

# The Hood River Glacier.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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## THE GLACIER Barber Shop

Grant Evans, Propr.  
Second St., near Oak, Hood River, Or.  
Shaving and Hair-cutting neatly done.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.

## OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

Catholic Priest Overpowered and  
Robbed by a Mexican.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA RESERVATION.

The Strait of Fuca Reported to be Stocked  
With Drift Logs—An Editor  
Acquitted of Libel.

Phoenix, A. T., has a free delivery  
postal system.

The National Bank of Procellito, Idaho,  
has been authorized to do business.

Los Angeles Council has voted to permit  
the building of a smelter inside the  
city limits.

The diamond fields in Idaho are creating  
intense excitement at Nampa and  
neighborhood.

The four-masted barkentine Jane L.  
Stanford, the largest wooden sailing  
vessel ever built in California, was success-  
fully launched in Humboldt Bay recently.

Turnkey French was attacked in the  
Idaho penitentiary at Boise by Samuel  
Hutton, a desperate convict, and in self-  
defense French stabbed and killed Hutton.

The Chamber of Commerce at Los An-  
geles by a resolution has requested the  
Governor to recommend that a branch  
of the State Treasury be established in  
that city.

Citizens of Florence, Or., desire that  
that town shall be incorporated, and a  
charter is now being prepared for sub-  
mission to the people before the Legis-  
lature meets.

The Wolcott reports that in the recol-  
lection of sea-faring men on the Coast  
there has never been so many drift logs  
in the Strait of Fuca as at the present  
time. The high freshets have swept  
down the fallen logs of ages and sent  
them adrift to the sea. Logs that have  
been buried in the sand for years along  
the beach below Fort Stevens have been  
washed up, and in some places great dan-  
gers of logs are formed, rendering it dan-  
gerous for navigation.

The monster whale that came ashore  
at Elk Creek abut on a mon h ago is rap-  
idly melting away over hot fires at Mr.  
Logan's ranch. A large force of men  
are rendering the blubber, which is in  
an excellent state of preservation, and  
the result will be nearly 100 barrels of ex-  
cellent unrefined oil. The whalebone,  
which averaged three feet in length, was  
taken out some time ago, and floats up a  
total weight of about 300 pounds. The  
skeleton, as soon as cleaned, will be set  
up in front of the Logan house at Elk  
Creek.

Articles of incorporation of the North-  
ern American Navigation Company were  
filed the other day at San Francisco by  
a number of the prominent residents of  
that city. The corporation is formed  
with a capital stock of \$3,000,000 and  
for the purpose of purchasing or build-  
ing vessels to carry on business as com-  
mon carriers between San Francisco and  
Panama, and then to make connection  
with the Panama Railroad Company's  
lines or other agencies that afford com-  
munication with New York and another  
Atlantic ports. The term of the corpora-  
tion is given as five years.

On a charge of criminal libel at Port-  
land George H. Moffett, editor of the  
Telegram, has been acquitted. The al-  
leged libel consisted in an article pub-  
lished prior to the city election last June,  
charging a number of persons with lev-  
ying assessments on gambling houses and  
the inmates of the houses of ill repute  
to be used in carrying the election for  
the Republican ticket. Judge Shattuck  
instructed the jury that the levying of  
assessments to be used in a political  
campaign was not a crime, and that,  
therefore, no libel had been committed.

The other night an individual called  
at the residence of Father O'Reilly, a  
Catholic priest of Colton, San Bernar-  
dino county, Cal., and asked him to  
hurry with him to the bedside of a dy-  
ing man beyond Colton. The priest hur-  
riedly made arrangements, and got into  
the buggy of the stranger. After they  
had passed Colton the stranger, who was  
a Mexican, overpowered the priest,  
robbed him of his watch and money and  
then put him out in the middle of the  
road, leaving him to find his way back  
to Colton. The robber was afterward  
arrested.

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL.

The Arid Region of the United States—  
Incandescent Lamps Reticulously  
Cheap in Sweden.

St. Louis leads in shoe distribution.  
Oysters cost 40 cents a quart in Den-  
ver.

There are over 7,000 saloons in Chi-  
cago.

Agriculture employs 3,000,000 Italian  
women.

Electricity is applied to the blacking  
of boots.

Paper socks are made and worn in  
Germany.

Baden has a 2,000-horse-power electric  
locomotive.

A sable muff of approved style costs  
as high as \$230.

An enormous rice crop has just been  
harvested in Louisiana.

About 10,000 gross of pens are pro-  
duced from a ton of steel.

Fifty thousand Missouri mules are  
sold in St. Louis every year.

Minneapolis is making 38,000 barrels  
of flour on an average a day.

Great Britain has enough coal stored  
in her mines to last her 900 years.

Sixteen women are employed as ticket  
agents on the Brooklyn elevated road.

According to statistics 11,803,000 bales  
of cotton were used by the world last  
year.

Skates which sold for \$6 and \$8 a few  
years ago can now be bought for from \$2  
to \$4.

Bicycles are used by some of the Chi-  
cago policemen in the discharge of offi-  
cial duty.

More than 1,000,000 Canadians have  
migrated to the United States since the  
year 1860.

The product of American distilleries  
of all kinds last year amounted to 117,-  
186,114 gallons.

The old-time quill pen is still used in  
the British patent office, where the steel  
pen is unknown.

It is estimated that about 150,000 in-  
candescent lamps are burned in New  
York every night.

The linen manufactured yearly in  
England could be wrapped around the  
earth seven times.

A single row of pearls as large as peas  
and perfectly round were sold recently  
in Paris for \$120,000.

An apparatus that economically deliv-  
ers grains of corn to poultry only as  
fast as used is a late invention.

Europe consumes upward of \$24,000,-  
000 worth of gold and silver annually  
for plate, jewelry and ornaments.

The arid region of the United States  
comprises 1,300,000 square miles, or  
nearly one-third of the entire country.

Incandescent lamps are ridiculously  
cheap in Sweden, the price of those  
with all voltages up to 125 being about  
20 cents.

Ten thousand pounds worth of pearls  
were in three years' time during the last  
century taken from mussels in the Tay  
near Perth.

A single mahogany tree in Honduras  
was recently cut into boards, which when  
sold in the European markets realized  
nearly \$11,000.

During the last six years 1,600 novels  
have been published which have suc-  
ceeded so far that they were asked for  
at the libraries.

The historical egg which Columbus  
made stand on its little end has been  
made the model of a pipe which has just  
been put on the market.

The platinum beds of the Ural Moun-  
tains are the only ones in the world in  
which this metal is found in grains.  
Platinum is found in Brazil and in the  
Cordilleras in the hard serpentine rock,  
but never in the form of grains.

New York is the richest municipal  
government with one exception in the  
world. Paris alone surpasses it in the  
amount of its revenues and in their pur-  
chasing power. London has a divided  
authority and a double system of gov-  
ernment.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Value of the Signature of Three Great  
American Generals in the Auto-  
graph Market—Edison.

Oliver Wendell Holmes will be in-  
vited to write the ode for the opening of  
the World's Fair.

General R. E. Lee's signature is worth  
\$10 in the autograph market, General  
McClellan's \$3 and General Sherman's  
\$3.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine has recently  
given to the city of Augusta, Me., \$10,-  
000 to found a library in honor of her  
husband's memory.

A costly pipe is that which the Shah  
of Persia smokes on state occasions. It  
is stated to be worth \$320,000, and is set  
with rubies, diamonds and emeralds.

Mrs. Sarah Kiple of Scranton, Pa., is  
99 years old, and has smoked since she  
was 20. She has spent a thousand times  
as much in tobacco as in doctors' bills.

M. Legouyas, the oldest member of the  
French Academy, is 85 years old. Pierre  
Loti, the youngest, is 43. With the excep-  
tion of ten all the academicians are  
60 or over.

Edison, the electrician, is satisfied  
with cracked wheat and cream for lunch,  
and dines as plainly as if he was still a  
poor operator who had to count every  
quarter he expended.

Mrs. Celeste Stauffer, to whom Samuel  
J. Tilden was once engaged, and to whom  
he left \$400,000, is a resident of Chicago.  
She is still beautiful and is reported to  
have refused many offers.

## BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

An Advance in Stocks Increases the  
Value of Gould Property.

BOOMERS READY FOR A RUSH.

Application for an Injunction Restraining  
the Commissioners From Closing  
the Fair on Sundays.

The tobacco trust has captured the  
Lorillards.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has  
decided that alcohol is not a beverage.

New York health officers are preparing  
to receive the cholera again next sum-  
mer.

About 4,000 men are without employ-  
ment and on the verge of starvation in  
Toronto.

Secretary Foster estimates a deficiency  
of \$50,000 in the quarantine estimates  
for 1893-4.

Justices of the United States Supreme  
Court bar cigarette-smoking from their  
apartments.

The Iowa corn crop is reported to be  
far short of the usual average, caused by  
the wet weather.

The City Council of Dubuque, Ia., has  
decided to buy the plant of the Dubuque  
Water Company.

General Boynton asks the House Ap-  
propriations Committee for \$169,000 for  
the Chickamauga National Park work.

For the fun of chasing Garza, the Mexi-  
can border bandit, the United States  
government has thus far paid \$200,000.

A New York syndicate is trying to buy  
for \$7,000,000 all the rolling-mill and  
blast furnaces in and about Youngstown,  
O.

The Hudson river is to be dredged to  
a uniform depth of twelve feet from  
Troy southward at an estimated expense  
of \$2,600,000.

The recent advance in stocks has made  
the Gould property worth about \$15,-  
000,000 more than it was on the day of  
Gould's death.

The packing in Chicago since the  
opening of the winter season is 632,000  
hogs, or 50 per cent. less than the same  
time last year.

Among the Missouri exhibits at Chi-  
cago will be twenty-four varieties of to-  
bacco from the experimental farm of the  
State University.

Another appropriation for the govern-  
ment exhibit at the World's Fair of  
\$201,000 is asked, making the entire ap-  
propriation \$1,000,000.

A supposed ghost at Flatbush Hospi-  
tal, New York, turned out to be a live  
man who had been hustled off to the  
mortuary as dead, but returned.

There is trouble with the Welsh tin-  
workers at Elwood, Ind. They refuse to  
permit the company to operate patent  
machines with unskilled labor.

Boomers are already assembling on  
the southern border of Kansas in anti-  
pation of the opening to settlement of  
6,000,000 acres of land in Cherokee Strip.

Telephones have been introduced at  
the government rifle ranges at Fort Sher-  
idan, Ill., as a means of communication  
between the firing points and the targets.

Elmer Perrin of Long Branch, N. J.,  
is reported to have vomited eight green  
peppers, each an inch and a half long,  
that had grown from seed in his stomach.

J. F. Lee, the American astronomer,  
who has been studying at Berlin for four  
years with Prof. Forester, has been ap-  
pointed to the chair of astronomy at the  
Chicago University.

Premier Gladstone will be invited by  
the World's Fair authorities, they say,  
to cross the ocean in order that he may  
deliver the address at the formal open-  
ing of the exposition on May 1.

The Eastern railroads are getting  
ready for the Chicago Fair. Car builders  
are overrun with orders. One Eastern  
firm is turning out seventy-five cars per  
day, and has orders ahead for 5,000 cars.

Boston is to get gas for cooking, heat-  
ing and power purposes for \$1 per 1,000  
feet, while that for illuminating pur-  
poses is to have a candle power of at  
least twenty-five, instead of sixteen as  
now.

Zinc miners at Webb City, Wis., have  
noticed lately that a shaft they were dig-  
ging has been growing hotter. At a  
depth of 163 feet the other day they had  
to stop work, as flames burst through into  
the shaft.

A new serpent mound, the largest now  
known, has been discovered by Prof.  
Putnam near Fort Ancient, O. It is 1,900  
feet long and about ten thick, and is con-  
sidered one of the most remarkable of  
prehistoric works.

An application for an injunction to re-  
strain the World's Fair Commissioners  
from closing the fair on Sundays is to be  
made before the courts at Chicago. The  
application is based on the assumption  
that the Jackson Park is public property  
held by the Park Commissioners in trust  
for the people, and that they have no  
authority to debar the public from en-  
trance to it any day in the year.

For some time John Voorhis has been  
a teacher in the primary department of  
the public school at Williamsburg, Cal.  
He was also an amateur dentist. When  
children were unruly he extracted their  
teeth as a punishment, threatening them  
with greater punishment if they should  
tell their parents. He extracted ten  
teeth from an Italian boy, who told his  
parents. This was the direct cause of  
the mob organizing to lynch the man.  
Voorhis got wind of their coming, and  
made his escape on horseback.

## FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The New Nicaragua Canal Bill Increases  
the Obligations of the Canal  
Company—Etc.

There is to be an organized effort in  
the House after the holidays to bring  
about some financial legislation, prob-  
ably taking the shape of an attempt to  
repeal the Sherman law. The opposi-  
tion of free coinage believe this daily  
menacing of the securities of the gov-  
ernment is inevitably leading to giantic  
losses. On the other hand, the  
friends of silver are not less active, and  
expect to see a free-coinage bill forging  
to the front before many days of the new  
year have passed. Stewart's amendment  
to the bill of Hill provides for a repeal  
of the Sherman act, and makes that  
measure practically a free-coinage bill.  
Stewart thinks that when it comes to a  
vote it will pass.

Representatives Hermann of Oregon  
and Wilson of Washington were greatly  
disappointed at the failure of the bill in  
Congress for the increase of the light-  
house service in the United States, in  
which both Washington and Oregon were  
largely interested. In the bill was a  
provision for twenty-five beacon lights  
and buoys on the Willamette river be-  
tween Portland and Salem; also for a  
light and fog signal at the mouth of the  
Willamette, as well as lights for other  
places on the Oregon and Washington  
coasts. There were other bills reported  
from the same committee which were  
sidetracked by the failure of this bill,  
among them being a bill allowing the  
Great Northern Railway Company to  
build a bridge across the Columbia river.

Mr. Foster said recently that he thought  
it a grave mistake to assume that the  
Monetary Conference will prove to be a  
failure. The taking of a recess was ex-  
pected by the administration when the  
American delegates left Washington  
City. Rothchild's proposition and his  
declaration that unless something is done  
to insure the better use of silver among  
the nations serious consequences would  
follow is in itself a hopeful indication  
that the prominent bankers of the world  
feel the necessity of reaching an agree-  
ment of such a nature as will secure ap-  
proximate uniformity the world over in  
dealing with the question. The Secre-  
tary said that so far as he was personally  
concerned all he expected of the prelimi-  
nary conference had been accomplished.  
The general feeling of the conference  
was even more favorable than he antici-  
pated.

One of those peculiar bills which oc-  
casionally finds its way into Congress  
was introduced the other day by Sen-  
ator Mitchell in the Senate. Its elaborate  
title provides for the prohibition of elec-  
tro-magnetism, mesmerism and hypno-  
tizing of human beings, etc., and pre-  
scribing a punishment. Numerous peti-  
tions and documents accompanying the  
bill and others equally voluminous are  
referred to. The bill in brief provides  
that any person who anywhere within  
the jurisdiction of the United States  
shall apply a current of electricity upon  
a person for the purpose of affecting an-  
other, or which does so affect, shall be  
guilty of a crime punishable by death,  
and that any person having the knowl-  
edge of such current having been applied  
who fails to notify the proper authorities  
shall be deemed an accessory and pun-  
ished by a fine of not less than \$5,000  
nor more than \$20,000, or by punishment  
ranging from two years to the period of  
one's natural life.

Senator Sherman has introduced a  
bill, which was referred to the Foreign  
Relations Committee, providing that  
whenever the government of the United  
States shall conclude effective interna-  
tional arrangements for the protection  
of fur seals in the North Pacific Ocean  
by agreement with any power, or as a  
result of the convention concluded last  
February between the United States and  
Great Britain (the Behring Sea Conven-  
tion), and as long as such arrangements  
shall continue, the provisions of the  
laws, so far as they shall be applicable,  
relative to the protection of fur seals,  
within the limits of Alaska or its waters  
shall be extended to and over that por-  
tion of the ocean included in such agree-  
ment. The bill further provides that  
whenever an effective arrangement is  
concluded the President shall declare  
the fact by proclamation and designate  
the portion of the Pacific Ocean to which  
it is to be applicable. During the exist-  
ence of the laws all violations of the  
laws in the designated portions of the Pacific  
are to be held to be the same as if com-  
mitted within Alaska limits, and they  
may be prosecuted either in Alaska or  
in the courts of Oregon, California or  
Washington.

The new Nicaragua canal bill reported  
by Senator Sherman is drawn on sub-  
stantially the same lines as the bill re-  
ported from the committee to the last  
Congress, including as it does the propo-  
sition to guarantee the bonds of the  
company to the extent of \$100,000,000 to  
aid in the construction of the canal.  
The new bill, however, contains some  
additions, which increase the obligations  
of the company as well as the security  
of the government. For instance, the  
real and personal property and the fran-  
chises of the company are included in the  
liabilities. It is provided that all  
stock heretofore subscribed for or issued  
shall be called in and canceled; all bonds  
issued redeemed and canceled, and all  
outstanding obligations satisfied before  
the act takes effect. The date is changed  
to make the bonds issue in January, 1893,  
and mature in 1953; but they are also  
made redeemable at the pleasure of the  
United States after 1913. The section  
requiring the company to execute a mort-  
gage to the United States as security for  
the guarantee is amended by the addi-  
tion of a clause requiring the mortgage  
to contain a provision for a sinking fund  
for the payment of the bonds at matu-  
rity. If the company defaults in the  
payment of interest or other respects  
before the canal is put in operation, the  
right of foreclosure shall at once attach  
in favor of the United States.

## FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

Member of Parliament Unseated  
on a Charge of Bribery.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN TURKEY.

The Free Labor Association of England  
Issues an Address on "Tyranny  
of Organized Labor."

The Sultan of Turkey has just issued  
a revised edition of the Koran, adapted  
to his own views.

Among the coachmen of Berlin are  
seven retired army officers, three ex-  
patrons and sixteen nobles.

Reports from South Africa show a re-  
markable development of auriferous re-  
sources in the past few months.

A firm of machinists in Scandinavia  
employs a young woman agent whose  
territory covers the whole of Europe.

A member of the British Parliament  
has been unseated on the charge of bri-  
bery, which consisted in treating electors.

A large body of musicians in Vienna  
have entered a public protest against the  
playing of military bands in public  
places.

The Speaker of the House of Commons  
has a salary of \$25,000. When he retires  
it is to a peerage and a pension of \$20,-  
000 a year.

The third son of the President of  
France is a private in the French army,  
waiting for his admission to the Ecole  
Polytechnique.

The hordes of idle men in the cities  
of England and Germany are greater  
than the combined standing armies of  
both countries.

The Czar's personal expenses are \$9,-  
000,000 a year, which is \$6,200,000 more  
than Russia's annual appropriation for  
common schools.

The demand for the late Lord Tenny-  
son's poems has been so great in Eng-  
land of late that the printers at one time  
had twenty-six presses working on them.

The Lord Mayor of London's badge of  
office contains diamonds to the value of  
\$120,000, and the temporary owner has  
to give a bond for it before he is sworn  
in.

The medical officer of health of the  
city of London has resolved to compel  
every church to remove the dead lying  
beneath its floors and rebury them at Il-  
ford.

A Railway Passengers' Protective As-  
sociation, with an Earl at its head, has  
recently been formed in England to look  
after the protection of those who travel  
by rail.

M. Brisson, who was recently invited  
to form a Cabinet for President Carnot  
and is Chairman of the committee in-  
vestigating the Panama canal scandal, is  
a Freemason.

The latest political alliance in Ger-  
many is composed of Conservatives,  
Anarchists and anti-Semites. In France  
there are evidences of a coalition of like  
hostile elements.

The ecclesiastical authorities in Eng-  
land are now beginning to inquire what  
part the church can play in solving the  
problem of providing pensions for the  
aged and worthy poor.

His Holiness the Pope declares that  
the late Cardinal Laviegrie was one of  
the most valuable members of the Sa-  
cred College. He intimates that it will  
be difficult to fill his place.

Archbishop Walsh says the question  
under deliberation by the Monetary Con-  
ference at Brussels is at the very root of  
the difficulties of the Irish land ques-  
tion. He advocates bimetalism.

The rivers of Russia grow shallower  
year after year, and the Vorksa, once  
an abundant tributary to Dnieper and as  
wide as the Hudson or Delaware, 250  
miles in length, has completely and per-  
manently dried up.

The good people of Luxembourg are  
greatly exercised over the possibility of  
the establishment of a second "Monte  
Carlo" at Mondorf, a summer and win-  
ter resort in the little Grand Duchy.

Dr. Alexander Werkle, the new Min-  
ister President of Hungary, is a perfect  
giant in breadth and stature. He is  
more than a head taller than the aver-  
age man, and is as erect as an Indian.

The officers of the German army are  
to have a new cloak, the novelty of which  
lies in the fact that by an ingenious de-  
vice the cloak may be made thick or  
thin. It is adapted for winter or summer  
use.

It is reported in the *Journal du Jardin  
d'Acclimatation* that eight or ten days  
before the appearance of cholera in  
Hamburg last summer all the sparrows  
and other birds left the town and sub-  
urbs and did not return until the plague  
had completely disappeared.

The Turkish Sultan has granted con-  
cessions for the construction of long rail-  
ways, which will open up his territory  
to the east, the north and the south, all  
having their terminal at Constantinople.  
One road is to run to Damascus and an-  
other, the Tigris and Euphrates railway,  
to the Persian Gulf. The concessions  
have been granted to German and Bel-  
gian firms, English firms being entirely  
left out.

The Free Labor Association of England  
has issued an address on the "Tyranny  
of Organized Labor." The condition of  
the people, owing to strikes, is the sub-  
ject of the manifesto, which goes on to  
say that "unions which impose restric-  
tions upon trade without being able to  
prove that the area of employment is  
thereby increased are a curse to the  
country and an enemy to all classes, and  
should not be tolerated by workmen."

## FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Mammoth Tree from California to Be  
Exhibited.

California is to be honored by having a  
section of one of her famous big trees made  
a prominent feature in the Government  
building at the Columbian exhibition at  
Chicago. The project, the accomplishment  
of which is fully assured, is a unique one.  
The section of the tree will be twenty-three  
feet in diameter and thirty feet long. This  
will be divided into three parts, and these  
will be placed in their natural position,  
one above the other, and so arranged as to  
form something like a two story house.  
The contract for the tree was made by H.  
A. Taylor, of the department of the in-  
terior, with the King's River Lumber com-  
pany, with the King's River Lumber com-  
pany is now at work getting it out in  
their forest of sequoia gigantea in the  
Converse basin on King's river in Fresno  
county.

The contract called for a tree 20 feet 4  
inches in diameter, but the tree actually  
found will be three feet greater in diam-  
eter. There are of course larger trees in the  
forest, but the requirement was that this  
section should be perfect in all respects,  
cylindrical, straight and without a burn  
in the bark, and this was the largest found  
to fill all these conditions. The tree select-  
ed, says the San Francisco Chronicle, is  
one known as the "General Noble." It  
measures thirty-eight feet in diameter near  
the ground, but as the object was to have  
the section of the same diameter at both  
ends, as nearly as possible, a piece is being  
taken out of the tree at some distance from  
the ground. To do this and to preserve  
the section from harm by falling, as well  
as to meet other requirements, has proved  
to be a work of considerable magnitude.  
The idea is not to send a solid section, but  
rather, the rim of the tree hollowed out  
and cut into segments of suitable size, and  
all to be numbered so that they can be  
erected at Chicago so as to look from the  
exterior like the solid section of a sequoia  
thirty feet in height. The three parts into  
which the section is being cut consist of  
two parts of fourteen feet each, to be hol-  
lowed out, and one two feet thick, which  
will serve as a floor between the two stories,  
as it were.

The work of cutting, lowering and box-  
ing the segments is being pushed forward  
as rapidly as possible, and it is expected  
that the tree will all be shipped by the end  
of October. To get the tree to a point  
where wagons can reach it required the  
building of a road two miles long. The en-  
tire exhibit, including the work, will cost  
the government several thousand dollars.  
The tree when erected at Chicago will stand  
directly under the great dome of the Gov-  
ernment building.

Religious Differences.

In the greater concerns of life there  
are wonderful illustrations of the con-  
flicts of opinions. There are something  
over 1,300,000,000 of human beings in  
the world. Among these are six vari-  
eties of religious belief; three of these  
are said by one class to be false, and by  
others three are said to be the true reli-  
gion. And yet every religionist, every  
sectarian claims that he and she alone  
are right. What our Chinese neighbors  
say is "true" we say is "false." We call  
them "heathens"—they class us as "out