

Mrs. Corneil Knox, of Lakeview, inside guard...

OREGON'S NATIONAL GUARD.

Some Means of Entertainment Should Be Provided for the Visitors.

Now that the annual O. N. G. encampment has been secured for Salem this year...

The encampment will assemble about July 10th and continue for ten days. There will be about 600 soldiers in the city...

It is suggested that a number of bicycle races be arranged to be held on the track at the fair grounds...

FI E ESCAPES.

Provided for the Asylum—Supt. D. A. Payne Authorized to Purchase the Needed Appliances.

The board of trustees for the insane asylum held a brief business meeting at the capital yesterday.

The superintendent, Dr. D. A. Payne, was authorized to contract with N. P. Williamson, for the purchase of 150 cords of big fir wood for the main building...

MORE LITIGATION BEGUN.

After Twenty-Years of Married Life, D. E. Eldkins Sues for a Divorce.

D. E. Eldkins, who is represented by Brown, Wrightman & Myers, yesterday instituted in department No. 2, divorce proceedings against W. E. Eldkins...

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

A Conference to Be Held at Eugene This Month.

A conference of temperance workers, presided over by Mrs. Narcissa White Kinney, state president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., will be held in Eugene on May 27th and 28th.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president of the National W. C. T. U., and Miss Anna Gordon, vice president-at-large, will be present.

10 a. m. Devotional service. 10:30 a. m. How Can We Make Our Local Unions More Effective?—Catherine B. Melton.

11 a. m. D. P. T. of L. T. L.: Its Needs and Hindrances.—Henrietta Brown.

11:30 a. m. Is a Campaign for Total Abstinence Needed in Oregon?—Louisa A. Nash.

ing in the Christian church, on the evening of the 26th. A cordial invitation is extended to members of local unions, and others interested...

TO INSPECT STOCK.—W. S. Taylor, stock inspector for Marion county, has appointed the following deputies: D. D. Keeler, Salem; F. X. Moisan, Brooks, (Lalish precinct); B. H. Davis, Silvertown; B. F. Hall, Croston; Mot Howe, Turner; T. M. Rutherford, Marion; A. Relfo, Jefferson, (Jefferson precinct); J. M. Eskeew, Mehama, (Mehama precinct); A. J. Richardson, Stayton, (Stayton precinct).

GROSS DISOBEDIENCE

GENERAL BROOKE DISREGARDS THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

Positive Commands Charged in Favor of the Cause—Moral Victory For Gomez

NEW YORK, May 18.—A special to the World from Washington, says: General Brooke was instructed by the president to insist that the arms of the Cubans be turned over to the officers of the United States army.

General Corbin left for Hot Springs tonight, to learn from the president whether or not he will insist upon his original order to General Brooke being carried out.

Secretary Alger is highly indignant over General Brooke's surprising disregard of the president's strict order. He has telegraphed to the president the full details. It is generally conceded that these developments in Cuba will greatly delay the distribution of the \$3,000,000 to the Cuban army.

GOMEZ' MANIFESTO.

Havana, May 18.—The expected manifesto of General Maximo Gomez was issued this evening. It reviews his part in the negotiations with General Brooke, and speaks of his love for Cuba and his sufferings in her behalf.

"Let no pretext interfere with the attainment of an independent government for which three generations of Cuba have struggled, and which is now promised by a noble nation, pledged to obtain for us our rights."

FOR THE NAVY.

WESTERN MEN WANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Recruiting Officers Will Come West to Gather Up and Send Men to New York City.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary of the Navy Long is deeply interested in the result of an experiment, which is to be made under the direction of Captain John M. Hawley, for the enlistment of 300 or 350 men in the middle west and the west.

Recruits will be sent to the receiving ship Independence at San Francisco, for several months' preliminary "shaking down," and then will embark upon Farragut's old flagship, the Hartford, for New York, either by way of Cape Horn or across the Pacific and through the Red sea and the Mediterranean.

AGAIN A REPUBLICAN.

Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer, of Kansas, Will Not Aid Democrat.

Topeka, Kan., May 18.—Ex-United States Senator W. A. Peffer, one of the founders of the populist party, and who was for years considered the chief exponent of populism, has returned to the republican fold in an interview today Peffer said: "I have always been a republican except on one main question—the money question. That seems to have settled itself now. The populist party has been eliminated nationally by the democrats, so those of us who don't want to flop by ourselves will have to vote our convictions as best we can."

The hottest region on earth is the southeastern part of Persia, where it borders the gulf. For 40 consecutive days in July and August the temperature has been known not to fall lower than 100 degrees, night or day.

The greatest sea depth known to man is in the South Atlantic ocean, midway between the island of Tristan da Cunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, the bottom being here reached at a depth of 40,236 feet, or eight and three-quarter miles.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY GONER-NOR GREER LAST NIGHT

At the Past Grand Masters' Entertainment at the First M. E. Church.

(From Daily, May 19th.)

Gov. T. T. Geer made the address of welcome, on behalf of the state, to the visiting Odd Fellows, at the entertainment of the Past Grand Masters, Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Patriarchs Association last night, at the First M. E. church, in the course of which he said:

"It becomes my pleasant duty of welcome to you in a few words on behalf of the state to our Capital City. The assemblage of such a vast array of Oregon's representative men and women is an event that will honor any city, and we appreciate the distinction to the fullest extent. While looking over this congregation and remembering that you have journeyed from every county, and almost every hamlet in the state, one is confronted by the inquiry, what is the underlying object that has brought you together? If the conditions surrounding us were what they ought to be, or were what we think they ought to be, or were even what we are trying to make them, there would be less use for fraternal societies of which the Odd Fellows' organization is a characteristic representative. But unfortunately, the declaration that 'man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn' is not nearly so old as the fact."

"The earliest history we have of the human race fairly bristles with details of accounts of cruelty, selfishness, oppression, and bloodshed. Indeed the old testament, which most of us believe is a correct history of the events and records, is an almost unintermittent narrative of war between all the nations and tribes that were then known to what they called civilization. From this semi-savage condition the human race has been waging an incessant warfare for these thousands of years against its baser instincts with a degree of success that has been on the whole encouraging. But the end is not yet, and if the end means a complete mastery of the world to the rights of others, there is sufficient work in sight to occupy the time and attention of all philanthropists for many generations to come."

"It is profitable to turn aside from the cares of business, occasionally, for a sufficient time to reflect as to what agencies have been instrumental in raising the standard of civilization the world over, and in guaranteeing the people of the most modern nations a full measure of individual and public rights. The tendency to do wrong and to be careless of the rights and feelings of others—in other words to be selfish, seems to be a part of human nature. If that one word 'selfishness,' with all it stands for, could be stricken from our vocabulary, and our daily lives the longest stride yet taken toward the millennium would be unquestionably recorded. It is so easy to become wrapped up in one's own interest to the perfect exclusion of the interests of others, that if their success demands the commission of a wrong then in a majority of cases the wrong is committed. It is so easy to do the wrong thing, and so hard not to. This is so apparently true that it would be almost proper to substitute the word 'natural' for the word 'easy.'"

"When the child first begins to make observations its parents institute a domestic kindergarten in the way of teaching it to do the right thing—always being perfectly justified in assuming that it will do the wrong thing without any teaching. Whoever hears of a conscientious parent who is not teaching a child to do the right thing is never ceasing in her efforts to show the child the right way and to direct its footsteps thitherward. From the cradle to the grave the human family is engaged in a perpetual warfare against itself."

"And we discover the same tendency in the natural products around us. The successful farmer is compelled to engage in a vigorous contest for his wheat and against his wild oats—in deed nothing seems easier for the average man, no matter what his vocation, than to raise a surprisingly prolific crop of wild oats. The gardener finds that the thistles thrive in spite of his concentrated opposition, while his potatoes assume a sickly, unsatisfactory attitude in spite of his repeated applications of the cultivator. You might take a field that has been cultivated to the highest degree of perfection for five years and give it over to an absolute state of abandonment for another five years, and it would be found growing nothing but the most worthless shrubs, weeds and briars. Prune trees, hop vines and potatoes never volunteer their services in man's behalf, but Canada thistles and their vile allies can always be found pushing themselves forward, uninvited, to do him grievous injury. But it is the neglected fence corner, both on the farm and in the human heart, that proves the nursery of mischief, and which demands the constant attention of those who would lend their influence to the improvement of mankind."

"However, the better element which finds judgment in every human heart has secured a gradual triumph in the contest which has been waged through the centuries until we enjoy a degree of civilization and freedom from persecution never before known in history. To have accomplished this has required the united effort of the unselfish and philanthropic through all the ages. But so perverse are our natures that the time will probably never come when the contest between our higher and baser selves can be abandoned for a day without danger of an immediate retrogressive movement. It requires so little effort to do the things we ought not to do, that each of us individually is in the constant need of the help of all of us collectively."

To contribute to this benign result is the comprehensive definition of Odd Fellowship.

"After yielding the first place to the many churches in the land in this great work, the fraternal societies are lending a helping hand that is invaluable, and among them our own order stands well among the first."

"It is very fitting that this meeting should be held in this building on the site of which the first church structure was built nearly fifty years ago, and which is almost sacred to the people of this city and state. It was exactly here that many of the pioneer missionaries to whom we are under so many obligations began their self-sacrificing work, and I myself remember while attending Sunday school on this very spot thirty-eight years ago this month, and for several years afterward, listening to their fervent appeals in the interest of Friendship, Love and Truth."

"As a recognized potent factor in assisting humanity in its upward march you are heartily welcome to the Capital City of our beloved state, and may the organization you represent continue to prosper as long as there is need for the alleviation of suffering, for the relief of the distressed, for the care of the sick, for the promotion and support of morality, and for the diffusion of the principles of benevolence and charity."

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THE WOOL AND THE WOOLEN INDUSTRIES.

The woolen industry is only just now beginning really to recover from the disastrous effects of the Wilson-Gorman law. Under the five wool provisions of that law a great surplus of wool was imported into the country, and American wool growers have not yet been called upon to meet the full demands of the home market. The American woolen industry has suffered, also, from another evil which resulted from the operations of the Wilson-Gorman law. Because of the provisions of that law large quantities of heavy weight cotton-mixed goods were imported. The workingmen of the country having been deprived of work and wages through the ruin brought upon industries of all kinds by that un-American law, were forced to buy the cheap and trashy goods, and the demand has continued to some extent, even up to the present time. It has been the case of a cheap coat covering a cheap man, as President Harrison put it. Now, however, in these prosperous times of protection and rising wages, the demand is for better goods, and the outlook for the woolen trade seems to be bright. Mr. Avery of the firm of Munger & Avery, wool dealers, said, recently, after referring to the above facts: "While consumption of fine wools has been comparatively limited, and while the stocks have appeared abnormally large at the close of '99 find ourselves with comparatively little of desirable grades of wool in excess of the probable needs of manufacturers. This opinion is based upon the supposition that the prosperity existing everywhere will shortly be realized by the woolen manufacturer and lead to a distribution of a larger amount of woolen and worsted goods than has been possible in the last year."

"Our average wool growers will be obliged to dispose of their product of this season at lower prices than they would realize but for the effects of the operations under the Wilson law, just before the Dingley tariff went into effect. But the outlook for next year and thereafter is more encouraging."

A WORTHY EXPERIMENT.

An original and very interesting experiment is now being made in Boston. It is a school for nursemaids. The regulations of the school are strictly defined. Applicants cannot be less than 18 years old, nor more than 25; they must give evidence of a common school education and recommendations of character; they must also pledge themselves to wear a uniform after they graduate and not to ask a weekly salary of more than \$5 for the first year.

The course of instruction consists of subjects relating to the physical welfare of children, such as bathing, dressing and the diet, lessons being also given in plain household work, sewing and mending, and together with these are discussed the most important moral and intellectual attitude of the nurse to the children as for example, how to inculcate trustfulness, and the evil of frightening children to secure obedience, the kind of stories to tell and kindergarten games which may be played. Boston claims that the school is the first of its kind in the country. Of its success, its promoters have no fear. It is a source of surprise that people of intelligence and wealth so often consign their children during early years, and as the psychologists assure us, the most plastic period, to neglected and undesirable companionship. Undoubtedly there is a field for service in uneducated nursemaid, and it is evident that greater numbers should be herded with gratification in large and sincere. It may be, also, that with the avocation elevated to something like a profession, more women of intelligence and refinement will be attracted to it, who would surely find the duties of the nursemaid in numerous instances less arduous, pleasanter and fully as remunerative as are many employments into which they now crowd.

The results of Boston's experiment will be awaited with interest.

There is no nobler work than the training of the young, and this training ought to begin very early. The impressions of very young children follow them through life, and often direct their paths for usefulness or uselessness and worse.

The largest history ever published is "The War of the Rebellion," issued by the United States, in 126 huge octavo volumes of 1,000 pages each, with a gigantic atlas in 30 parts. The books occupy 20 feet of shelf room, and weigh one-quarter of a ton. The series cost \$25,000,000, is limited to 11,000 sets, and has been in course of publication for over 20 years.

The greatest bell in the world is in an edifice before the great temple of Buddha, at Tokyo. It weighs 1,700,000 pounds, and is four times greater than the great bell at Moscow, whose circumference at the rim is nearly 50 feet, and whose height is 21 feet.

GRAND LODGE AND ASSEMBLY HAVE ADJOURNED.

Officers Installed in Both Bodies Yesterday—Work During the Closing Hours.

(From Daily May 19th.)

The grand lodge I. O. O. F., and Rebekah Assembly of Oregon both completed their business session at noon yesterday, and adjourned to meet again, during the third week in May, 1900, in the city of Astoria, the grand lodge having accepted the invitation of Beaver Lodge No. 35, of that city.

During the forenoon session the grand lodge considered the report of the trustees of the Odd Fellows' Home at Beaverton, near Portland. The trustees recommended that the action taken by the grand lodge at the 15th session, in Roseburg, by which the Home was turned over to the Rebekah branch, be rescinded, and that the property be turned over to a committee composed of six members, three to be elected by the grand lodge and three by the Rebekah assembly, this committee to have full charge of the home. After a little discussion on the matter, the report of the committee was adopted, and the three trustees, to be elected by the grand lodge, were named as follows: W. T. Williamson, P. G. M., of Salem; Thos. F. Ryan, of Oregon City; Richard Scott, P. G. R., of Milwaukee.

The proposition for a change of the constitution of the grand lodge, providing for the selection of a district deputy grand master for each lodge, 40 days away with the district organization was defeated, and the grand master announced his appointment of district deputies, the one for district No. 1 embracing the two Salem lodges, and the Turner and Jefferson lodges, being J. C. Sigmund, of Jefferson.

The grand lodge appropriated \$200 for the expenses of the grand master during the ensuing year, to enable him to visit the lodges and look after the interests of the order in the various portions of the state. The per capita tax for the ensuing year was fixed at 50 cents, to be paid on July 1st and January 1st.

The elective officers of the grand lodge, as published in yesterday's Statesman, were then installed, and the following were appointed by Grand Master J. C. Sigmund, of Jefferson, and installed in their positions: Joseph Miceli, of Roseburg, grand marshal; W. M. Greene, of Eugene, grand conductor; Rev. A. Le Roy, D. D., of La Grande, grand chaplain; W. T. Riches, of Turner, grand guardian; George H. Foster, of Baker City, grand herald.

Following the installation of officers the grand lodge passed resolutions, warmly thanking the citizens of Salem and the local organizations of Odd Fellows for the reception and courtesies extended the visitors, and for the excellent entertainment during the week, also thanking Hon. F. I. Pumbur, secretary of state, and other courtiers extended, and the various railroad lines for the accommodations and courtesies extended the delegates on their travels to the Capital City.

It was a matter of considerable comment at the close of the grand lodge session yesterday, that the three days' business was concluded without a recall being demanded on any one occasion, showing the perfect harmony and unanimity prevailing in that body.

At 12:25 o'clock the forty-fifth annual session of the grand lodge adjourned sine die.

The Rebekah Assembly met for its final session at the Odd Fellows' hall yesterday morning, and the proposed new constitution, which had been sent to the grand lodge for that body's approval, having been returned without the desired endorsement, it was determined to take no further action in the matter.

A resolution was passed and sent to the grand lodge, urging the body to ask the Sovereign Grand Lodge to provide for one representative from each state assembly, to be given a place on the floor of the supreme body.

It was also decided to have eight official district instructors, to visit the lodges and district deputies, give instructions in the work and look after the interests and welfare of the order under the supervision of the state president. The following were appointed to those places: Miss Kate M. Lemberger, of Ruth Lodge No. 4, Jacksonville; Mrs. Florence Atwood, of Baker City Lodge No. 8, Baker City; Mrs. Melissa McMahan, of Rachel Lodge No. 9, Brownsville; Mrs. Elsie Patterson, of Hope Lodge No. 14, Ashland; Mrs. Clementine Eullock, of Acme Lodge No. 32, Portland; Miss Bessie Day, of Eugene Lodge No. 15, Eugene; Mrs. Nora Barnett, of Mignonette Lodge No. 36, Athens; Mrs. Lulu D. Randall, of Azalea Lodge No. 99, The Dalles; Mrs. Edith Lee, of the grand lodge in the matter of the Odd Fellows' Home, was received with satisfaction, and the assembly elected the three trustees appointed to that body, as follows: Mrs. J. K. Weatherford, of Beulah Lodge No. 33, Albany; Mrs. Ella Glenn, of Salem Lodge No. 1, Salem; Mrs. Ella J. Metzger, of Banner Lodge No. 12, Lafayette.

The officers elected on Thursday, a list of which appeared in yesterday's Statesman, were installed during the forenoon, and the following officers were appointed and inducted into their respective chairs: Mrs. Nettie J. Ungerman, of McMinnville, marshal; Mrs. Ida Warnock, of Silvertown, conductor; Mrs. Lizzie Howell, of Oregon City, chaplain.

The action of the grand lodge in returning the proposed new constitution to the Rebekah Assembly with its disapproval, was explained by a prominent member of the order yesterday, as meeting no disapproval to the lodges' branch, but upon comparison, it was found that the old constitution with a few minor changes, would be by far the most satisfactory; while the proposed new code of laws could not be passed at this session, for the reason that the time was too limited after the introduction, to admit of a thorough discussion and examination.

Nearly all of the members of the two bodies left for Portland and their various homes by the afternoon train, several extra cars having been provided; others went "up the river" by steamers last evening, and those from Southern Oregon left on last night's overland. A few among them Grand Secretary E. E. Sharon, of Portland; Judge T. F. Ryan, of Oregon City; and others leave for their respective homes this morning. All of the visitors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the treatment received in Salem, and especially warm in his expressions was Grand Secretary Sharon, who said that he counted among his best friends the Salem Odd Fellows.

The largest cathedral in the world is St. Peter's, at Rome. The total length of the interior is 512½ feet; diameter of cupola, 135 feet; height of dome from pavement to top of the cross, 448 feet. It was begun in 1450 A. D., dedicated in 1626, but not finished till 1850. Forty-three popes lived and died during the process of building. The cost is set down at \$50,000,000.

The largest geyser in the world is the Excelsior, in Yellowstone national park. Its basin is 200 feet across and 330 feet deep. The basin is full of boiling water, from which clouds of steam are constantly ascending. At long intervals water is spouted into the air to a height of from 50 to 330 feet.

THE BEST READING FOR THE FARMERS

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