FIRST CIVIL COMMUNITY

MEETING OF OREGONIANS FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

Observance of Anniversary at Champoeg May 2—Those Who Were Present.

CHAMPOEG, May 2.—(Special correspondence.)—This day 57 years ago 102 residents of Oregon, known as the "Willamette settlement," assembled by previous agreement at this place—Champooick, according to the early spelling—to organize themselves into a civil community. It is not possible at this time to give a complete list of the names of those who had a part in this important gathering, but such as have been obtained are here given, and it is believed to be substantially correct:

English-speaking settlers, mostly Americans—

Robert Shortess	Robert Newell
George Gay	Sidney Smith
John Howard	Joseph L. Meek
William M. Gray	G. W. Le Breton
J. L. Babcock	Joseph Holman
Rev. Gustavus Hines	Rev. David Leslie
Rev. Harvey Clark	Rev. J. L. Parrish
Rev. J. S. Griffin	A. T. Smith
L. H. Judson	Alanson Beers
W. H. Wilson	A. E. Wilson
George W. Ebberts	Hugh Burns
Robert Moore	James A. O'Neil
T. J. Hubbard	—— Larison
—— Dougherty	Reuben Lewis
John Pead	J. C. Bridges
William McCarty	C. McKay
Charles Campo	Rev. W. W. Kone
Amos Cook	Francis Fletcher
Caleb Wilkins	William Johnson
David Hill	Joseph Gale
Medorem Crawford	L. W. Hastings
George Abernethy	Peter H. Hatch
F. W. Pettygrove	—— Barnaby
J. L. Morrison	Rev. A. F. Waller

French-Canadians—

Xavier Laderoute	Joseph Bernabe
Antoine Bonanfent	Baptiste Deguire
Andre La Chapelle	Adolph Chamberlain
Pierre Papin	Jean Lingrae
Jean Du Charme	Jean Servas
Louis B. Vandalle	Alexis Aubichon
Fabien Maloin	Michelle Laferte
Luc Pagnan	Jean B. Dalcourse
Etienne Gregoire	Louis Ouant
Amable Arcouette	Jean B. Aubichon
Pierre De Lord	Antoine Pelise
Louis B. Vandalle	Michael Laframboise
John Sanders	Joseph Gervais
Pierre Pariseau	Jean B. Paquin
Charles Rondeau	Olivier Brischois
David Dougiere	Thomas Roa
Andre Du Bois	Louis Botvers
Pierre Depot	Andre Langlain
Moyse Lor	Etienne Lucier
Pierre Le Course	Alexis Lagratte
Pierre Belaque	Gedereau Sencalle
Augustin Remon	Thomas Molson
Joseph Mattie	Pierre Gauthier
Francis Bernier	F. X. Matthieu

The French names and several of the English names were given by Mr. F. X. Matthieu.

The William Johnson named above was an Englishman by birth, and in early life served in the English navy. About 1810 he came to the United States on a British frigate, deserted and became a citizen of the United States by naturalization. In 1812 he enlisted in the United States Navy and was one of the crew of the Constitution—old "Ironsides"—when she won imperishable renown in capturing the Guerriere. A number of years later he entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company and finally came to the Pacific Coast and in the late '30s located at what is now Portland, building a log cabin in the southern part of the city. According to Mr. W. L. Higgins, who came to Oregon early in 1843, the location of this cabin would be on the block bounded by Macadam and Hood, Whitaker and Curry streets. Mr. Higgins had a personal acquaintance with Johnson, and was at his cabin a number of times.

The transactions of the day, as given in the "Oregon Archives," prepared by Hon. La Fayette Grover in 1853, pursuant to his appointment as a commissioner for the purpose, is here given in full in the language of that time.

"Public Meeting at Champooick, May 2, 1843.

"At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Willamette settlements, held in accordance with the call of the committee, chosen at a former meeting for the purpose of taking steps to organize themselves into a civil community, and provide themselves with the protection secured by the enforcement of law and order, Dr. J. L. Babcock was chosen chairman, and Messrs. Gray, Le Breton and Wilson secretaries.

"The committee made their report, which was read, and a motion was made that it be accepted, which was lost. Considerable confusion existing in consequence, it was moved by Mr. Le Breton, and seconded by Mr. Gray, that the meeting divide, preparatory to being counted; those in favor of the objects of this meeting taking the right, and those of a contrary mind taking the left, which being carried by acclamation, and a great majority being found in favor of organization, the greater part of the dissenters withdrew.

"It was then moved and carried that the report of the committee be taken up and disposed of article by article.

"A motion was made and carried that a Supreme Judge, with probate powers, be chosen to officiate in this community.

"Moved and carried that a Clerk of the Court, or Recorder, be chosen.

"Moved and carried that a Sheriff be chosen.

"Moved and carried that three Magistrates be chosen.

"Moved and carried that three Constables be chosen.

"Moved and carried that a committee of nine persons be chosen, for the purpose of drafting a code of laws, for the government of this community, to be presented to a public meeting to be hereafter called by them, on July 5 next, for their acceptance.

"A motion was made and carried that a Treasurer be chosen.

"Moved and carried that a Major and three Captains be chosen.

"Moved and carried that we now proceed to choose the persons to fill the various offices by ballot.

"A. E. Wilson was chosen to act as Supreme Judge, with probate powers.

"G. W. Le Breton was chosen to act as Clerk of Court, or Recorder.

"J. L. Meek was chosen to fill the office of Sheriff.

"W. H. Wilson was chosen Treasurer.

"Moved and carried that the remainder of the officers be chosen by hand ballot, and nominations from the floor.

"Messrs. Hill, Shortess, Newell, Beers, Hubbard, Gray, O'Neil, Moore and Dougherty were chosen to act as the legislative committee.

"Messrs. Burns Judson and A. T. Smith were chosen to act as Magistrates.

"Messrs. Elbert, Bridges and Lewis were chosen to act as Constables.

"Mr. John Howard was chosen Mayor (Major).

"Messrs. William McCarty, C. McRay and S. Smith were chosen Captains.

"Moved and carried that the legislative committee make its report on the 5th day of July next, at Champooick.

"Moved and carried that the services of the legislative committee be paid for at $1 25 per day, and that the money be raised by subscription.

"Moved and carried that the Mayor (Major) and Captains be instructed to enlist men and four companies of mounted riflemen.

"Moved and carried that an additional Magistrate and Constable be chosen.

"Mr. Campo was chosen as an additional Magistrate, and Mr. Matthew (Matthieu) was chosen as an additional Constable.

"Moved and carried that the legislative committee shall not sit over six days.

"The meeting was then adjourned.

"The question having arisen with regard to what time the newly appointed officers shall commence their duties, the meeting was again called to order, when it was moved and carried that the old officers remain in office till the laws are made and accepted, or until the next public meeting.

"Attest: G. W. LE BRETON,
"Secretary."

Believing that the public will be interested in knowing the result of the meeting of July 5, 1843, referred to in the foregoing record, the proceedings of that day are here given. The legislative committee held six meetings meanwhile, and submitted its report to the

"Public Meeting Held on 5th July, 1843.

"The inhabitants of Oregon Territory met, pursuant to adjournment, to hear the report of the legislative committee, and to do such other business as might come before them.

"The chairman of the meeting being absent, the meeting was called to order by G. W. Le Breton.

"On motion, Rev. G. Hines was called to the chair.

"Mr. Moore, chairman of the legislative committee, presented his report, which was read and accepted.

"Moved, by L. H. Judson, the report upon ways and means be accepted. Carried.

"Moved, by J. McLoughlin, that the first article of the judiciary report be adopted. Carried.

"Moved, by L. H. Judson, second article be adopted. Carried.

"Moved, by C. McIlroy, that the third article be adopted. Carried.

"Moved, by J. Holman, that the fourth article be adopted. Carried.

"Section second, organic laws.

"The first, second, third and fourth articles adopted.

"The fifth article, amended as recorded, adopted.

"The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh articles adopted.

"The twelfth article, amended as recorded, adopted.

"The thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth articles, adopted.

"The seventeenth article, amended, by inserting the word 'one' for 'three,' adopted.

"The eighteenth article and nineteenth resolution adopted.

"Moved and carried, that the committee for carrying into effect the nineteenth resolution be chosen, by nomination, from the floor. Messrs. Lee, Hines and Walker (Waller) were chosen.

"Moved and carried, that the members of the executive committee be now chosen, by ballot.

"Moved and carried, that the highest number of votes decide the choice.

"Moved and carried that the votes be taken to the table to be counted. Messrs. Hill, Beers and Gale were chosen to be members of the executive committee.

"Moved and carried, that we proceed to elect a Justice of the Peace, in place of Mr. Burns, resigned. Robert Moore was chosen Justice of the Peace.

"Moved and carried, to adopt the remainder of the judiciary report, viz., to adopt the laws of Iowa, as recorded, by amending them so far as to retain the fees of New York, for jurors and witnesses, instead of those of Oregon Territory.

"Moved and carried, to adopt the military laws. Amended, so as to continue the officers in command during good behavior.

"Moved and carried, to adopt the report, districting committee.

"Moved and carried, that no person be allowed to speak more than twice to one resolution.

"Moved and carried, to proceed to appoint a Justice of the Peace for Yamhill district. On motion, James O'Neil was chosen. On motion, A. Cook was appointed Constable.

"On motion, Joel Turnham was chosen for Champooick district, in place of Mr. Bridges, left the country.

"The report of the committee upon ways and means was adopted as amended, and recorded.

"The report of the committee upon land claims was adopted, with the proviso, as recorded.

"Moved and carried, to purchase several lawbooks of James O'Neil, to be the property of this community.

"Moved and carried, to adopt the report of the legislative committee, as a whole.

"Moved and carried, to excuse the legislative committee from further services.

"Moved and carried, that the committee chosen to carry into effect the nineteenth resolution have access to all public records, and also to have authority to call upon any individual for information necessary to carry out their instructions.

"Resolved, that the chairman of this meeting, assisted by Revs. Messrs. Lee, Clark and Leslie, be a committee to draft and administer an oath of office to the civil officers elected on the 3d of May, 1843; and that said officers be required to subscribe to the same, and administer the oath to the Supreme Judge, who shall hereafter qualify all civil and military officers to be elected by the people.

"Moved and carried, that the committee to qualify officers proceed to their duty, as far as practicable, this evening.

"On motion, adjourned.

"A true copy, from original papers.

"Attest: G. W. LE BRETON,
"Recorder."

Thus was launched the frail bark of state called Oregon, without any assistance or suggestion whatever from the Government of the United States. It was an independent republic until 1848, when it was taken under the wing of the Nation and given territorial privileges.

At the annual meeting of the Oregon Historical Society, held December 16 last, the subject of erecting monuments at historic points was discussed at some length, whereupon Governor T. T. Geer was appointed a committee of one to interview Mr. F. X. Matthieu, the sole survivor of the 102 persons who took part in the meeting of May 2, 1843, and with his assistance locate the spot upon which that notable meeting was held. Last week Governor Geer appointed today—the 57th anniversary—as the time to perform the duty assigned, and courteously invited the assistant secretary of the society to accompany him. Accordingly, accompanied by Mr. Matthieu and James H. Eaton, photographer, we repaired to this place, and under Mr. Matthieu's direction located the spot and planted a stake thereon, so that the rightful locality may be known when the fulness of times arrives for the erection of a monument.

As may be well understood, the modes of conveyance to Champooick in 1843 were primitive indeed. Mr. Matthieu said that many came on ponies bareback, with a rope in the animal's mouth for a bridle; others in canoes, and still others on foot. Now the whistle of the steamboat and locomotive echo in this region many times daily; and Governor Geer, in his desire to depend upon himself, and to have needful exercise, made the journey from Salem, 30 miles, in three hours, by wheel, and returned the next day in the same time.

The description of the photographic views is as follows:

No. 1—The spot where the famous vote of May 2, 1843, was taken, which decided affirmatively by a majority of two that a provisional government should be organized. The stake was driven by Mr. Matthieu, Governor Geer and Mr. Himes, each giving an equal number of blows, the aggregate being the number of states in the Union in 1843, followed by the reading of the proceedings of the meeting of May 2, 1843, from the "Oregon Archives."

No. 2—This view is looking down stream, and shows the nearest point possible to the location of the building where the meeting was held, which was immediately to the right of the oak trees. The proceedings of the meeting of July 5, 1843, were being read to Governor Geer and Mr. Matthieu at the time the view was taken. Most of the buildings in Champoeg were washed away in December, 1861.

No. 3—View up stream, showing the old landing, that being indicated by the three figures. The high water of 1890 came up to the shingles of the building on the left.

No. 4—Looking from Champoeg as it is now westward towards the river, and the site of the old town, taking in the Yamhill County hills in the distance. The principal figure in the foreground is that of Governor Geer, making a speech without words, descanting upon the beautiful surroundings of Champoeg and its historical relation to Oregon.

No. 5—This house stands in the suburbs of Champoeg, and was built in the '50s by Dr. Robert Newell, a pioneer of 1838, who brought the first wagon, or "cultan canim"—horse canoe—to the Walla Walla Valley. Scores of settlers found refuge from the flood of 1861 in this house, it being a few feet above high water.

GEORGE H. HIMES,
Assistant Secretary Oregon Historical Society.

WHY CATTLE STAMPEDE.

Sudden Changes of Atmosphere Make Them Restless.

Cattlemen on the plains fear a stampede of a herd more than any danger that confronts them. They can stand cold and rain, dust storms and thirst and hardships that would be the despair of men not inured to the life, but when a bunch of cattle grows restless and plunges off into the night they know that it means the loss of a season's profits, if not a greater calamity. The rush of a herd of terrorized plains cattle is more appalling than the greatest cavalry charge in the history of war. Nothing can withstand it; everything before it goes down and is trampled to death. Many a cowboy, unable to ride it out, has been ground to pieces by thousands of sharp hoofs that have trampled him as the herd swept by to its own destruction in its frenzy of wild, unreasoning terror.

No cattleman has been able to say definitely why these cattle stampedes occur. They start apparently without reason. All will be quiet at night, the cattle lying close together, chewing their cuds and the guards riding around them singing hymns or ribald songs, according to inclination. Suddenly a movement of a part of the herd is noticed and this soon becomes general. The cattle rise clumsily to their feet and begin "milling"—that is, moving around in a circle. If this is not checked and the cattle quieted a stampede is likely to occur.

An old cattleman told the New York Herald recently that the reason cattle become restless and worry themselves into a frenzy is a sudden change in the atmosphere. When the cattle are rounded up for the night, he said, a close watch is kept on the sky. When the air is heavy the stars seem closer, but when there occurs a change in the temperature and the air grows thinner the stars are seen more sharply and appear to be further away.

When the foreman of the "cow camp" turns in for the night he tells the first guard to look for the constellation Cassiopea and the seven stars around it and report to him any change in their appearance. If the night be heavy few stars are "out." As the barometer rises a new star is seen and the cowboy on guard wakes the foreman and says, "Another star out, sir." The foreman answers, "All right; double the guard, and wake me if the cows get to milling." The guard is doubled, and soon the cattle grow restless. The cowboys shout and sing, and in most cases the "cows" lie down again, their fears calmed by the sound of the human voices.

Wrong Connection.

Hotel Man (who thinks he is calling down his butcher)—Say, I am shy a heart and a liver, eight ribs and a shoulder. Now I want 'em right away.

Railroad Office (which has been connected by mistake)—Sorry, sir, but the wreck has been Cleared up.—Baltimore American

NO HERESY THIS TIME

DISSENTERS FROM CALVINISM VOLUNTARILY WITHDRAWS.

Situation of the Presbyterian Church on Eve of the General Assembly to Meet in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Hillis, McGiffert, Warszawiak, Birch, a new creed, missions and temperance—these are some of the names and terms which are becoming familiar to the large Presbyterian community in this city as the time draws near for the meeting of the General Assembly in the Washington and Compton-Avenue Church. It is true that Hillis, Beecher's successor in New York, and McGiffert, of Union Seminary, in the same city, have been dropped, at their own request, one by the Presbytery of Chicago, and the other by the Presbytery of New York, but the cases for which they stood have not ceased to attract attention. The "Little Jew," like Tennyson's brook, seems perennial, and the recent missions conference in New York strongly emphasized the work of the boards of the church who are engaged in mission work at home and abroad.

The assembly will be called to order on Thursday, May 15, at 11 A. M., by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, of New York, the retiring moderator. He will deliver the opening sermon and then give way to his successor. There are two offices at the disposal of the assembly this year—those of moderator and permanent clerk. The former officer is elected annually and never re-elected; the latter remains in office during his life, unless he chooses to resign. The Rev. Dr. William E. Moore, of Columbus, O., was permanent clerk for 15 years; he died shortly after the adjournment of the assembly last year. There are the usual number of candidates for the moderatorship, and several men are allowing their friends to suggest them as worthy applicants for Dr. Moore's desk. Pennsylvania has two sons headed toward the moderator's chair, and one seeking the clerkship, and Ohio has two willing to serve the church, one for each vacancy, while New York, Missouri and other states have excellent clerical timber.

A man who can comprehend quickly and write fairly and read distinctly will be able to do Dr. Moore's work, so far as the clerical duties go; but there are few men in the country in any branch of the church who can fill the vacancy caused by his death. His life was as beautiful as his work was efficient; higher praise could not be given. The qualifications for a successful presiding officer are many—voice, tact, moderation, firmness, faithful work in the ministry, and, not least of all, a greater number of votes than any other candidate; many able men have retired from the contest, though possessing every one of the five. While nominally doing nothing to secure even a nomination, much less working for their election, the minutes of the General Assembly will be searched in vain for the speech of any man declaring that he would not stand if nominated. Governor Roosevelt did not get the idea of declining the Vice-Presidency nomination from Presbyterian ministers. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia; Dr. William L. McEwan, of Pittsburg, and Dr. William McKibben, of Cincinnati, are the men suggested for the moderatorship. For permanent clerk, the names of Dr. George W. F. Birch, of New York; Dr. C. S. McClelland, of Pittsburg; Dr. Edward T. Swigget, of Cincinnati, and Dr. John H. Miller, of Nevada, Mo., are urged by their friends.

Eleven years ago the Presbyterian church decided that some of its doctrines were too severe, especially those relating to election and preterition, the choosing by the Almighty of a part of the human race called "the elect," and the passing by of the rest, and this without regard to their merit, but solely according to his pleasure and for his honor and glory. For many months the controversy waged hot in the presbyteries and assemblies, and a revision was ordered. An able committee was chosen, representing all divisions of the church—those who were satisfied with the Westminster standards as they are, those who wished a modified confession, and those who would be satisfied with nothing less than a new creed. This committee labored assiduously and presented a report which was adopted by the assembly and sent down to the presbyteries for their approval, a two-thirds vote of all the presbyteries being necessary in order to change the constitution of the church. In no single instance did the vote approximate the required two-thirds—147 out of 220. The highest figure was 115, and the lowest 67, the latter representing the number of presbyteries that approved the amended section touching election, the doctrine so abhorrent to Dr. Hillis and to many others, who wish to have the love of Christ rather than the sovereignty of God as the groundwork of the creed; the heart of the church in 1893 was so intensely Calvinistic that the revised confession fell to the ground, and no complaint has been heard of the decrees as formulated by the Westminster divines until the famous sermon in the Plymouth Rock pulpit started the present agitation. Dr. Hillis is no longer a Presbyterian, but the stone that he set in motion has been rolling for two months, gathering momentum each week as successive presbyteries have held their Spring meetings. It is probable that the overtures requesting a new creed or revised doctrinal statement will lead to the appointment of another representative committee to consider the whole question.

What threatened to be another heresy trial has happily been averted by the withdrawal from the Presbyterian ministry of the offending member of the New York Presbytery.

Higher Criticism Continues.

The centennial assembly, in session in Philadelphia in 1888, condemned higher criticism and deprecated its teaching in the theological seminaries under the care of the Presbyterian church. This warning was directed especially against Union Seminary, but it had little effect upon the instruction of the faculty, and five years later the assembly in Washington suspended one of the Union professors, who has since united with the Episcopal church, although his ordination to the priesthood in that communion did not take place without strong opposition from many of the rectors in the New York diocese; several of the leading directors, however, have come out strongly in defense of Dr. Briggs.

Professor A. C. McGiffert, one of Dr. Briggs' associates in Union Seminary, published a book on "Christianity in the Apostolic Age," three years ago, which called forth a memorial to the assembly from the Presbytery of Pittsburg, in part as follows:

"As the said volume by Dr. McGiffert is a flagrant and ominous scandal, as it treats with open contempt the obligations by which the author and all other Presbyterian ministers have bound themselves, as it is the most daring and thoroughgoing attack on the New Testament that has ever been made by an accredited teacher of the Presbyterian church in America, as it has already attained signal notoriety throughout the entire English-speaking world, and as it threatens the highest interests of the church at large, the Presbytery of Pittsburg, mindful that the church of the living God is the pillar and ground of truth, humbly petitions the General Assembly of this year to take into solemn consideration the grave crisis which the publication of the said volume has created, and, in its wisdom, to adopt such measures as shall be conducive to the church's purity, peace and honor, and to the maintenance of the authority of the words of God, which have been committed to the church's trust."

After a long and animated discussion, this action was taken at the following meeting of the assembly:

"The General Assembly deplores the renewal of controversy occasioned by the publication of this book at a time when our recent divisions are scarcely healed. It sympathizes with the widespread belief that the utterances of Dr. McGiffert are inconsistent with the teaching of the Scripture as interpreted by the Presbyterian church and by evangelical Christendom. And the assembly stamps with its emphatic disapproval all utterances in the book called to its attention by the Presbytery of Pittsburg, not in accord with the standards of our church.

"But the church needs peace, the union of all its forces, the co-operation of all its members, a spirit of brotherhood and mutual confidence, so that it may address itself with intense zeal and no waste of energy to its great, pressing and practical work of saving the souls of men. The assembly, therefore, in the spirit of kindness, no less than in devotion to the truth, counsels Dr. McGiffert to reconsider the questionable views set forth in his book, and if he cannot conform his ideas to the standards of our church, then peaceably to withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry."

Considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Dr. McGiffert to get him either to make a statement in answer to the action of the assembly or to withdraw from the Presbyterian church. He was willing to grasp neither horn of the dilemma, but kept a dignified silence until the last meeting of the assembly, when he sent a letter repudiating the interpretations placed upon his book, avowed his loyalty to the Presbyterian church and declined to withdraw from its ministry.

The assembly was not satisfied, however, with this denial, and referred the case to the New York Presbytery for "such disposition as in its judgment the pence of the church and the purity of doctrine may require."

The presbytery declined to place Dr. McGiffert on trial, and the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the stated clerk of the presbytery, who was the chairman of the prosecuting committee which caused the suspension of Dr. Briggs, formulated charges against Dr. McGiffert. The presbytery then refused to try the professor, and against this judgment Dr. Birch appealed to the coming assembly. As soon as the appeal was prepared, Dr. McGiffert requested permission to withdraw from the presbytery, and his request was granted. This practically ends the case, although Dr. Birch may insist upon having his appeal recognized, in order to save himself from censure for having started a heresy trial.

While the assembly will begin May 15, there is to be a conference of missions for two days preceding the regular meeting. To this conference are invited all foreign missionaries and candidates; all synodical and presbyterial chairmen or members of foreign mission committees who may be commissioners to the assembly. The several women's boards and women's synodical and presbyterial societies are especially asked to send representatives. Foreign mission meetings and also meetings in the interest of home missions will be held during the sessions of the assembly, and to many people they are more interesting than the formal business sessions of the assembly.

The order of business at the assembly is as follows: On Thursday, at 11 A. M., the moderator will preach. After the sermon, the formal constitution of the assembly takes place. At 2 P. M. the roll is called and the new moderator elected. In the evening the communion service is held, and the moderator and clerks prepare the list of standing committees.

On Friday morning the 14 special committees, a legacy from the last assembly, begin to report. Usually the report is read, and if action can be taken without debate, the matter is disposed of then; otherwise, the subject is made a special order for an hour two or three days ahead. Reports, overtures, memorials and other papers from synods, presbyteries or individuals are first handed to the stated clerk and then distributed to the proper committees.

Outline of Business.

The boards of the church submit reports, which are handed to the standing committees appointed to digest them and make suitable recommendations. The regular time allotted for the report of these committees varies from one and a half to two and a half hours, but this time is often modified by exciting topics in the assembly or in the reports of certain committees. In the days of heresy trials, a few years ago, the smaller boards were glad to have half an hour each. The several boards are taken up as follows: Saturday, 10 A. M., ministerial relief; Monday, 10 A. M., freedmen; 2 P. M., education; Tuesday, 10 A. M., home missions; 2 P. M., and for colleges and academies; Wednesday, 10 A. M., foreign missions; 2 P. M., publication and Sabbath school work; Thursday, 2 P. M., church erection; 7:30 P. M., benevolence; Friday, 2 P. M., temperance.

In addition to these business meetings, there are several so-called popular meetings held in the evening, when no business is transacted, and where attendance by the commissioners is voluntary. They are: Friday, board of publication and Sabbath school work, and the Sabbath school interests of the church; Saturday, board of aid for colleges and academies; Sunday afternoon, woman's executive committee of home missions; evening, young people's work for home and foreign missions; Monday, missions among the freedmen; Tuesday, home mission work; Friday, temperance.

The temperance question, both on the floor of the assembly and in the popular meeting, is at all times a live question. Many of the commissioners are out-and-out prohibitionists, while others favor personal liberty for the individual and charity for all men. Between these two extremes, the majority of the members of the church stand; the Western Presbyterians are much more radical on this question than those in the East are, and there are many presbyteries, which, if allowed to settle the temperance question, would swing the church into the prohibition line. Already the assembly has said that unfermented wine will answer at the communion service as well as fermented. This is a long step away from the ridicule which formerly attached to the suggestion that the sacrament could be observed without the use of fermented wine.

A special committee of six ministers and five elders has been at work for a year upon the suggestion of a 20th century celebration. Two or three overtures and papers upon this subject were considered by the last assembly, but no decision was reached beyond the fact that something should be done. Recognition was made of the fact that "the century now drawing to a close has been one of signal blessing to the cause of Christ and to our Presbyterian church—a time when the power of the Holy Spirit has been clearly manifest in extending and deepening the life of the church," and that "the century soon to open presents to our church unparalleled opportunities of service for the Master"; the assembly further desired to express "in some fitting manner our gratitude for the mercies of the past and our consecration to the opportunities of the future," and therefore appointed the committee of eleven, with Dr. Sample, its moderator, as the chairman.

The fact that the assembly meets so far South as this city will undoubtedly emphasize the feeling that steps should be taken looking toward closer union with the Southern Presbyterian church. Nearly 60 presbyteries last year sent overtures in these terms, making a request for such a movement:

"Believing that the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ should rejoice and thank God that a desire for disarmament and the mutual welfare of all has appeared among the nations of the earth, and more especially that a happy unity in national life and in the defense of the principles of humanity is manifest in all parts of our country; and believing that we, as Presbyterians, should recognize in this era of good feeling, not only a favorable opportunity, but also a call of God to secure the long-desired unity of the severed parts of our beloved church, and believing that the day of union is made the more imperative by the great work which God has set before his servants, not only in our home land, but also in the new fields which his providence has opened to us, and in the continued call for help from the nations in darkness;

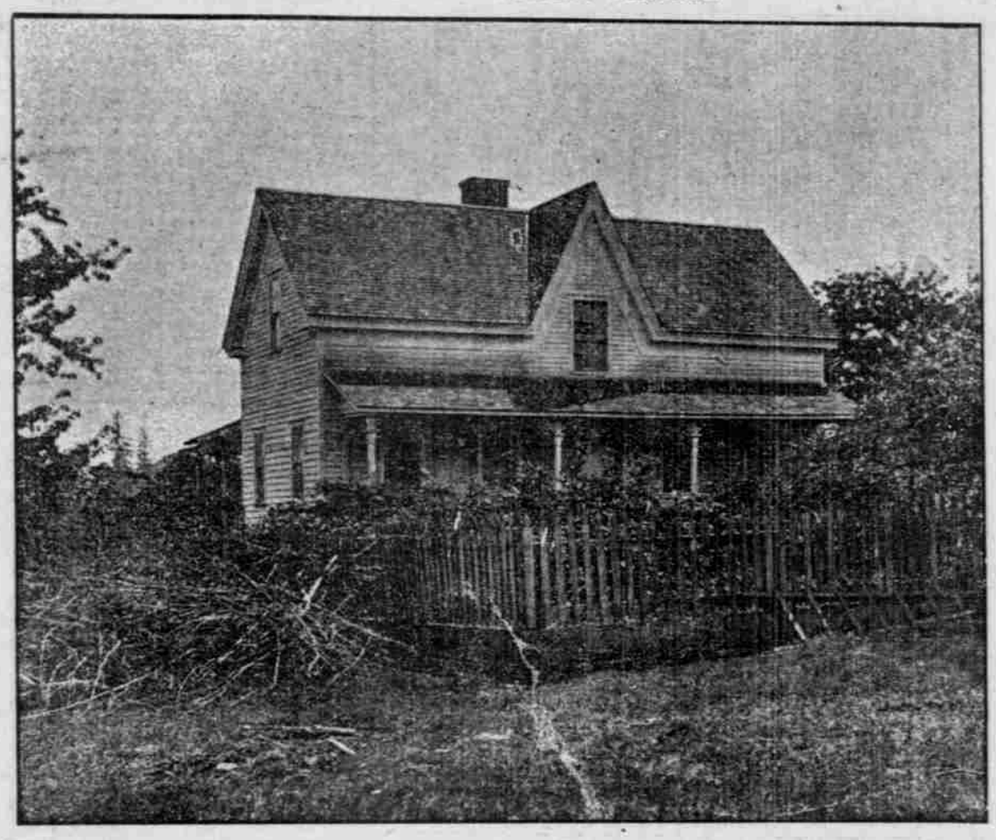
"Therefore, the presbytery respectfully overtures the General Assembly to take such action as will again express our entire confidence in the Christian character and orthodoxy of our brethren in the Southern church, and our sincere desire that their General Assembly will recognize with us the indications of the divine will, and reciprocating our desire for a closer fellowship, and a more effective union in the work of the Lord, will join with us in restoring the breaches of Zion and enlarging the temple of our God."

To these overtures the following answer was returned: "While reiterating our confidence in the orthodoxy and Christian character of our Southern brethren, and our fraternal feeling and desires for a closer fellowship and a more effective union with them, we do not deem it wise to take any further action in the matter proposed." This action has quieted for the time the growing desire that the "split P's" should begin to get together again so that there will be a new meaning to the grand marching hymn of the church:

We are not divided,
All one body we;
One in faith and doctrine,
One in purity.

The Presbytery of Puget Sound overtured the last assembly to meet in San Francisco in 1901, and this suggestion will be presented this year; it is hoped by the Eastern people that an invitation will be sent by the San Francisco people as well. If one should come backed financially as the Portland invitation was in 1891, it is probable that it will be accepted. The memory of the assembly of 1892, held in the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, is still delightful to the 600 commissioners to that assembly, and to the much larger number of friends who accompanied them.

HOUSE OF DR. ROBERT NEWELL



OLD LANDING AT CHAMPOOICK.

OVERAWED THE STRIKERS.

Employer Showed He Was a Dead Shot and Violence Ceased.

"Whenever I read of strike riots," said a civil engineer to a reporter of the New York Sun, "I recall a small one that I witnessed years ago which was an object lesson. The strike was ordered in a big lesson. This strike was ordered in a big coal yard on the lower west side of town, which was owned by a friend of mine whom I may call Thompson. Thompson was not a big man, but he was an expert revolver shot. It was his pet fad and he spent a lot of time and burned much powder to perfect himself in it. He could hit coins thrown in the air and do all the well-known tricks with a revolver. In his coal yard were employed 25 or 30 husky coal handlers, and when they were ordered on strike they started in to make trouble at once.

"Thompson engaged a new gang of men and sent them round to his yard, but they were beaten off by the strikers. Several very serious assaults occurred there on the first day of the trouble, and Thompson was warned to stay away if he valued his life. He sent back word that they might expect him early the next morning, and that he wanted to see all of the strikers in his yard to talk to them. The gang assumed that this meant capitulation on his part, and they celebrated accordingly. Thompson invited me to go to the yard with him next morning and see the fun. We found the strikers there to a man. They looked conflicts. Thompson told the men to stand at one side of the yard. They obeyed, wondering what he proposed to do. He strode over to the side of a big shed and with a piece of chalk drew roughly the outline of a man. Walking back about 20 feet he said to the strikers:

"'I understand that you have handled some men pretty roughly in this neighborhood and you threatened to do me up if I didn't yield. Now, I am not that sort of a man. You fellows have made a mistake. I came here this morning to settle this matter, and I am going to do it without the aid of the police. In an hour's time I expect a new gang of men here, and I will see to it that you don't interfere with them.'

"The strikers were ugly at this unexpected statement, but before they could advance Thompson pulled his revolver and fired five shots as fast as he could pull the trigger. Every shot went into the head of the man drawn with chalk. He loaded his revolver and put next five shots into the chest of the chalk man. Then reloading his revolver he turned to the strikers and said:

"'Now, your lordships, get out of here. I don't want to have to shoot you, but I will do it if you make a break at me or at any of my new men. Clear out, now, quickly.'

"They did clear out and when the new men arrived Thompson was on the walk to meet them. Not one of the strikers dared to interfere. Some of the strikers came back later, but none of them ever offered any violence to Thompson. He had made his point."

CAUSE FOR SUSPICION.

Matron Comforts Young Wife Who Fears She's Neglected.

When the matron called upon the bride of three months she discovered her in tears, says the Detroit Free Press.

"Why, my dear, what is the matter?" she cried.

"I want to die! I want to die!" sobbed the bride.

"There, dear, there; what is the matter?"

"It's—it's Harry," sobbed the girl, wildly.

"Has he been abusing you?"

"No-o-o; but—oh, dear, what shall I do?"

"What on earth is the matter, dear?"

"He—he—oh, I can't tell you!"

"You must. Has he been staying out late nights?"

"No-o-o."

"Has he been drinking?"

"No-o-o."

"Then what is the matter?"

"He—he doesn't love me any more!"

"Tell me all about it, dear; I am sure it is nothing serious."

"But it is," sobbed the bride. "I know I shall die."

The matron drew the sobbing girl to her side.

"When—when he c-came home last night he didn't k-k-kiss me!" she sobbed.

"My dear," said the matron, "you'll get over that. When my husband came home last night he did kiss me, and I have been wondering ever since what he has been up to."