

# Old Bruton Church at Williamsburg

**B**RUTON church at Williamsburg is a historical link connecting the present generation with the most remote colonial ancestry and beyond that with the mother country.

It is a monument of the transfer of the seat of government from James-



ated shortly thereafter. In 1664 a parish in James City was created called "Harro's parish," which on April 1, 1648, was united with Middle Plantation, forming Middle parish. In 1674 the parish of Marston and Middletown parish were united and became known as Bruton parish, in honor of Thomas Ludwell, esquire, who was born at Bruton in the county of Somerset, England, and departed this life in 1774, and whose remains are interred in the Bruton churchyard.

The present edifice was built in 1715 on the foundations of the church constructed in 1648 and it is the oldest Episcopal church, having had continuous service in the United States.

The important link which the church supplies between the past and the present is best shown in the words of the reverend gentleman already quoted.

Here as vestryman worshiped Daniel Parke; John Page, "the immigrant"; Thomas Ludwell, secretary of state; Sir John Randolph; Peyton Randolph, the king's attorney and speaker of the house of burgesses; Robert Carter Nicholas, treasurer of Virginia; Major Robert Beverly, attorney and clerk of the house of burgesses. Here once sat the

men who first saw the vision of a great free republic of the western world, and who, at the altar of sacrifice, consecrated their lives to the cause of liberty, which they loved. George Wythe, patriot, teacher, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a vestryman; Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Tyler and Chief Justice John Marshall, and Edward Randolph worshiped here while students at the College of William and Mary and most of them in after years while serving the colony and state. George Mason, Edmund Pendleton, Edmund Randolph, Benjamin Harrison, Blaine and Lee, while members of the house of burgesses; Patrick Henry while a member of the house and governor of Virginia, 1776; and George Washington while seeking to win the heart and hand of the beautiful Martha Custis.

Colonel David Bray's memory is preserved by a monument, erected by his wife, who followed him to the grave in a short time. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Page of Gloucester county, who was the progenitor of the Page family of Virginia, of which the celebrated author, Thomas Nelson Page, is the bright particular star.



BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, FOUNDED 1632

town, where the first settlers pitched their habitation, which fact is the commemorative inspiration of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial exposition.

"When the church at Jamestown was abandoned," says the Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin, A. M., in his historical sketch of Bruton church, "the font and the communion service were brought to Bruton church." According to the same authority, "In 1632 Middle Plantation (subsequently Williamsburg) was laid out and peopled in a parish bearing this name was cre-

## BEER BAD BOOZE HE DECLARES

Rev. G. L. Tufts Goes After the Brewers, Who Class It as Otherwise.

SAYS HOP INDUSTRY WILL NOT SUFFER

Declares Local Option Law Will Not Cause Big Brewers in the East to Boycott Oregon Growers, as is Alleged.

Rev. G. L. Tufts, superintendent of the Pacific coast district of the International Reform bureau, declares that the movement on the part of the liquor interests to amend the local option law so that it will not apply to the sale of beer will meet with the determined opposition of the people of Oregon. Incidentally, he characterizes as absurd the arguments of the liquor people that if beer prohibition is enforced here the hop industry will be injured, both by a boycott of eastern buyers and by the annihilation of home consumption.

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dent Tufts has just returned to Portland from Idaho, where his organization is engaged in a campaign for a Sunday rest law, a local option law and more effective legislation against the social evil. Rev. Tufts stated that the reform bureau would labor in Oregon against Sunday theatres and gambling, and especially for the prevention of any amendment to the local option law in the interests of the brewers.

**Will Be Opposed.** The movement on the part of the brewers to amend the local option law so that it would not apply to the sale of beer will meet with the strong opposition of the people of Oregon who enacted the law, said Rev. Tufts today. "I know their temper and they cannot be deceived by any fallacious reasoning of the brewers. The best scientists of this country and of Great Britain and Germany deny their statement that beer is food. A great crusade against the beer drinking habit is being carried on at the present time in Germany under the leadership of the professors of her universities. That beer is intoxicating every observer well knows. That it is the cause of more diseases than spirituous liquors is the testimony of many physicians. (That prohibition in Oregon will cause a boycott of the Oregon hop is a laughable absurdity which the demand on the part of eastern buyers has already proved to be false and only trumped up to frighten hop-growing counties.) A Portland dealer in hops affirmed that not more than one half of one per cent of the Oregon crop of hops was used for home consumption. So if every saloon in the state were closed it would not materially affect the demand for our hops. The higher grades are all shipped east, or to England. It is also amusing to hear our brewer friends talk about obeying the law and promoting temperance, when they are supplying the 400 saloons of Portland every Sunday with liquor to sell contrary to the law of the state. At their present progress they will soon be as radical prohibitionists as our friend Mr. Amos.

## MAJOR VON STERNBURG IS ATTACKED BY THUG

Brother of German Ambassador to the United States is Victim of Plot.

(Journal Special Service.) Berlin, Nov. 17.—Major Von Sternburg of the Grenadier Guards, brother of Speck Von Sternburg, German ambassador to the United States, narrowly escaped death at the hands of an assassin yesterday. Gurgling cries for help were heard by the major's attendant at an early hour, and rushing to his master's quarters the servant found him in the clutch of a thug, who had throttled Von Sternburg into insensibility. Intervening, the servant tore the thug's fingers from the officer's throat just in time to save him from death. After the thug's victim had been restored to consciousness the police were called and the would-be assassin thrown into prison.

It is believed that the attempted murder was the result of a political plot and that the thug was the hired agent of persons high in power. Efforts are being made by the authorities to wring a confession from the wretch, but he maintains absolute silence.

## NO FULL EQUALITY FOR RUSSIAN JEWS

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The Russian Premier Stolypin's paper, prints today a long review of the Jewish question since 130 years ago. Stolypin warns the Jews that the reforms expected will not grant full equality, but will remove many restrictions. The government, it is said, fears to give the Jews the full rights of citizenship.

## PURSUED SPOUSE 7,000 MILES TO PROSECUTE

Wife Follows Bigamous Husband From Buenos Ayres to Massachusetts.

(Journal Special Service.) Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 17.—The case of Jacob Bloomberg, whose wife traveled 7,000 miles to find him and prosecute him for bigamy, was called for trial today. A score of years ago Bloomberg married a beautiful girl in Roumania. They emigrated to Buenos Ayres, where they lived a number of years. Six children were born to them. But after a time the woman's beauty faded and Bloomberg's business, that of a baker, did not pay. The man became discouraged. He talked the matter over with his wife and it was decided that he should come to New York. When he had secured a position he was

to send for her and the children. The plan was carried out—up to the point where Bloomberg was to send for his family. He paid no attention to them after arriving in New York. Mrs. Bloomberg became tired of waiting, borrowed money and set sail for New York, leaving her children with neighbors, 7,000 miles behind her. When she reached the metropolis the Jewish societies aided her.

They found that Bloomberg had married his boarding mistress after being in New York a short time. The wife traced the couple to Fitchburg. When she located them she first had her husband placed in jail and then hunted up a good lawyer to prosecute him.

## URGE RETIREMENT IN GRADE

Washington, Nov. 17.—In military circles much interest is manifested in the forthcoming report of the special board of personnel, of which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry is chairman. The report, it is understood, is now completed and is to be submitted to Secretary Bonaparte Monday. It is believed the principal features of the report will be the recommendation of a retirement in grade for age and the creation of a reserve list in addition to the retired list.

# Rescued From Poorhouse by Carnegie

**D**AVID BRAND, the old man in the photograph, had not changed when a boy in Scotland to go to school with Andrew Carnegie; he would still be an inmate of a London poorhouse with no other prospect in life than of ending his days in that gloomy institution. But the fact that he was acquainted with the multi-millionaire when both were poor boys has been the means of placing him above want in his native village, which he had not seen for 34 years.

Brand was born in Culross, a small place in the north of Scotland, near Dunfermline, whose chief claim to distinction in these modern days is that it is the birthplace of Andrew Carnegie. David attended the Dunfermline school, where Andrew Carnegie obtained instruction in the three R's, was a year older and much bigger than the boy who was destined to become one of the richest men in the world. Occasionally when he met the little chap on his way to the front of juvenile learning he used to give him a ride "pick-a-back." They were good friends in those days, but could hardly be called chums, for Carnegie, even then, was disposed to take life seriously, and didn't go in much for games, while Brand, big and strong, made the most of his opportunities for play. Carnegie left for America with his parents when he was 11 years old, but called on Brand to bid him good-by before starting. Brand remembers that on that occasion he shared an apple with him. They never corresponded. Brand, as the older and bigger boy, naturally felt that he was far more likely to amount to something in the world than the bare-footed cannie little laddie.

Brand prospered fairly well for many years. He established himself in business in Edinburgh, and later went to London, where he made a comfortable livelihood—until, according to his story, he was swindled out of his business. He was too old then to make a fresh start and two years ago had recourse to that last refuge of the poverty-stricken—the poorhouse. Of course, long before this he had heard of the vast fortune made by the little shaver with whom he had gone to school in Dunfermline. But it never occurred to him to appeal to Andrew Carnegie for assistance. He had too much Scotch pride for that.

A London journalist happened to run across him in the poorhouse and, noting that he was a man who had evidently better times, engaged him in conversation. In telling his story, Brand casually mentioned his boyhood acquaintance with Andrew Carnegie.

"Why don't you write to Mr. Carnegie and ask him to do something for you?" asked the journalist. "No, I couldn't do that," replied Brand; "he was a nice little chap when I knew him, but like as not he has forgotten all about me, and anyhow, I have no claim on him." The journalist wrote to Mr. Carnegie at Skibo castle, putting the case before him. It elicited a prompt response from Mr. Carnegie's secretary, asking additional particulars, which would enable Mr. Carnegie to identify Brand, as his recollections of the companions of his early boyhood had become somewhat obscure in the course of a busy and strenuous life. Also, he asked what sort of help would be most acceptable to the old man. When this question was put to Brand he answered: "I think if I was supplied with a small plot of land in my native place I could make a living."

The journalist wrote another letter to Mr. Carnegie, telling him of the old man's idea and supplying the additional information. Mr. Carnegie promptly answered the letter himself. "I have no doubt," he wrote, "that what Mr. Brand says about his early boyhood is absolutely correct in every detail. An old man of 70 cannot be expected to cultivate land. He had better be considered one of my pensioners. If he will go back to his na-



David Brand, Schoolboy Friend of Carnegie.

five place I will put him on my pension list at 15 shillings (£1.5) a week. He may be able to earn a few shillings a week in other ways."

Brand gratefully accepted the offer. Mr. Carnegie sent the money to pay

his railway fare to Scotland and to provide him with some decent clothing. Brand is back in Culross, and after his experience of the London poorhouse his humble cottage there seems a veritable paradise to him.

## NEW YORK HORSE SHOW TO OPEN ON MONDAY

(Journal Special Service.) New York, Nov. 17.—With a blare of trumpets and a flutter of finery, the New York horse show, the event of the year for patrons of the horse in ring competition and the first great public function of the season for fashionable society, will open Monday in Madison Square garden, and through the week following the reign of the horse in the metropolis will be on. From every indication the big annual exhibition will be much the same as in the 21 years of the show's earlier history, though the management is of the opinion that this year's show will beat the records in interest, exceeding it, it is thought, even the show of last year, which was the most brilliant one held in several seasons. Over \$25,000 has been offered in cash prizes. Much interest is shown in the international prize of \$500 for the best pair to a mail, deml-mail or Stanhope phaeton, for which event a number of entries have come from abroad. Other interesting classes include the one for the Waldorf-Astoria cup, which has been twice won by Judge William H. Moore, and the one for the national horse show gold cup, which must be won twice before owned. The first year it was won by E. D. Jordan of Boston and last year by Herbert Moore.

## SALEM HAS HOPES OF POSTOFFICE GROUNDS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Salem, Nov. 17.—The visit of Francis W. Grant, of Seattle and of the United States treasury department, to Salem is hailed with joy by all the residents of this city, as he comes to investigate and to make a report on the conditions of the postoffice grounds and buildings. The matter of making fills and leveling the north and south sides of the postoffice grounds will occupy his attention. It is hoped that the unsightly conditions of the postoffice grounds will be appreciated by the representative of the government. A recent appropriation of \$75,000 was made by the government for the improvements in and about the local postoffice.

## SPORTSMEN ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL HUNTING

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Arlington, Or., Nov. 17.—Deputy Sheriff Thompson arrested George Sharpart of Winona Junction and W. Larbis of Pocatello for shooting geese without a license. They were fined \$25 each. If you have not answered the Journal Want Ads lately you have gotten out of touch with things.

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