

THE WORLD'S GREAT ORGANS

The English Concert Hall Organs--The Freeburg Organ with its Marvelous Vox Humana--The Largest Organ in the United States.

The completion of the new organ in the Odeon is an interesting event in the musical circles of this city, for it adds to the already long list of fine instruments one which will take rank among the best. The Odeon organ is a powerful instrument, having twelve stops in the great organ, thirteen in the swell, seven in the choir, and the same number in the pedal, with mechanical couplers and accessories by which any desired effect may be attained. The audience at an organ recital often wonders at the manner in which the organist produces those marvelous changes of tone which make the instrument an orchestra in itself. In an instant the instrument passes from the faint harmonies which are apparently far in the distance, to the tremendous musical crash of a great orchestra close at hand, and between the two extremes there can be had any every desired variety of quality of tone, for the skill of the builder has succeeded in imitating in the various stops of the organ every instrument used in the orchestra and in combining them all with harmonious effect.

These marvelous results, so incomprehensible to the uninitiated, are produced by comparatively simple means. A "stop" consists of a single bank of pipes, one for each key; when the key is touched, a complex system of levers opens a valve which admits a current of air at a high pressure into the pipe, and a musical note is produced. There are stops and "half stops," the latter consisting of a row of pipes, corresponding to only a portion instead of the whole of the keyboard. When the organ has more than one manual or set of keys, each keyboard has its own set of stops or banks of pipes. The pedals are simply keys, for the feet, the scale being the same as that for the fingers, and the pedals, too, have different sets of pipes or stops of their own. In addition to the stops of an organ, there is provided a "mechanical registration," by which the different manuals or keyboards are coupled together, so that in an instant, by drawing a stop with his fingers or pressing a lever with his foot, the organist can secure either the full power of the instrument or can couple the keyboards together to attain any desired effect.

This short explanation will make plain the bewildering array of stops, levers and other appliances which confuse the uninitiated spectator, who views the organist's keyboard desk on the floor of the Odeon. But there is another mystery, for the organ is in the gallery, 20 feet above the organist, and people are so accustomed to beholding the organist in front of and almost under his instrument that they can not understand how an organ can be played from the floor. With the system employed it could be as easily played from Fourth street or Forest Park, for, according to the statements made by Mr. Leopold Heerwagen, an expert in this line of electrical invention, the application of electricity to the uses of the organ builder has passed the experimental stage and is now an accomplished fact. The electricity is used only to "transmit the touch of the player into the organ, where the actual work of supplying air to the pipes is done by pneumatic devices supplied with compressed air from the bellows."

Behind the organ desk on the floor of the Odeon there is a small cable, resembling an ordinary rope covered with coarse cloth. This homely appendage comes out of the desk at the bottom, crawls about the floor for 2 or 3 feet in an apparently aimless way, then runs into a hole in the wall and disappears. It is an electric cable, containing over 300 wires, one for each key and two for each stop, and by means of these a perfect connection is established between the keyboard and every pipe in the instrument.

The Odeon organ, therefore, represents the perfection of electrical science as well as of mechanical and musical art. Thousands of years of observation and experiment have been required to bring the organ to its present state of perfection, for the instrument is as old as Solomon's Temple, which contains an organ with ten pipes that, it is stated on rabbinical authority, could be heard for three miles. It is no difficult matter to doubt this statement, but that the principle of the organ was understood even before the days of Solomon, and that a rude form of the instrument was known to the Assyrians and Egyptians, is proved by representations on monuments, medals and coins.

The organ of the Odeon is one of the largest in the city, comparing very favorably in size with the great double organ in Shaare Emeth, at the corner of Lindell and Vandeventer, an instrument built by a well-known St. Louis firm. One peculiarity of this splendid organ is the distance between its two divisions, these being situated 73 feet apart, with the organist's desk midway between the two sections. The largest organ in the city is that of Christ Church Cathedral, a New York organ, one of the masterpieces of the famous Roosevelt, a cousin of the New York governor. Roosevelt was a wealthy man, with nothing to do, and determined to make a reputation as an organ builder. He succeeded, for some of the finest organs in the country came from his factory. His business, however, was not a financial success, and, after losing a great deal of money, he retired and died shortly after, a disappointed man. The Cathedral organ, like that in the Shaare Emeth, has the disadvantage of being divided, a fact which is recognized by organ builders as detrimental.

The Germans and the English are pre-eminent in the art of organ building; the former, however, placed their greatest organs in their churches, the latter in their halls. Mr. Charles Kilgen, of this city, a gentleman whose

stock of musical information in every line is inexhaustible, has a peculiar theory, well supported by the facts, with regard to the English hall organs. His idea as expressed by himself is: "The Messiah has built the largest halls and placed in them the largest organs in the world," the popularity of this great oratorio necessitating large audience rooms and great organs for its proper presentation. Whenever the English have gone, they have built great halls and huge organs, in order that the "Messiah," the "Creation" and "Elijah" might be given with proper effect. The largest organ in the world is to be found in the newest country, for in Sydney, Australia, there is an instrument in the great town hall which combines every useful appliance known to the organ builder's trade, and a greater number of stops than any other organ. Including levers and mechanical combinations, there are said to be 142 stops. It thus slightly exceeds in size the Albert hall organ, which has four manuals, 133 stops, and nearly 10,000 pipes. Most of the English organs are to be found in halls. The Royal Albert hall, the Crystal Palace, the Alexandria hall, the St. George's hall, in Liverpool, and the town hall of Leeds have very large and effective organs. That of the Crystal Palace has sixty-five stops and 4568 pipes, and the other hall organs, while differing in detail from this giant instrument, are in most respects little, if any, inferior to it. Some idea of the dimensions of a great instrument may be gained from a statement that the Crystal Palace organ is 40 feet in width by 20 ft. depth, exclusive of the space covered by the reservoirs or wind chests, and including these, covers a space equal to that of a good-sized city residence. The great organ of St. Paul's of London, has sixty stops, and is considered by some competent judges, to be fully equal in every important respect, to any of the hall organs in England.

The organs of the continent were mostly built in the days when time and labor were not considered, when an organ builder took such pride in his work as to spend years in bringing to perfection an instrument by which he hoped to perpetuate his fame. This is one secret of the marvelous organs in the German cathedrals. While often clumsy in mechanical construction, compared with the perfection of modern instruments, they have qualities which the modern builders have not always been able to excel. The great organ at Haarlem, for instance, having sixty-eight stops and of the late instruments, but none have 4088 pipes, is rivaled in size by many surpassed it in the marvelous quality of its combinations of tone. On its dimensions, this organ is one of the noblest in the world, being 90 feet in height and 50 in breadth, the pipes rising above each other in towers, and presenting a singularly effective picture.

The great organ in the Church of St. Nicholas, in Freiburg, Switzerland, is unique and famous the world over for possessing a vox humana stop in the echo organ, which faithfully imitates the tones of the human voice. The instrument was built by a famous character, Aloise Mooser, and ranks among the largest, having four manuals, sixty-four stops, and 4163 pipes. Its peculiarity is in the voice stop, already mentioned. There are vox humana stops in abundance in modern organs, but so inferior are they to this that builders suspect that the effect of Mooser's masterpiece must be materially aided by the construction of the church. Mooser was repeatedly solicited to build other organs on the same pattern, but always refused, and his secret has been faithfully kept by the authorities of the church, for except the organist, who is also the tuner, no person is permitted to inspect the interior of the organ.

For a long time the great organ in the Cathedral of Seville was considered not only the largest, but the most perfect. The cathedral has four organs, the two principal of which are on each side of the choir. The largest of these has 110 stops and 5300 pipes. It is believed that many of the stops, however, are half stops, for, were they full, the number of pipes would be nearly double what it is. One of the most remarkable features of this organ is the manner in which it is blown. A plank platform is constructed on the seewall principle, and a stout Spaniard promenades to and fro on this platform, his weight working the levers which operate the bellows. At each end of the platform which is 15 feet in length, is a pair of bellows 6x3½ feet, and these communicate with five other pairs. Ten trunks to and fro on the seewall platform fill all these receptacles and also the wind chests. The Spaniards has a comparatively easy time after the bellows are filled, for so ample are these receptacles that without additional air they will supply the full organ for over a quarter of an hour.

There are in this country several organs which rank among the largest in the world. The great organ of the Tremont Temple in Boston has seventy registers, is 50 feet wide, of the same height, and embraces all the principal features of the larger organs of Europe. The organ in the Music hall, Boston, is 60 feet high, has eighty-nine stops, and required 4½ years in building. The organ in Trinity Church, New York, and those in the First Presbyterian Church and the church of the Annunciation, in the same city, rank among the largest in this country. The concert organs in Cincinnati and the Chicago Auditorium are also instruments of the first class, though the effect of the latter, in spite of the fact that it has more

than 100 stops, is greatly muffled by its surroundings. In view of the many fine organs that have been built in the factories of this country, the United States has reason to be proud of its record in this respect, for the work of the American builders does not suffer in any particular by comparison with that of the most famous organ-makers of the Old World.

COMING HOME TO US.

It must have struck the casual American newspaper reader with greater force than ever of late that our maritime commerce is at the mercy of the British empire. The frequent dispatches announcing the withdrawal of ocean steamships from the Atlantic and Pacific to be used in the transport service of Great Britain can hardly have failed to impress upon the minds of Americans the urgent necessity for some legislation which will make us in the near future independent of the services of the British mercantile marine in our ocean carrying trade.

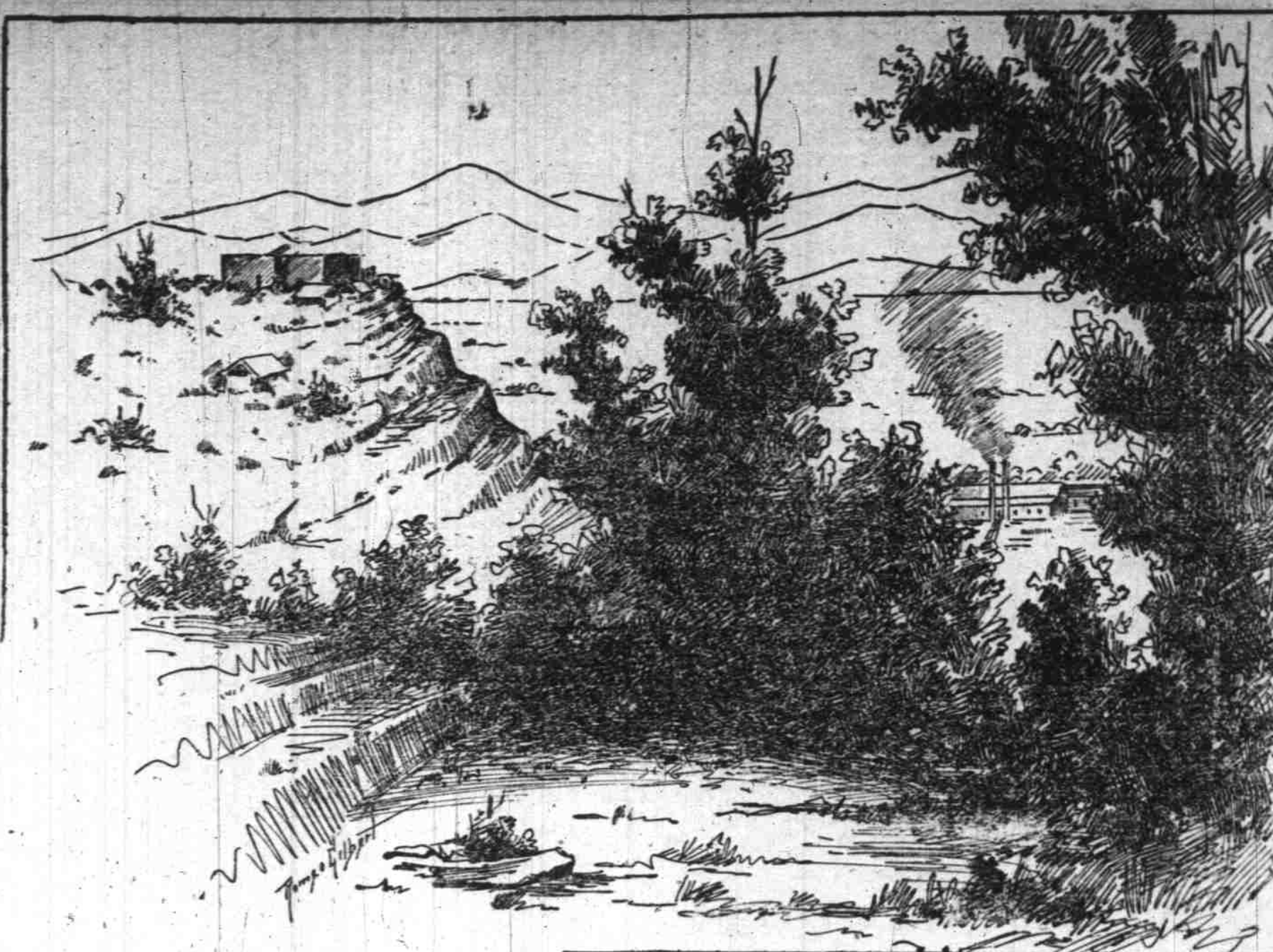
It is probable that the withdrawal of a number of the Atlantic liners will be less seriously felt at this season than it would have been in the spring or fall, but even now our exporters are compelled to put up with such slow-going and old-fashioned steamers as the British government may not care to utilize in the South African transport service.

The Pacific trade alone is demanding the service of all the old-fashioned ocean liners, the merchants of San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle have been able to charter, and even now thousands of tons of freight destined for Asiatic ports is lying upon the wharfs of those cities for want of adequate shipping facilities. Some of the faster steamers flying the union jack have been ordered home as auxiliaries to the British navy, and it is not unlikely that a trans-Pacific commerce will be hampered for a year to come.

Russia has just entered upon contracts for the construction of a dozen Pacific liners, and Japan within the last month has launched two vessels of modern build to compete with the English and our Pacific mail steamers. The only evidence we have at present of an American awakening to the necessities of ocean commerce are the recent announcements that the Great Northern Railway Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have each made contracts for the construction of vessels capable of competing with the Canadian Pacific liners which now ply between Vancouver, Asiatic ports, and Australia. These evidences, however, are not sufficient to encourage to those who believe that the American mercantile marine should be even in a small degree, commensurate with the tremendous growth and expansion of our export trade. With this season coming home to us, congress should make a satisfactory merchant marine bill urgent business, and in correcting the mistakes of the past prepare to take advantage of opportunities now opening to us. The fairest and surest way to secure the construction of new ships, and plenty of them, is for congress to put an extra duty on all goods imported in foreign ships. This would cost nobody anything, excepting the people who bring goods to this country in foreign ships.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunk, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite--gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement, I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts., guaranteed at Dr. Stone's drug stores.



WATER WORKS AND UTAH BATTERY NEAR MANILA, P. I.

BUSINESS OF THE CITY

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF MAYOR CHAS. P. BISHOP.

The Standing Committee of the City Council for the ensuing year--Recorder Judah's Report.

(From Daily, Jan. 3d.)

The following are some of the matters heard by the city council of Salem, at its meeting last night:

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Common Council: It is my duty, as well as my pleasure, to address you officially upon the status of municipal affairs as they present themselves at the close of the first year of the administration in which we have labored together; and I desire to preface this message with the expression of my sincere thanks for your uniform courtesy and helpfulness to me during that period.

In my former message I called your attention to the following estimate of the public indebtedness:

Sewer bonds, Dec. 1, 1899,	20 years, 5 per cent.....	\$19,000 00
Bridge bonds, Oct. 1, 1896,	20 years, 5 per cent.....	30,000 00
Bridge bonds, Oct. 8, 1890,	20 years, 5 per cent.....	20,000 00
Funding bonds, Nov. 2, 1892,	20 years, 5 per cent.....	20,000 00
Funding bond, Jan. 1, 1894,	20 years, 6 per cent.....	60,000 00
Street Imp't, Jan. 1, 1895,	10 years, 6 per cent.....	6,181 50
Total bonded debt, Jan. 1, 1899.....		\$155,181 50

To this sum we have added an issue, as follows: Funding bonds, Oct. 2, 1899, optional 10 years at 4 per cent interest..... \$ 65,000 00

Placing the bonded debt of the city, Jan. 1, 1900.....\$220,181 50

The estimated floating debt of the city, Jan. 1, 1899, I reported to you at the sum of \$78,645.23, and this, with bonded indebtedness at \$155,181.50, made our aggregate obligation, \$233,826 73. I am pleased to report that this debt has been reduced during the year just closed, at the rate of \$4191.72; this being accounted for in the following manner:

Gross indebtedness, Jan. 1, 1899, as above stated.....	\$233,826 73
Bonded debt, Jan. 1, 1900,	\$220,181 50, present floating debt, considering contemplated call of the city treasurer, to July 1, 1899,
\$9,453.51, making total Jan. 1, 1900.....	229,635 01

Difference to credit of year 1899.....\$ 4,191 72

I desire to congratulate you on the further fact that the city has been kept sharply within her income, as the following figures will testify: Income from general taxes, \$23,104 00; Income from licenses, etc., 8,945 34.

Total income for year 1899.....	\$32,049 34
Warrant expense, \$16,687; interest, 9,060; total expense.....	\$25,747 00
Amount within income, for 1899.....	\$ 6,302 34

The economic policies you have pursued in 1899, have redounded to the city's financial gain in the following particulars:

The interest account, by the issue of the four per cent home-loan bonds, has been reduced, annually, \$2,600.

The cost of lighting the city streets, under the terms of the new charter, has been reduced, annually, \$2,000.

The salary account of the city has been reduced \$1,000.

The running expenses of the city for 1899, at \$16,687, shows a saving over the year 1898, at \$20,777.30, of \$3,790.39.

The new charter of the city, saved to the county, and to the city as well, the sum of \$2,906.35.

I enter at length upon these details, because they are of vital moment in proving the efficacy and value of the business system you have steadily applied to the public affairs intrusted to you, and should be known and appreciated at large; and particularly, since your year's work has been handicapped by the untoward and imperative expense of an epidemic of small-pox, wiped out only, after a cost of \$2295.20.

I would suggest the expediency of remodeling the general license ordinance of the city, with a view of better balancing the respective charges on certain occupations therein, now broadly at variance, and to provide such new license as will meet the new fixed interest charge of \$500 annually, on the last issue of bonds. The charter affords ample scope for this, and the demands for an increase in the revenue of the city are specific enough to warrant any reasonable effort you may make in this direction.

There are many things to engage your interest in the city's behalf during the coming year, that will, of necessity, present themselves as time goes by, and there can be no doubt of your preparedness to meet and dispose of them, to the advantage of the public; matters that, under the pressure of other and larger affairs, could not be handled in 1899, and I wish to assure you of my readiness to assist at all times, in the thought and expedition you will give to these problems.

I hope, before the present month expires, to report to you that the pending negotiations for the sale of a block of land off the west end of Willson Avenue to the U. S. government, has been fully and finally closed.

Regretting that sickness deters me from meeting you in your initial session of 1900, I am, gentlemen, very truly yours, C. P. Bishop, mayor.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mayor Bishop has designated the following membership of the standing committees of the council for the year 1900:

Ways and Means--Geo. Griswold, chairman; P. J. Larsen and E. P. Walker.

Ordinances--Alonzo Gesner, chairman; Ira F. Allen and S. A. Riggs.

Accounts and Current Expenses--A. B. Buren, chairman; E. P. Walker and Thos. Burrows.

Streets and Public Property--S. A. Riggs, chairman; A. B. Buren and Thos. Burrows.

Licenses--P. J. Larsen, chairman; Alonzo Gesner and Geo. Griswold.

Fire and Water--Ira F. Allen, chairman; P. J. Larsen and S. A. Riggs.

Health and Police--Thos. Burrows, chairman; A. B. Buren and Geo. Griswold.

Printing--E. P. Walker, chairman; S. A. Riggs and P. J. Larsen.

ANNUAL REPORT.

City Recorder Judah's annual report is as follows:

Warrant Expenditures 1899.	
Jail.....	\$ 3 95
Police.....	664 50
Salaries.....	2514 90
Fire Department.....	3453 86
Fuel.....	655 20
Streets.....	947 57
Bridges.....	588 08
Stationery.....	33 85
Board Prisoners.....	68 05
Election.....	158 40
Tax Rebate.....	10 07
Legal Services.....	301 50
Water.....	1110 26
Lighting.....	3542 60
Miscellaneous.....	2904 12

Total, 1899.....\$16,687 00

Total, 1898.....20,777 39

Difference in favor of 1899, \$ 3,790 39.

The aggregate of the warrants drawn each month for the year was as follows: January, \$1500.35; February, \$808; March, \$1331.19; April, \$1316.73; May, \$1136.03; June, \$1441.19; July, \$790.81; August, \$870.06; September, \$921.51; October, \$1393.43; November, \$2147.01; December, \$3321.70.

Cash Receipts 1899.

Fines and fees.....\$ 622 05

Saloon licenses.....6200 00

Vehicle licenses.....

Show licenses.....

Miscellaneous licenses.....

Street assessments.....

Miscellaneous receipts.....

Total for the year 1899.....

Total for the year 1898.....

Difference in favor of 1899.....

A summary of the recorder's court for that cases were disposed of as follows:

Vagrancy 12, disorderly 8, larceny in a store 3, larceny from person 1, assault with a dangerous weapon 2, assault on a female 1, total 27 cases.

Fines paid \$245.50; total \$302; suspended 11, days commuted 10.

In the justice court year, a greater amount was transacted, a summary of the following:

Larceny in a store 3, larceny from person 1, assault with a dangerous weapon 2, assault on a female 1, total 7 cases.

Fines paid \$20.00; total \$20.00; suspended 1, days commuted 1.

constable fees \$112.70.

PRICE \$

287 acres about one All in cultivation. barn, orchard, Water

PRICE \$17.50 P.

150 acres of unimproved land, about 1/2 mile from town. All good land and high

PRICE \$6 PE

160 acres of upland mentioned. All good one hundred acres in sand under timber. 3 spring water, but no

PRICE \$20 PE

60 acres about on above. Level prairie, except fringe of 4 Good house and barn

PRICE \$20 PE

52½ acres about three from Woodburn. Good cultivation. Building running water.

PRICE \$

178 acres in William nine miles below Sal Landing. About six vation. All fenced. F

PRICE \$12 PE

97 acres about two vats. Good prairie la tion, and well fenced.

PRICE \$15 PE

All the above land easy terms of payment. particulars apply to 2 rel, Portland, Oregon

BOZORTH B

SALEM, O