CALIFORNIA TRAIN WRECK

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Passenger Car Containing Forty People Did Not Leave the Track—Accident Occurred on a Curve.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., June 13.—The narrow gauge Southern Pacific passenger train from San Francisco was wrecked today near Rincon. Engineer James Stanley and Fireman Henry Coyle were seriously injured. The locomotive, tender and baggage car were badly smashed. The wreck occurred on a curve. The passenger car, containing 40 people, did not leave the track.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Chinese Reformer Whose Landing in This Country is Opposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Owing to the unsanitary condition of the Mail dock, Collector Stratton has released on bail Su Shih Chin, the Chinese reformer, whose landing in this country is objected to by Consul-General Ho Yow. Su Shih Chin appeared before the Collector today to show cause why he should not be deported. The Chinese Government was represented by Consul General Ho Yow, who objected to the admission to this country of Su, on two grounds. First, that his section 1 certificate, describing him as a traveler, had been obtained from a representative of the Chinese Government by fraud and misrepresentation, and second, that the paper was informal because there was an unfilled blank in it. The transcript of the proceedings will be mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury as soon as prepared, and Su will be detained here until the Secretary passes upon the case.

Several hundred red circulars in Chinese characters were circulated in Chinatown today announcing that Su would speak to the Chinese people of this city on the subject, "Past, Present and Future of China." Ho Yow will file a copy and translation of the circular with the Collector as an evidence that Mr. Su is not a traveler, but a lecturer.

GOVERNOR TILLEY ROBBED.

Attacked By San Francisco Thugs, Lost Watch and $25.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Lieutenant-Commander B. F. Tilley, United States Navy, Governor of the American part of th Samoan Islands, was assaulted and robbed last night by two unknown men. He arrived from Pango Pango Tuesday, and registered at the Occidental Hotel. Last night he started out for a stroll, intending to view the water front. When in an unfamiliar part of the city, according to his statement to the Associated Press, he was passed by two men, who turned suddenly and seized him from behind. One of them grabbed his gold watch and chain, while the other held him by the throat. A struggle ensued, during which he was either struck over the head and across the mouth, or thrown down with violence, rendering him unconscious and inflicting two ugly bruises. When he recovered consciousness he made his way to a saloon and called up the hotel, to which he was taken in a hack. His assailants, who made their escape, relieved him of a gold watch and about $25. Governor Tilley will start for the East tomorrow.

IDAHO STATE FAIR ABANDONED.

Subscription of $5000 Will Be Turned Over for Use of Mining Congress.

BOISE CITY, June 13.—The Idaho State Fair has been abandoned for this year, and the subscription of $5000 made by the Chamber of Commerce will be turned over for the use of the mining congress. In a set of resolutions adopted by the directors, it was stated that on account of the adoption of conflicting dates by the Spokane Fair Association, and probable curtailment of exhibits due to unseasonable weather and consequent loss to farmers, it was believed that the benefits to be derived from a fair would not justify the expenditures necessary.

COMBINATION IS PROPOSED.

Striking Butchers and Retail Shops May Establish Slaughter-Houses.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The only development in the butchers' strike today is a proposed combination of union retailers and journeymen to establish slaughter-houses of their own, making them independent of the wholesale butchers. Thus far the strike has caused no dimunition in the meat supply of the city. Both the union and non-union retailers have been able to supply customers with a fair degree of promptness. Of the 600 retail shops in the city, 150 display union cards.

Commission Investigates Smuggling.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 13.—Pacific Coast Inspector Dunne, of the American Chinese Immigration Department, has been here for several days investigating alleged border smuggling. He has decided to ask the Washington authorities for the appointment of a special commission to investigate the legal traffic of Orientals across the boundary, and to make a special report, calling in the assistance of the Canadian authorities. Chinese in large numbers, as well as Italians, have been stopped recently in crossing the boundary.

Annual Church Meeting.

DALLAS, Or., June 13.—The annual meeting of the Evangelical Church of Willamette district will be held here June 19-30. Dr. C. C. Poling, presiding elder, and president of Dallas College, will be in charge.

MacDonald at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister to Japan, has arrived here on the steamer Hong Kong Maru, en route to London.

Idaho Notes.

The town of Peck will celebrate the Fourth.

Pocatello will build a schoolhouse at a cost of over $1100.

The Northern Pacific is preparing to build a new depot at Wallace.

The Dill House, at Shoshone, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, a night or two ago.

At the Moscow University, Friday, Albert C. Sutton, of Caldwell, won the debating prize of $200.

Over 300,00 tons of machinery has been shipped from Chicago for Colonel Dewey's Thunder Mountain Mine.

George I. Riggs and Willis Likes sold 35,000 pounds of wool Saturday to Koshland & Co. of San Francisco and Boston, says a Lewiston paper. The price was 10½ cents a pound.

As a result of the school election held at Blackfoot, at which the special tax of a 10-mill levy was defeated, there is now in circulation a petition for the creation of an independent district.

Peter Dempsey seriously cut Sam McGregor in a saloon row at Silver City, Monday night. The blade entered the neck, between the jugular vein and the jawbone, cutting the tongue.

D. Swinehart, of Pocatello, has a proposition for putting in an electric light plant at Soda Springs. He hopes to be able to organize a company and start the work of construction within a short time.

The Farmers & Fruitgrowers' Club, of Leland, assisted by the professors from the university, held a successful picnic and farmers' institute last week, in the grove a short distance from Leland.

Thomas Heney, of Mullan, who is circulating a petition for the pardon of Paul Corcoran, feels confident that pardon will be granted to Corcoran. He says now that he has over 6000 names, including nine of the jury that convicted him.

The charter has been granted to the First National Bank of Payette, with a capital of $25,000. The stockholders named in the application are: George V. Leighton, Albert Wilson, W. S. Brundage, J. J. Toole, P. E. Short and P. A. Devers.

A Payette paper reports the following wool sales: By George V. Leighton, 75,000 or 80,000 pounds, at 12 cents per pound. By Emery Tindall, 70,000 pounds, 11¾ cents. By Walker Bros., 140,000 pounds, at 11¾ cents. By Hugh Cochoran, 40,000 pounds at 11¼ cents.

The city election at Lewiston, Monday, resulted as follows: Mayor, J. H. Skinner; Councilman, First Ward, C. A. Hastings; Councilman, Second Ward, Frank Cole; Councilman, Third Ward, George A. Frost; Treasurer, S. Leslie Thompson; Marshal, William Schuldt. The total vote was 772.

Jesse M. Smith, president of the Utah Stockgrazers' Association, has a band of several thousand sheep grazing near Soda Springs, on which he refuses to permit the Assessor to assess, says a Pocatello paper. County Attorney Winter advised the Asessor to seize and sell enough of the sheep to pay the taxes.

The damage done the corn and bean crop of the Potlatch last week by the frost seems not to be general, says a Kendrick correspondent. Dave Royalty, who lives near Cameron, says his bean crop is safe, but others in that immediate vicinity suffered a complete loss of their crops. Reports from Bear and American Ridge show the same condition. The patches that seemed to suffer the most damage were those that had just been cultivated. A large number of farmers are replanting their bean crops.

The trustees of the Lewiston State Normal School has added the chair of physics and chemistry to the faculty of the school, and elected Professor Miles F. Reed, of Idaho County, to the chair. Professor Reed is a graduate of the State University. The board voted to increase the salary of President Knepper from $1800 to $2000. The salary of each of the other members of the faculty is $900. Professor Reed will be in charge of the boys' dormitory the ensuing year. The faculty of the school, as re-elected, is as follows: George E. Knepper, principal, psychology and history of education; Byron Hunter, biology; H. L. Talkington, history and civics; Miles F. Reed, physics and chemistry; Miss Grace M. Shepherd, English and Latin; Miss Mary A. Kreh, physical culture and elocution; Mrs. S. B. Hawes, training department.

ON THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

A Striking Passage From "Ridpath's History of the World."

PORTLAND, June 13.—(To the Editor.)—The following impressed me very strongly. While it applies only in a measure to conditions of today, it perhaps can be read with profit by the enlightened people of all countries. Rome boasted that her system of national highways was perfected to such an extent that her citizens, by relays of horses, could easily cover 100 miles a day. The modern fast express covers 1000 miles in 24 hours. It is doubtless in the betterment of modes of travel, in the improved opportunities for disseminating information over wide areas which the telegraph affords, in the perfection of arms and armament, and in the general elevation of masses of the people from the standpoint of the test of education, that are found the causes which alone will insure perpetuity to advanced modern republics. E. G. J.

. . . If then we pause to reflect upon the nature of those tremendous influences which transformed the Rome of Cato into the Rome of Octavianus, we shall find the major causes to be about as follows:

1. The republic gave place to the empire on account of the vast territorial limits to which the dominions of Rome had expanded. The difficulty of human government is always in some degree proportioned to the extent of the area over which it is established. Within narrow limits the governing power is able to see to the horizon. If in any part the spirit of turbulence is manifested, it can be easily and promptly suppressed. Rome began with a municipality on the Tiber. She spread first to the boundaries of Latium; then to the limits of Italy; then to the countries of the Mediterranean, and then to the rim of the world. With each expansion of her territory the difficulty of controlling the diverse populations around which she had drawn her chords was increased; and no improvement in administration could keep pace with the multiplying embarrassments attending her authority. All the more were her political troubles increased on account of her republican form. The wills of the many were at cross purposes in the Senate and the forum. Faction paralyzed the army of the republic, and it became more and more apparent that the distracted counsels of the aristocratic Rome must yield to the imperial will of one, in order that the great state created by the valor of the Roman arms and maintained by the vigor of Roman law might be saved from universal insurrection and imminent dismemberment. Caesar answered to the great emergency.

2. In the second place, the empire rose over the republic because of the decay of those peculiar virtues by which only a popular form of government can be upheld. Old Rome was pervaded with patriotism. The contention of faction was counterbalanced by the love of country. The Roman character was, at the first, one of great simplicity. The man of Rome was frugal, brave, temperate, virtuous—according to the standard of his age. His neighbor was like himself. The people of the city co-operated in the work of government. The Senators were content to be equals. The gross vices of ambition and the grosser lusts of power had not yet germinated in the early republic. It remained for war and conquest, the inflamed passions of haughty Consuls, the envy and distraction and burning jealousies of the day of triumph to kindle in the Roman breast those fierce and relentless enmities in the flame of which patriotism is consumed and virtue melts like wax.

3. The Roman republic gave place to the imperial rule because of essential vices in the old constitution. The republic, so called, was not a republic in fact. It was an aristocracy; at first, an aristocracy of intellect and birth; but afterward, an aristocracy of wealth and luxury and pride. The theory that government of right proceeds from the people—that it is of the people and for them—never prevailed in the Imperial City. The Roman republic, great and glorious as it was, was a mockery. The state existed for itself, and not for its subjects. In such a condition one of two things must ultimately ensue: anarchy or imperialism. In the case of Rome the Caesarian system answered to the call of this necessity.

4. In the fourth place, the peculiar character of the personal agencies which controlled the closing decades of the old era contributed not a little to replace the republic with the empire. The affairs of the world are in part—albeit not largely—controlled by men. Such leaders as they who compose the two triumvirates have sufficient influence in their own age to shape somewhat the general destinies of mankind. Such leaders were the Catos, and the Scipios, Crassus, Lepidus, Pompius, Antonius, and especially Julius Caesar. The strife of Pompey the Great, and his greater rival—the representative of the tottering past and the other of the Titanic future—was precisely the kind of a strife required for the furnace heat of a great revolution. The existence of such a man as Julius—so daring, so creative, so great—was of itself a strong suggestion of the substitution of the progressive and audacious one for the paralyzed and retrogressive many. The man came to the aid of destiny.

The above is taken from "Ridpath's History of the World," page 260-2, volume 3.

In her tireless activities, and in the wonderful creative powers of her master minds, Rome was more than the peer of any nation of ancient or modern times.

Control of Pennsylvania Steel Co.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Herald will say:

"It was learned yesterday positively that the control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company now rests with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The ownership rests with a syndicate of officers and directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, so that for all practical purposes the destinies of the Pennsylvania Steel Company will, in the future, be directed by the executive officers of the railroad company."

IT IS A NOTABLE WORK

AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Young Women of Many Races, Tongues and Religions Enjoy Its Facilities for Education.

The American College for Girls at Constantinople holds its charter from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and is the only institution in the Orient which provides collegiate education for girls. Its students are of many nationalities, each with its own vernacular, but English is the academic language in which the examinations must be taken which secure the diploma of the college. The president, Mary Mills Patrick, Ph. D., has command of six languages, and adds to her duties of president, professor of philosophy, psychology and ethics.

The dean, Miss Florence S. Fensham, adds to her knowledge of modern languages ancient Greek, Hebrew and Assyrian, and is professor of Biblical literature and history. She has been a student of theology at Oxford, England, and in America. The faculty is composed of American women of fine education. Tutors of various nationalities are employed in the language courses. A fine musical department is sustained under the direction of Paul Lange. The alumni association each year makes a contribution to its alma mater, and is raising an endowment fund. A concert given by them in Constantinople put into that fund $650. The United States Consul-General, Hon. Charles M. Dickson, has proved his interest in the college by giving $1000 to this fund.

The following interesting article upon "The Religious Work of the College" has been recently received in Portland by Miss C. Boeden, who is the guest of Mrs. David Loring.

The American College for Girls at Constantinople numbers, including the preparatory department, 160 students, about half of whom board in the college. Many of the boarders are from such distant points as Mecca and Athens. Trebizond in the Interior, Phillipopolis and Sophia in Bulgaria and Batoum and Tiflis in Russia, although a large proportion come from the Bosphorus villages which form a real part of Constantinople. Thus the school is made up of many different elements. Many of the girls are Armenians, most of whom belong to the Armenian or Gregorian Church; a large number are Greeks of Orthodox faith; an equal number are Bulgarians, belonging to their branch of the Eastern Church; and a smaller number are "Franks," as Europeans are still called here, of whom are some French Catholics, some Germans, English, Hungarians and Americans representing the Western Protestant churches; a few girls are Hebrews, representing Judaism; and a few are Turks representing Mohammedanism. Probably nowhere else than in Constantinople could one find an institution made up of such diverse religions, and thus it seems to me that the principles of religious instruction worked out here must have a high significance.

While an enumeration of the special religious services of any community gives but little idea, perhaps, of its real religious life, still a certain estimate may be made from a knowledge of even this formal expression of that life. Each day the college inmates gather in Barton Hall for evening and morning prayers. The chapel exercises conducted each morning by Dr. Patrick, president of the college, consist of a chant by the choir, a reading from the Bible, often with some well-chosen remarks; a prayer, closed by the chanting of the Lord's Prayer, and a hymn, in which all join. The girls of the college remain at the close of the service, and this is Miss Patrick's time for intimate little talks with them about matters pertaining to college life and spirit as well as more personal matters. The chapel exercises in the evening are conducted by the professors in rotation a week at a time, and are rather simpler than the morning service. The 80 or 90 girls who board in the buildings are divided up more or less by classes into six groups for their Sunday Bible work. These classes meet Sunday mornings, and are conducted by the professors. We find the girls religiously inclined, and quite willing to discuss the ethical questions raised. When Miss Fensham, the dean of the college, who is now completing her theological course in Chicago, is at home, a systematic course of weekday Bible study is pursued. Thus the Sunday work answers very largely to the ordinary Sunday School work in America, although it differs, in that each teacher chooses the line of lessons which seems best adapted to her class. At 11:30 each Sunday the whole resident body of teachers and students assembles in Barton Hall for the church service of the week, which, conducted by different ministers in the city, offers us good music by our choir of girls, and usually a really excellent sermon. There is in the college a student Christian association organized much as a Christian Endeavor Society is at home. The pledge required of the members is similar to the Christian Endeavor pledge. The lookout committee invites a girl to become a member when in their opinion she is showing by her daily life that she has an earnest desire to do right. This prevents many of the younger girls from joining for a trivial purpose. Such an arrangement is necessary among a people whose ideas of religion lean toward the aesthetic rather than the practical. Sunday evenings the Christian Association holds a prayer meeting, attended by all of the students in the buildings, and conducted sometimes by the girls themselves and sometimes by an older person. The girls take part voluntarily, both speaking and leading in prayer. Once a month these meetings become missionary meetings. The funds for missionary purposes are the results of a plan of systematic giving on the part of the girls and of a bazaar they give once a year just before Christmas. The missionary work consists in supporting some Armenian orphans in school in the interior, sewing for boxes for orphanages and sending flowers from our beautiful gardens to the hospitals of the city. Besides the daily chapel services and the Sunday services mentioned, the faculty has a prayer-meeting on Sunday afternoons; a group of girls from the Christian Association come together in the parlor each Monday evening for a short, purely devotional service; and at a time when the day scholars may attend, Dr. Patrick has a large and enthusiastic prayer meeting, upon which the attendance is purely voluntary. This completes the list of set religious exercises.

The students who live in the college are apportioned to the different teachers as wards, or daughters. Each teacher is expected to look after the personal need of her wards, physical, mental and moral, and to be their especial adviser and friend. The girls' needs are many. Some of them need instruction even in habits of personal neatness. They lack the ability to think clearly and to reason quickly which comes as a heritage to most children in countries where education is an older institution than it is here. They lack imagination in originating games and amusements, as well as the vigor and energy necessary to carry the games through, so that they have even to be taught to play. The great differences in the abilities of the advanced classes and the younger ones, however, serves to convince a newcomer that this college is doing a very noble and much needed work. The girls of the higher classes are neat, self-possessed ladies. Religiously, the school stands for the highest ideals, so that I am sure that each earnest girl who goes out from this college must carry with her a force that shall act as a leaven of irresistible power in the mass of the people of her own faith.

To understand the value and usefulness of any mode of religious life for a certain set of people, one should have some little knowledge of the prejudices and habits of these people themselves and of their forefathers. In Constantinople, one cannot escape gaining some knowledge of early church history, since he is here surrounded by many of the several branches of the early church maintaining their worship very much in the forms of the fifth or sixth centuries. In all of the Christian churches of the Orient the service is in the ancient language of its people, which is understood, of course, only by educated persons. The service seems crude and unattractive to the Western mind, while the music in some churches seems wholly discordant, the harsh male voices being accompanied by clanging cymbals. Yet no doubt the service in some way awakens a response in the peopic and satisfies them, since it is the outgrowth of their own national ideals. Our young Armenian teacher, who has spent her life in Protestant schools, and who is an earnest Christian, taking an active part in the College Christian Association, said, in this connection: "The Protestant services are very cold—they instruct us and appeal to our minds, yet they do not express the worship that ours do, for our service appeals directly to the heart." Thus it would seem that the Eastern forms and ceremonies must express the temperament and nature of the people. Moreover, in some cases, the church is the nation—the Patriarch being the only national representative at the Porte—and in others, church and state are so closely related that national festivals are celebrated by church ceremonials, and church festivals by secular and military ceremonials. It is difficult for an American to appreciate that a person's loyalty to his country can be so entangled with his loyalty to his church as to make them inseparable. This absolute unity of church and state makes these churches well-nigh impregnable. A person who leaves his church is practically an outcast from his people, and for this reason he can have but little influence among them. In theology the Eastern church does not differ widely from the Protestants of perhaps a century ago, although in forms and ceremonials the difference is great. These Orientals have a tendency to worship the Bible rather than to study it, and they have not yet learned to translate religion into living. We should not enjoy their highly wrought services, but if it ministers to their innate love of ceremony and symbolism and thus seems more worshipful and full of praise to God, it is a good to them and not an evil. Yet I must confess that the service impresses me as much more formal, and less personally devotional than does the Catholic or Episcopal service, or, indeed, that of the Moslems, while some of the rites of the special services are positively revolting. Yet, surely, in these old Christian churches, direct attempts to reform the manner in which they express their worship are not greatly worth while, indeed, will only arouse an antagonism which puts out of the question the very reforms that they most need—namely, the simple principles of living which Jesus taught, made real and beautiful and practical among them. If we can give them a part in our more dynamic interpretation of the teachings of Jesus, the barren forms will either take on a new meaning or drop away of themseives.

The good spirit in our college made up as it is of representatives of such diverse religious beliefs, is possible because the women who have determined the policy of the college have read the situation aright and are willing to sink their personal beliefs about doctrinal details beneath a broader religious teaching, which shall help Orthodox Christian, Protestant, Catholic, Gregorian Christian, and Mohammedan alike to value spirituality, earnestness, honesty of purpose and of living, and a love for the one great God, above any mere form of worship or any intellectual belief. In America our colleges are open to persons of all Protestant denominations, to Catholic, Jew or agnostic, and any one of these may expect to find religious liberty and brotherly tolerance. A broader religious tolerance is asked of us here and yet added to this is the imperative necessity of giving a religious training which shall be positive and deep and strong. That President Patrick has found the way, no one who spends many weeks here can doubt. Here are girls divided by strong race prejudices and by religions differing from each other far more widely than do the Congregational and Catholic churches—living together in the intimate daily intercourse which a boarding-school imposes, yet in marked harmony and happiness. They have their prayer meetings and their missionary meetings together in peace and concord. They study their Bibles together and enjoy the free ethical discussions which is encouraged in the Bible classes, and yet no antagonism is aroused, no wasteful theological discussions or animosities are started. While it would be hard to explain the cause, it is easy to realize that a distinct atmosphere has been created here, in which such barren contentions could not thrive.

Almost every girl who leaves this college is a Christian in our sense of the term. Most of them, however, remain members of the church into which they were baptized. That this is made possible and natural, seems to me the glory of this woman's college, standing where the Occident and the Orient, forced to mingle, are sharply confronted with the necessity for a mutual comprehension and sympathy.

MISS G. GRIFFITHS,
Professor in the American College of Girls at Constantinople.

TILLAMOOK CHEESE.

Manufacturer Threatens to Market It Outside of Portland.

TILLAMOOK, June 10.—(To the Editor.)—My attention has been called to an article which appeared in your issue of the 3d inst., regarding the dispute between the Portland dealers and Tillamook cheese manufacturers, in which the views of the former were given a good deal of prominence. One would imagine from the patronizing tone used by those gentlemen that Tillamook cheese could not have been so profitably disposed of in the past had it not been for their efforts in its behalf.

I beg to assure them that so far as the Tillamook Creamery Company's product is concerned, it is a matter of indifference to us what commission they may see fit to demand, as we have a better market elsewhere, even when the Portland dealers handle our cheese for 1 cent per pound.

About 45 per cent of our make for the year 1900 went to Portland, for which we received a lower average price than for that sold elsewhere. Add to this the fact that we often had to wait three months for returns on a shipment, while that sent to other places was paid for promptly. Moreover, it is a fact that those factories whose product is not shipped to Portland pay their patrons the highest price for butter fat. The Portland wholesale dealers should bear in mind that the people of Tillamook are also consumers, and may take it into their heads to buy goods where they can find the best market for what they have to sell. Should we decide to establish an agency of our own, it will be in San Francisco, where we can look after a portion of the export trade, not in a one-horse town like Portland.

Now all this may be "a manifestation of old Oregon conservatism," or whatever name you wish to give it, but it is hardly wise for Portland to begin her little bluff until she gets her railroad built, and a barricade across the entrance to Tillamook Bay. Yours truly,

D. FITZPATRICK.

Heat Caused Seven Deaths.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Heat and humidity caused seven deaths today. The dead are: Patrick Buckly, John Carlson, Thomas Curla, Otto Hecker, Fritz Stabler, W. White and Mrs. J. Wolocoski.

Y. M. C. A. "JUBILEE DAY"

FOUR SPECIAL MEETINGS WERE HELD IN BOSTON.

Speakers From England, Hungary, Switzerland, India and Canada Addressed the Delegates.

BOSTON, June 13.—"Jubilee day," as today had been designated by the international jubilee convention of the Y. M. C. A. was brimful of interest and the morning procession in Mechanics' Hall was in a large degree picturesque and novel. After the formal addresses had been delivered by Cephas Brainerd, of New York, President Faunce, of Brown University, and the Rev. Francis Clark, father of the Christian Endeavor movement, the presentation of foreign delegates went on again, as it will from time to time each day, the audience rising to its feet and welcoming with friendly voices and fluttering handkerchiefs each representative from foreign lands as he was presented, many of the visitors wearing their native costumes. A special jubilee meeting was held in the Old South meeting-house, the chapel in which the first Y. M. C. A. was organized 50 years ago, and a commemorative tablet was unveiled. A reception of more than 600 delegates by Governor Crane at the Statehouse, and a special service in Faneuil Hall, with addresses by Lieutenant-Governor Bates, Mayor Hart and several delegates, served to fill out the programme. In the afternoon prominent officials addressed a large meeting in Mechanics' Hall, their remarks having an especial bearing upon association work among the railroad men of North America.

Scarcely had the meeting at the Old South Church broken up when a large gathering assembled in historic Faneuil Hall, where the delegates listened to speakers from England, Hungary, Switzerland, India and Canada. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, presided, and Mayor Hart and Lieutenant-Governor Bates gave welcoming addresses. Lord Kinnaird, of England, said that one of the mottoes of his association was that "in things essential, unity; in things nonessential, liberty; and in all things, charity." Dr. Kranz, of Hungary, spoke his native tongue with an interpreter. Adolph Hoffman, of Geneva, reviewed the work of the Y. M. C. A. in Switzerland. Lieutenant-Colonel Fermaud, also of Switzerland, and the first general secretary of the world's committee, referred briefly to the work. M. L. Railla Ran, of India, told of what the Y. M. C. A. had accomplished in his country. The last speaker was Robert R. Ames, of Montreal, who thanked the American delegates for their assistance in spreading the movement in Canada.

The evening meeting in Mechanics' Hall was given over to the consideration of work in the railroad branch of the association. The secretary read messages from the president and secretary of the Copenhagen Association, the University Christian Association of Copenhagen, the president of the Welds Young Men's Christian Union at Geneva, and from the Swedish Minister at Washington, with the replies sent to the various messages received. Letters were also read from a number of prominent railroad officials in the United States, and Prince Hilkoff, Imperial Minister of Russian Railways, President Lucius Tuttle, of the Boston & Maine Railroad, made the principal address of the evening.

Among the pleasant features of the convention has been the receipt of a message from the German Ambassador at Washington, transmitting a telegram from Emperor William. The Emperor says:

"I ask you to transmit to the Brotherhood of Young Men's Christian Associations of America, assembled for the jubilee convention, my hearty congratulations. With pride the brotherhood may look back on its past life, which promises further to flourish and increase. May this expectation be fulfilled in a rich measure. With satisfaction I see that the German associations, active in the same endeavor, take part fraternally in this solemn gathering. May the American associations also in the future take part with their Fatherland Christians who are sound in body and soul and of earnest convictions of life, standing on the only unmovable foundation of the name of Christ, whose name is above every name."

The convention, in reply, sent a message to the Emperor expressing thanks, and saying the delegates were deeply touched by the reference to the fraternal relations existing between the young men of the German Fatherland and America.

"May our alliance founded on Christ forever bind the kindly sentiments which now exist between the two lands," was the concluding sentiment of the convention's message.

Swedish Lutheran Synod.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 13.—The most important gathering in the history of the Swedish Lutheran church of America convened in this city this evening. It is the annual convention of the Augustin Synod of that denomination, which embraces all Swedish Lutheran churches of the United States. About 500 delegates are in attendance. Matters of church policy are to be considered during the session of the synod, important among which is that of the relation of the church toward secret societies. A large number of delegates from the Northwest and the Pacific Coast are present.

Knights of Honor Elect Officers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, today elected these officers: Supreme dictator, D. S. Biggs, of Boston; supreme vice-dictator, J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, S. C.; assistant dictator, Clak H. Johnson, of Providence, R. I.; supreme reporter, Noah W. Biggs, of Harrisonville, Mo.; supreme treasurer, Joseph W. Branch, of St. Louis; supreme chaplain, Rev. Robert M. Hope, of Richmond, Va.; supreme guide, John H. Hancock, of Louisville, Ky.; supreme guardian, William Grover, of Indianapolis; supreme sentinel, H. H. Collier, of Memphis, Tenn.

Reformed Presbyterians.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church organized today as follows: Moderator, Rev. George W. Brownell, D. D., of West Middlesex, Pa.; synod clerk, Rev. J. W. Boyce, of Philadelphia; associate clerk, Rev. J. P. Kendall, Tarentum, Pa. After the installation of officers the session today was devoted to consideration of the report of foreign missions.

Parade of Woodmen of America.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—The Modern Woodmen of America held no business session today. All delegates and visiting members joined in a grand parade. The procession was one of the largest seen in the city, and the day was perfect. Governor Van Sant, Mayor Smith, of St. Paul; Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, and other distinguished guests were with the head men of the Woodmen in the reviewing stand.

Black Smallpox in Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kan., June 13.—A dispatch from El Reno states that Dr. White has returned from the Kiowa and Comanche country, where he had been sent to investigate smallpox rumors, and reports that an epidemic of black smallpox, fatal in almost every case, is raging among the Indians. This is the country soon to be opened for settlement.

A Montreal Tragedy.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Mrs. J. J. Redpath, a leader in society, and her son, Clifford Redpath, were found mortally shot in their handsome home on Sherbrook street tonight. Mrs. Redpath died in a few minutes and the son lived several hours in a hospital, without regaining consciousness. It is believed Mrs. Redpath shot her son and then herself. Mrs. Redpath suffered greatly from insomnia for some time. The surmise is that while temporarily mentally deranged, Mrs. Redpath attempted to end her life, and in attempting to prevent her the son was shot through the head.

CORN AND CORNERS.

George H. Phillips Wants the Government to Do the Buying.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—A number of members of the National Farmers' Alliance listened to a short address today by George H. Phillips, of Chicago, at the West Hotel. The address dealt principally with corn and corn "corners."

"Let the Government," he said, "tax the farmer a cent a bushel on his crop of corn and with the money build elevators in which to store 100,000,000 bushels of corn and pay 40 cents, Chicago basis, for it, and the world will pay the same price. There is not so much of it that we need worry about an extra large crop or two. With the Government ready to pay 40 cents for it, the farmer can borrow 30 cents from his country banker if he needs the money, and carry the surplus for seven years if need be."

Dance Was Interrupted.

LAMBERTON, Minn., June 13.—Reports have just been received that during the storm of Tuesday in Redwood County the new granary of Fred Schultz, in Waterbury township, in which a large party of young people were enjoying a social dance, was demolished and five dancers severely injured. The injured are: John Nolting, John Bittner, Charles Long, Ida Bittner, Chris Nolting. The granary was lifted from its foundations and hurled against a barn, demolishing both buildings. A number of buildings were destroyed by the same storm at Echo, Revere and Sundown, and additional reports of further damage are coming in.

The Talking Macaulay.

Some Records of the Later Life of Lady Granville.

Macaulay is an (almost) never-ceasing talker, and pours out the prodigious stores of learning, wit, and eloquence with such an absorption in his subject that I doubted when I heard him if he would not go on just the same if everybody left the room. Somebody asked the Duchess of Sutherland (after a dinner at Stafford House) if he liked the society of women, and whom he seemed to prefer. She answered: "Oh, he only looks upon us all in the light of interruptions."

E. P. Peach, of McKenzie Stock Farm, reports that he is out $1000 by the recent hailstorm, says a Eugene paper. He had 130 acres of grain that was totally ruined.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Time Card of Trains

PORTLAND

	Leaves.	Arrives.
"North Coast Limited"	2:00 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
Twin City, St. Louis & Kan. City Special	11:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle, South Bend and Gray's Harbor Exp.	8:35 A. M.	5:15 P. M.

Two trains daily to Spokane, Butte, Helena, Minneapolis, St. Paul and the East.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.
255 Morrison St. Portland, Or.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR NOME

The magnificent new steel Steamship Senator will sail from Seattle and Tacoma direct. From Tacoma 12 m., Seattle 9 p. m. June 29; Steamship State of California, June 5.

For rates, reservations and other information apply to the company's agents—
J. PORTEOUS, 249 Washington st., Portland, Or.
Ticket Office 967 Pacific avenue, Tacoma.
G. M. LEE, Ticket Agent.
F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. R. Dock, Tacoma, Wash.
Ticket Office 618 First avenue, Seattle.
M. TALBOT, Comm'l Agent.
C. W. MILLER, Asst. Gen'l Agent, Ocean Dock, Seattle, Wash.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For Southeastern Alaska

STEAMSHIPS COTTAGE CITY, SPOKANE, STATE OF CAL., CITY OF TOPEKA and AL-KI leave TACOMA 11 A. M., SEATTLE 9 P. M., June 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 27, 29; Aug. 3. For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing without previous notice.

AGENTS—N. POSTON, 249 Washington st., Portland, Or.; F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. R. Dock, Tacoma; Ticket Office, 618 First ave., Seattle. M. TALBOT, Comm'l Agt.; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Gen'l Agt. Ocean Dock, Seattle; GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

Ticket Office, 122 Third St. Phone 680

LEAVE		ARRIVE
No. 4 6:00 P. M.	The Flyer, daily to and from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and all points East.	No. 3 7:00 A. M

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking-Library Cars.

JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE
STEAMSHIP KINSHIU MARU
For Japan, China and all Asiatic points will leave Seattle
About June 24th

DOMINION LINE

Record Voyage 6 Days, 7 Hours, 22 Minutes.
BOSTON to LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN
New England, Twin Screw, 11,600, June 19
Commonwealth, Twin Screw, 13,000, July 3
PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN
Vancouver....June 22 Cambroman..July 13
Dominion.....July 6 Vancouver....July 27
THOMAS COOK & SON, P. C. Gen'l Agents,
621 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

For Oregon City
Salem, Independence

Steamer Altona and Pomona for Salem, Independence, daily except Sunday, 6:45 A. M. Oregon City, week days, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3 and 6:15 P. M.; Sundays, 8, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. Office and dock, foot Taylor st.

WHITE COLLAR LINE

STR. BAILEY GATZERT.
DALLES ROUTE.
Daily round trips. Leaves foot Alder street every morning at 7 o'clock, except Monday. Arrive at The Dalles 3 P. M. Leave The Dalles 4 P. M. Arrive Portland 11 P. M. Telephone Main 351.

WHITE COLLAR LINE

ASTORIA ROUTE.
STR. TAHOMA (Alder-street dock).
Leaves Portland daily every morning at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Astoria every night at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Oregon phone Main 351. Columbia phone 351.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

O. R. & N.

UNION PACIFIC

OREGON SHORT LINE
AND UNION PACIFIC

THREE TRAINS DAILY
FOR ALL POINTS EAST

UNION DEPOT.	Leave.	Arrive.
CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL. For the East via Huntington.	9:00 A. M. Daily.	4:30 P. M. Daily.
SPOKANE FLYER. For Eastern Washington, Walla Walla, Lewiston, Coeur d'Alene and Gt. Northern Points.	6:00 P. M. Daily.	7:00 A. M. Daily.
ATLANTIC EXPRESS. For the East via Huntington.	9:00 P. M. Daily.	8:10 A. M. Daily.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. Str. Columbia sails June 6, 16, 26; str. Elder sails June 11, 21.	8:00 P. M. From Ainsworth Dock.	4:00 P. M.
FOR ASTORIA and way points, connecting with str. for Ilwaco and Long Beach, str. Hassalo. Ash-St. Dock.	8:00 P. M. Daily ex. Sunday. Sat. 10 P. M.	5:00 P. M. Daily. Ex. Sun.
FOR SALEM, INDEPENDENCE and way points, str. Elmore. Ash-St. Dock.	6:45 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.	3:00 P. M. Tues., Thurs., Sat.
FOR CORVALLIS, Salem, Independence, Albany and way points, str. Ruth. Ash-St Dock.	6:45 A. M. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	4:00 P. M. Mon., Wed.,