cember, 1888, and lasted three days. There was so much sand in the wind that the air was darkened by it, and the fine dust was huried with violence against the adobe walls of the place. After the Chili had abated the layers of accumulated sand were measured and found to vary

Gourarian shoes, wide and light, and having felt soles. They walk a little to the front and upon the flank of the group of camels. The latter proceed with their usual calm step, swaying their heads, and occasionally making a snap with their teeth at the too rare grasses that chance to be within their reach. When a passage presents itself where the soil is par-ticularly loose, the intelligent animals stop and make a careful inspection of pass in a body a slide might occur along the declivity. So they separate, one after another, in order to cross the place one

at a time. Camels, the pack animals especially, have a repugnance toward climbing, and a greater one still toward descending. When they are forced to approach a dune and to scale it, a battle almost always ensues at the summit between them and their drivers in the attempt to make them descend on the other side; and in order to maintain themselves in the horizontal, they obstinately turn to the right and left mechara pass more easily, and as for the horses, they cheerfully climb bills and

willingly descend them by sliding.
The caravans that traverse the Great Erg from north to south do not continually travel in sand, since the region of the dunes is traversed by the Gassis-wide and lengthy passageways running north and south. The soil of the Gassi is the Reg-a stratum of gravel mixed with ag-glutinated sand, which forms the best of all grounds for walking. The Reg is the

macadam of the desert.

In the median part of the Gassi we frequently meet with what are called Daias -low bottoms in which humidity accumulates as a consequence of rains and keeps up the vegetation. The Dhamran, which the camels eat with avidity; the Retem, on the flowers of which browse, and the Zita, which is used as fuel, abound in this clayey or cha'ky soil, while the gum trees reach fine propor-

Other depressions contain deposits of gypsum and rocksalt. These are the Seb-The Foureau-Lamy Mission met with one of them on leaving the Great Erg near El Blodh. From the summit of the dunes there was observed what might have been supposed to be a frozen lake covered with snow. The ground was of a dazzling white, and every facet of the crystals of gypsum reflected a ray of the sun.

The black soil of Hammada is unfortunately more common than the red Reg strewed with white Sebkhas and fertile Dalas. Hammada is a desert within a desert. The soil is stony and full of cracks, ridges and ravines. Gigantic terraces of conglomerates and pudding-stone, desolate surfaces without herbage, and alternately rough and polished, that is Hammada. The feet of the dromedaries and horses are made to bleed therein, and the felt soles of the Courarian shoes are torn in a single stage of the journey

by the sharp flint stones.

The plains of Hammada rise one above another. Here and there stand the Ghours -high rocks with strange forms that resemble ruins, fortresses and turrets. Erg, Hammada and Reg-such are the three typical aspects of the Sahara. In all the regions except that of Hammada wells are met with. In Reg they mark in most cases the bottom of the Oueds (plural, Aoudia), those beds, or rather those valleys, of rivers that no longer flow, except in the season of rain or subterraneously. The stratum of liquid is sometimes met with at less than six feet beneath the surface of the ground; but cure samples of caseol for any of dairymen who may desire to make trials with it. at other times it is found only at a depth

The walls, which are lined with wood,

siles. The lower part, which is four or five times greater in diameter than the orifice, constitutes the water chamber. Certain wells are distinguished externally by wooden uprights connected by a cross-piece fixed by means of cords. This cross-piece is provided with a rude puiley that permits of letting down and hauling up the delous, or buckets made of goatskin, held by a wooden hoop. Other and more improved wells are surrounded by a genuine curb of dry stones and clay and surmounted by a cupola like the chapels elevated in honor of a marghout.

marabout, The wells of Erg occupy the bottom of the depressions. As the surface of the ground in which they are excavated is covered with a thick layer of sand they have to be protected against the falling in of the latter. Their very narrow orl fice is therefore hermetically closed by means of wide stones sealed through mortar composed of sand and mud. Each caravan undoes the work in order to obtain water, and then carefully seals the well up again before departing.

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THE IMPERIAL. C. W. Knowles, Manager. Nevermore can such thing lure us, nevermore be quite the same;

Other hands may gramp the issure, other brows be twined with fame.

Far, and less hold distance, dies the music of the Past;
In our ears a note discordant vibrates like an angry blast:

On our eyes the Future rushes, blatant, acrid, fraught with strice.

Arrogant with tinceled youth and rank with flux of sensual life.

Naught avails to stem the tumult—vulgar sime and commenpiace.

Greed and vice and dross and folly, frenzied in the frantic race.

had abated the layers of accumulated sand found to vary from three and one-quarter inches to five feet in thickness. But around the star to the undulations of the undulations of the undulations of the ground had not undergone any perceptible alteration.

Marching in the dunes presents other difficulties than those that attend the asceptable alteration.

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Cheese of Pasteurized Milk.

Consul Nelson writes from Bergep, May "Cheese of Pasteurized milk has 30, 1900: until lately been considered almost impos-sible to produce, and dairymen have been at a loss how to use the churn milk, which has been sold as feed for pigs or thrown away. A short time ago a chemist at Stockholm, Dr. Frans Elander, succeeded in effecting a preparation that solved the above-mentioned difficulties. Owing to this discovery, which has been named "caseol," palatable and nourishing cheese, free from tubercular bacilii, can now be made from Pasteurised skim-milk. This preparation has, moreover, the ex-cellent quality of rendering cheese more digestible. Several dairies in London have made experiments with caseol, with the same favorable result. I will gladly pro-

Lightning Struck Harvesters. increase as they descend in the form of FORT SCOTT, Kan., July M.-Three

Busy Woman

Is Mrs. Pinkham, Her great correspondence is under her own supervision.

Every woman on this continent should understand that she can write freely to Mrs. Pinkham about her physical condition because Mrs. Pinkham Is

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threshers working on the Kennedy farm near here were killed by a bolt of light-ning, this evening. The dead are: Joseph Kennedy, Archie Kelston and Henry Crowley. Roy Cox was rendered unconscious, but will recover.

Japanese Minister Arrived, SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.-Among the passengers on the steamship America. Maru, which has arrived here from Yokohama via Honoiulu, was K. Takahira, the Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Mr. Takahira conferred with the Japanese at Honolulu, and will present their claims for damage as a result of the burning of a portion of Honolulu during the plague epidemic

Mme. Janauschek III. NEW YORK, July 21.—Mme. Fannis Janauschek, the tragic actress, is a pa-tient in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from almost total paralysis of the left side, due in part to the recent excessive heat,

Freighthouse Burned. BUFFALO, July 28.—The Lehigh Valley freighthouse at East Buffalo, together with 50 cars loaded with merchandise, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$150,000.

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