The Good Templars at Zurich.

ZURICH, Switzerland, June 24.—The thirty-eighth session of the international supreme lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars has just concluded and several thousand members of the organization in our "Evergreen State" will be interested in the following summary of the proceedings.

Zurich, the town chosen for the international supreme lodge of the I. O. G. T. for 1897, is too little known as the intellectual and commercial capital of Switzerland. It has with justice been described as the "Modern Athens" of Europe. The system of technical education is practically unrivaled. An eloquent testimonial to the truth of this is the fact that there are now five young English students studying in Zurich with scholarships of $750 a year from South Kensington for "scientific research." The commercial prosperity of Zurich is attested by its growth during the last few years from 90,000 to 154,000 population, thus placing it far above all other Swiss cities in point of size. Upon first entering the city a stranger is at once impressed with the contrast between the old and new portions, the latter including a number of magnificent buildings. The semi-circle around the end of the lake, composed of the new opera house, the Hotel Baur-au-lac, the Hotel Belle-vue, the Tonhalle and the Red and White castles, fronting upon a grand boulevard, water front parks and handsome quays, presents a most imposing appearance. Turning towards the lake, the visitor notes with pleasure the beautiful sloping banks, studded with prosperous villages and fertile orchards, with the sombre foothills and the snow-clad summits of the Alps for a background. The Limmat river, issuing from the Lake of Zurich, is the centre round which the city has developed from the Roman fishing colony of 2,000 years ago to the commercial and industrial metropolis of today. Its rapid flow through the city has been utilized by all the appliances known to nineteenth century progress, and contributes greatly to the industrial activity. Zurich is rich in historical associations. A small park, known as the "Lindenhof," overlooking the Limmat, is the spot where the Roman soldiers of Turicum pitched their camp and gave the place its name. The Fraumuenster abbey was established by King Ludwig, of Germany, in the ninth century, and the present structure dates from the eleventh century. Directly across the Limmat is the Grossmuenster with its twin towers, constructed in the eleventh century on the site of an older building destroyed by fire. Half-way up the tower nearest the Limmat is a statue of the Emperor Charlemagne, seated in his chair of state, his crown on his head, his sword on his knees. Across the street an ancient residence bears a tablet indicating that it was once the abode of the great emperor. It was in the Grossmuenster that Ulrich Zwingli led the reformation in Central Europe while Luther was laboring in Germany. From 1519 to 1531 Zwingli battled for Protestantism in this ancient pulpit and finally on the battlefield of Kappel, at the head of the troops of Zurich, he sealed his testimony with his blood. Here is erected a bronze statue of the great reformer, Bible in one hand and sword in the other, a type of the "fighting parson." Thus early imbued with the spirit of reformation, Zurich became the refuge of religious exiles from England in the reign of Queen Mary. Here in 1535 Miles Coverdale first printed the entire version of the English Bible. The Good Templar representatives from all parts of the world feel truly grateful that the session of the supreme lodge has been held in a city so beautiful in location, so grand in history and so rich in scientific and industrial progress; and all must carry with them to their homes far and near, most happy recollections of their visit to "the banks of Zurich's fair waters."

Session of the Supreme Lodge.

The session opened on Wednesday, June 16th. Prior to the session two days had been spent in a conference or institute of workers in the juvenile department throughout the world. A comprehensive address was made by Miss Jessie Forsyth, of Boston, showing the progress of the juvenile work of the order. Among the interesting features were two demonstrations of practical methods of instructing children, called "Eye-gate Lessons," given by Arthur Newell, of England, who stands at the head of 60,000 organized juveniles in that country. Dr. Forel, of Zurich, speaking through an interpreter, made a most scholarly address on the effect of alcohol upon the brain and nervous system, illustrated by charts.

Officers for the International Institute of Juvenile Workers were elected for the next two years as follows:

President, Miss Jessie Forsyth, R. W. G. S. J. T., of Boston, Mass.

Vice-president for Europe, Miss Charlotte A. Gray, of Paris, France.

Vice-president for America, Mrs. Anna Harris, of Iowa.

Vice-president for Australia, Mrs. E. C. Crispin, of Victoria.

Vice-president for Africa, Rev. W. J. R. Morris, of Cape Town.

Secretary, Rev. James Yeames, of Boston, Mass.

Treasurer, Capt. J. F. Cleghorn, of Wisconsin.

Chaplain, W. Harbud, of England.

Reception to Visitors.

On the evening preceding the opening of the international supreme lodge a noteworthy reception was tendered to the visitors by the local Good Templars. The spacious Tonhalle, in which the sessions were held, was beautifully decorated for the occasion. This building is one of the grand features of modern Zurich—a music hall recently constructed at a cost of about $400,000. Flags of Switzerland—and her twenty-two cantons were blended with the ensigns of all the nations represented, with the old Swiss motto as a centerpiece, "One for all—all for one." An interesting feature of the reception and of the subsequent sessions of the international lodge, was the interpretation of everything spoken from English to German or vice versa. Occasionally a double interpretation was required when some good brother or sister was able to speak only in Swedish. For the most part, however, all the Scandinavian representatives were able to understand, if not to speak, either the English or German languages, so that these two languages became by common consent the official languages of the session.

Addresses of welcome were given by Dr. Forel, the leader of the total abstinence movement in Central Europe, by a member of the government of Switzerland and by Mr. Trueb, of Berne, the G. C. T. of the order in Switzerland. The visitors were cheered by the knowledge that in five short years, against popular customs hallowed by old traditions, the organization had enrolled 1,500 members; that it was sustained by the leaders of scientific thought and progress and for its humanitarian work was receiving the respect and sympathy of influential government officials.

Then followed a series of typical patriotic songs and tableaux by the members of the lodges and juvenile temples of Zurich. "The Patriot Three," representing Stauffacher, Furst and Melchthal, of the three forest cantons of Schwytz, Uri and Unterwalden, who banded together by solemn oath in 1291 to free their home land from Austrian tyranny. The old familiar tale of William Tell was told in song and costume. The glorious sacrifice of Arnold Winkelried, gathering the Austrian lances at Sempach into his own bosom and making "a road for liberty," was followed by the grand "song of victory," sung as only Swiss children can sing. The secret of the strength of the "mother of republics" was well indicated on that evening, for the youth of Switzerland are trained in patriotism and educated in civil liberty. They breathe it in with the pure mountain air; it is taught in the school, the church and the home; it is sung by young and old everywhere and on all occasions. The grand events of their successful struggle of six centuries ago, are as real today as though but yesterday. There are modern literary vandals who have relegated Winkelried and Tell from history into fable, but in Switzerland they are as well authenticated historical characters as are our own Washington and Lincoln. It was truly inspiring on that beautiful June evening in Zurich to witness those stirring scenes, to hear those songs of freedom. Though sung in the German tongue their meaning was as clear as though in English, for freedom knows no race or tongue. And then came the Swiss national hymn like a benediction after a service of patriotism, followed by "God Save the Queen" and "America," which gave the visitors an opportunity to relieve themselves of volumes of pent-up enthusiasm. Not to be outdone the twenty-five representatives of Sweden, Norway and Denmark made the room resound with their lusty rendering of the Swedish national song.

Responses to these fraternal greetings were made by the officers of the international supreme lodge, and by representatives selected from the various portions of the international field.

The Formal Session.

The formal session was commenced on Wednesday, June 16th, and continued with morning, afternoon and evening meeting until Tuesday, June 22. One hundred representatives were in attendance from the following grand lodge jurisdictions, viz.:

California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward island, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales (Welsh), Wales (English), Channel islands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany (Nos. 1 and 2), Switzerland, South Africa (Western, Central and Eastern), Natal and Victoria, Australia.

Almost an equal number of past representatives, honorary members and visitors were in attendance.

The regular officers present were:

R. G. W. templar—Dr. D. H. Mann, of New York.

R. G. W. counselor—Joseph Malins, C. C., of England.

R. W. G. vice templar—Mrs. Margaret McKinnon, of Scotland.

R. W. G. superintendent, Junior temple—Miss Jessie Forsythe, of Massachusetts.

R. W. G. secretary—Col. B. F. Parker, of Wisconsin.

R. W. G. assistant secretary—Miss Anna M. Saunders, of Nebraska.

R. W. G. deputy marshal—Mrs. Anna Harris, of Iowa.

R. W. G. guard—John Stanford, of Wales.

P. R. W. G. templar—Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Toronto, Can.

Chancellor course of study—Hon. S. B. Chase, of Pennsylvania.

The following served as officers pro tem. for the session:

R. W. G. chaplain—Rev. W. J. R. Morris, of South Africa.

R. W. G. treasurer—Prof. Chauncey H. Hayden, of Vermont.

R. W. G. marshal—B. D. Rogers, of Nova Scotia.

R. W. G. messenger—Joseph Plymen, of Channel island.

R. W. G. sentinel—Mr. Springer, of Switzerland.

The biennial reports of the officers were submitted in pamphlet form and contained valuable information and statistics of the work and condition of the organization. There are now 86 Grand lodges and 9,484 subordinate lodges, with 391,601 members. The juvenile department includes 2,641 temples, with 148,687 members. The total membership of the organization is therefore 540,288. At the first session the I. S. L. degree was conferred upon forty-six delegates and honorary members, the usual working committees were appointed and the active transaction of business begun.

On Wednesday afternoon and on Thursday a number of proposed changes in the constitutions and laws of the organization were considered. As all of the proposed changes had required preliminary notice, and every representative had previously been furnished with a statement of them, there had been much careful study of the question involved, and the representatives were prepared for intelligent action. Among the more important changes made are the following:

Superintendents and past superintendents of Juvenile temple, who have for three months conducted an active temple, are eligible to the Grand lodge degree.

Clearance cards are hereafter to have three parts; one for the member, one to be sent to the grand secretary by the issuing lodge, with information as to the place to which the removal is to be made, in order that he may communicate with the local lodge; one to be returned by the receiving to the issuing lodge upon deposit of card.

Grand lodges desiring to have subordinate lodge chaplains, guard and sentinel elective instead of appointive offices may so provide by Grand lodge by-laws.

The literature committee is instructed to prepare a special form for the initiation of a juvenile templar into a subordinate lodge.

Effective card members are permitted to visit district and Grand as well as subordinate lodges.

District lodge by-laws must be submitted to the grand chief templar for confirmation.

Graduating Exercises.

Wednesday evening was devoted to the graduating exercises of the Good Templar course of study. Chancellor S. B. Chase presided, and graduating orations were delivered by Miss Charlotte A. Gray, of Paris; Hon. Ed. Wavrinski, M. P., of Sweden; Mrs. Florence D. Richards, of Ohio, and Miss Florence E. Cram, of New Hampshire, the last named being the valedictorian. Post-graduate orations were delivered by Willard O. Wylie, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Ada A. Barnes, of Pennsylvania; Capt. J. F. Cleghorn, of Wisconsin, and Miss Anna M. Saunders, of Nebraska. The orations showed careful study and a thorough knowledge of the great reform work of the organization, and testified to the value of its educational department.

Election of Officers.

On Friday, June 18, the biennial election of international officers occurred, resulting as follows: R. W. G. T., Councillor Joseph Malins, of Bermingham, England; R. W. G. C., Hon. Edward Wavriniki, M. P., of Sweden; R. W. G. V. T., Miss Anna M. Saunders, of Lincoln, Neb.; R. W. G. S. J. T., Miss Jessie Forsyth, of Boston, Mass.; R. W. G. secretary, Col. B. F. Parker, of Milwaukee, Wis.; R. W. G. treasurer, Dr. A. Forel, of Zurich, Switzerland. Dr. D. A. Mann, of New York, declined re-election as R. W. G. T., but remains on the executive committee as Past R. W. G. T.

The following appointive officers were named: R. W. G. Ch., Rev. E. Z. J. De Beer, of Western South Africa; R. W. G. M., B. D. Rogers, of Nova Scotia; R. W. G. D. M., Miss Florence E. Cram, of New Hampshire; R. W. G. A. S., Tom Honeyman, of Scotland; R. W. G. G., Mrs. E. C. Crispin, of Victoria, Australia; R. W. G. Sent., Henrik Voss, of Denmark; R. W. G. Mess., Edward Pickering, of Natal, South Africa. The new officers were impressively installed by Hon. S. B. Chase, of Pennsylvania, the senior P. R. W. G. templar, assisted by John B. Collings, of England, and Mrs. Othelia Myhrman, of Illinois.

The newly chosen executive officers are not strangers to Good Templary throughout the world.

The New Officers.

Joseph Malins, of England, now the international leader of the organization, is a most unique figure in the history of the temperance reform. Thirty years ago he emigrated from England to the United States, a young painter, with but limited education and no greater ambition in life than to earn a livelihood. Joining a Good Templar lodge in Philadelphia, he lacked even the ordinary self-confidence requisite to successfully fulfill the duties of a minor office. After a year or two circumstances compelled his return to England, but Good Templary had inspired a new ambition in the young English painter. The great temperance organization then covering almost every state, territory and province in the United States and Canada, was as yet exclusively American. To transplant the organization to the British Isles was the task assumed by the youthful Malins. Securing the requisite authority, he first organized Columbia Lodge, No. 1, at Birmingham, and from this center within five short years the order spread throughout Great Britain and Ireland and was carried by British missionaries to South Africa, Australia and the isles of the sea. At the organization of the Grand Lodge of England in 1870, Joseph Malins was elected as grand chief templar, and has received twenty-seven re-elections, enjoying the distinction of being the only grand chief templar England has ever had. About 1877 he was instrumental in introducing the work into Scandinavia. During later years he has directed the missionary work which has successfully planted the order in Germany and Switzerland, and opened the way into Holland, Belgium and France. He is a recognized leader of the temperance movement in Great Britain. His life work for Good Templary has developed from the young painter of thirty years ago, an orator, parliamentarian and author without an equal in the temperance ranks of Great Britain. Fairly idolized by the 60,000 Good Templars of England, honored and respected by the half million of members throughout the world, his unanimous selection for the international leadership was but a fitting appreciation of faithful services rendered. Now 53 years of age, he is at the prime of his powers, and with an increased field for usefulness, it will be strange indeed if he does not make his influence felt throughout the international jurisdiction. For many years he has been honored by his fellow citizens of Birmingham by nonpartisan election as a county councillor, in which position he has done a full share in the material development of that great industrial metropolis.

Lieut. Edward Wavrinski, of Sweden, is the recognized leader of Scandinavian Good Templars. Of commanding appearance and strong personality, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all who have observed his faithful service in the temperance cause. In the army, in the Swedish parliament and in his social relations, he has for many years been a tower of strength to the order, enlisting in its service in Sweden many prominent educators and other public men.

Miss Anna M. Saunders has been for several years at the head of the Good Templar ranks in Nebraska, and has earned her promotion to the international executive committee by much faithful service.

Miss Jessie Forsyth, of Boston, and Col. B. F. Parker, of Milwaukee, were both unanimously re-elected to their respective positions, and are well known to the members of the organization.

Dr. A. Forel, of Switzerland, brings to the international councils of the organization all the influence and prestige of advanced scientific thought upon the temperance question. No emotional agitator is this distinguished Swiss physician. Placed at the head of the public institutions for the care of the insane, his convictions in favor of total abstinence were the result of many years of exhaustive investigation. Once convinced, his actions have been as methodical as his investigation. Dealing first with his own profession, he organized a medical association which now numbers more than a hundred of the leading physicians of Central Europe, of which he is still the president. Six years ago he opened the way for Good Templary into Switzerland as a means of educating the people. With Dr. Forel total abstinence from intoxicants is a scientific conclusion, and the inculcation of that principle a public duty. The lodge rooms of Switzerland are schools of instruction in the effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system. Thoroughly a man of the people, his knowledge, zeal and courage has brought to Good Templary in Switzerland the support of many and the respect of all.

The other international officers are well known leaders in their respective jurisdictions, and the entire list taken together is a good illustration of the cosmopolitan character of the organization.

The Next Convention at Toronto.

Toronto, Canada, was selected as the place for holding the next international session, to be held commencing on the fourth Tuesday in June, 1899.

Excursion to Castle Au.

Saturday afternoon and evening, June 19, was the occasion for a display of munificent hospitality never before witnessed in the history of Good Templary. About ten miles from Zurich City, a peninsula, which might almost be termed an island, juts out into the clear waters of the lake of Zurich. It is commonly called the "Isle of Au," and is a favorite resort for tourists, there being a magnificent hotel upon the commanding elevation near the center of the "island." Along the lake shore are the private grounds and the old time "Schloss" or "Castle Au." Here reside Mme. Moser, a baroness of the German nobility, and her two daughters. The baroness is the owner of the entire peninsula and the grounds are beautified beyond all description. This noble lady is not only possessed of great wealth, but also a great desire to use it for the benefit of humanity. Since the introduction of Good Templary into Switzerland, through the influence of Prof. Dr. Forel, Mme. Moser and her daughters became total abstainers from alcoholic liquors, and have by example and substantial assistance greatly advanced the progress of our cause. When the local committee was considering plans for an "outing" for the I. S. lodge representatives, Mme. Moser tendered an invitation for a reception at "Castle Au," not only to the I. S. L., but also to the local and neighboring Good Templars.

After three and one-half days of close attention to committee and lodge work, the visitors were in a mood to appreciate an outing to the utmost extent. The Good Templars from Berne, with their "bear" and banners, and their uniformed team of trained athletes, came in on the morning train to join in giving and receiving the pleasures of the day. The steamer Helvetia had been chartered by the Grand lodge of Switzerland to leave the Tonhalle quay at 1:30 p. m. While the representatives were gathering upon the steamer the members of the Swiss lodges and temples, with band and banners, marched from the Tonhalle. After a circuit around the lake of Zurich, with full opportunity to view the foothill landscapes rising in mighty terraces from the water's edge, and occasional glimpses through the lowering clouds of the snow-capped Alpine peaks, the steamer returned to the landing at the "Isle of Au." Groping through a cavernous entrance the visitors found themselves upon a footpath clinging to the bluff side and leading to the spacious park grounds surrounding the castle. Forming in procession, fully 600 in numbers, the Good Templars made the circuit of the grounds passing in review before the hostess at the entrance of the castle, after which the visitors were personally presented. The afternoon was spent in enjoying the athletic exhibitions by the Good Templars of Berne, the singing by the choir of Zurich members, the opportunities offered for viewing the beautiful surroundings, and the munificent hospitality so freely tendered by Mme. Moser. An address upon the subject of a new process for the manufacture of unfermented grape wine was received with great interest. In the evening the continued hospitality of the hostess, the illumination of the castle and grounds, the patriotic tableaux by the Berne athletes in statuesque costume, the stirring music, the magnificent display of fireworks, the closing gathering on the castle lawn, while R. W. G. T. Malins recounted the great work of our international order and voiced our gratitude to Mme. Moser, the response of the hostess, asking God's blessing upon the progress of our cause, followed by singing of "Friends of Temperance" and "Sweet Bye and Bye," the walk through the illuminated pathways to the steamer landing and the homeward trip—these and many other incidents combined to close a day of enjoyment and inspiration, which can never be forgotten.

Sunday, June 20, was the occasion for a grand public demonstration. Although the weather was somewhat unfavorable, a line of march fully two miles in length was taken through the principal streets of Zurich. Fully 1,000 persons took part in the parade. The Juvenile Templars marched first in striking costumes, bearing floral arches and national banners. The Catholic Total Abstinence League and the Blue Cross Society joined with the Good Templars in the demonstration. The public interest was manifested by the thousands of people on the street and at the windows along the line of march. The parade ended at St. Peter's church, one of the grand monuments of ancient Zurich, where a great public meeting was held, with addresses by Prof. Dr. Forel, Councilor Malins, Lieut. Wavrinski Hon. S. D. Hastings, G. A. Asmussen, Mrs. J. D. McKinnon and Mrs. Othelia Myhrman.

Later Sessions.

The business of the session continued through Monday and Tuesday, June 21 and 22.

The committee on extension of the order presented its report through its chairman, Thomas Nixon, of Manitoba. The progress of the organization in both hemispheres was carefully reviewed. There has been a loss of about 33,000 members in the Western and a gain of about 25,000 members in the Eastern hemisphere during the past two years.

The literature committee for the next two years will consist of Dr. Orouhyatekha, of Canada; Hon. S. B. Chase, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William P. Roberts, of Minnesota; Rev. James Yeames, of Massachusetts; Prof. G. W. E. Hill, of Iowa.

The life-long character of the Good Templar obligation and its relation to the membership statistics of the organization was the subject of the report of a special committee presented by Hon. W. Martin Jones, of New York, chairman. This is a most important matter, and its development along the lines proposed and adopted will undoubtedly have much to do with the future progress of Good Templary. The plan, in brief, involves the practical abolition of the present plan of "suspension for non-payment of dues" and the permanent identification with the order of every person who has taken its life-long obligation. Past practice has resulted in a process of continued initiations and suspensions, frequently balancing each other and thus making no apparent increase in the membership statistics. The order now proposes to literally interpret its life-long obligation and to hold every member within its ranks who does not retire by resignation, expulsion or death. "Once a Good Templar, always a Good Templar," is to be the policy of the organization from now on. There will be two classes of members; one, active or financial, supporting the local lodge in which they maintain membership; the other a retired or non-financial class. While the active members only will enjoy all the privileges of membership, all will be held alike to their responsibilities and obligations. The practical execution of this plan will involve many details of enrollment, reports, etc., which are left for each Grand lodge jurisdiction to work out as best suits its particular necessities.

The committee on obituary, reporting through Rev. W. G. Davis, of Ireland, chairman, recorded the names of the honored dead of the past two years, and recounted their labors in the field of temperance reform. Among the names thus reported were B. M. Lamann, of Norway; Dr. T. J. Patchen, of Wisconsin; H. Crispin, of Victoria, Australia; J. A. Bottomley, of Central South Africa; Mrs. W. P. Roberts of Minnesota; George H. Smalley, of Vermont; C. D. H. Campbell, of Ireland; John Evans, of Michigan; Charles H. Rowe, of Oregon; Mrs. Louisa Harris, of Missouri; W. T. Raper, of Wales; Rev. James Johnston, of Scotland; C. Stacy-Watson and Dr. F. R. Lees, of England.

The proposed separate Scandinavian Grand Lodge for Illinois was the subject of a long and interesting discussion. The charter rights of the existing Grand lodge of Illinois seem to prevent the organization of a new Grand lodge without its consent, which has thus far been withheld. A very strong feeling has arisen among the Scandinavian Good Templars of the state in favor of a Grand lodge for work in the Swedish language. The International Supreme lodge unanimously expressed its desire that the Grand lodge of Illinois should accede to the desire of the Scandinavian workers for a separate jurisdiction.

The committee on juvenile Templary reported through Arthur Newell, G. S. J. T., of England. The proposal to give Grand lodges local option in the matter of the juvenile pledge was defeated. A new recognition badge was adopted, being a blue button one-half inch in diameter, with appropriate emblems in white.

Prof. G. W. E. Hill, of Iowa, presented the report of the committee on the course of study. The merits and demands of the educational department of the organization were discussed and plans for further development suggested.

Greetings to Victoria.

The closing day of the session being Jubilee day, the following greetings were enthusiastically adopted and ordered cabled:

"To Queen Victoria, London: Representatives of forty-two countries and states in the International Supreme Lodge of the Good Templar Order, now assembled at the Tonhalle, Zurich, representing over 12,000 branches in all divisions of the globe, tender warmest greetings and hearty congratulations on your majesty completing your sixtieth year of sovereignty, and earnestly pray that every blessing may rest upon your majesty throughout the remaining years of a long and illustrious reign.

"JOSEPH MALINS, Tonhalle, Zurich."

Among the incidents of the session none was more pleasing than the presentation of appropriate testimonials to faithful officers. Among those thus honored were Dr. D. H. Mann, the retiring R. W. grand templar; Miss Charlotte A. Gray, the faithful missionary, through whose labors the organization was established in Germany and Switzerland; Hon. S. B. Chase, from the alumni of the Course of Study, of which he is chancellor; Miss Jessie Forsyth, R. W. G. S. J. T., the latter tribute being a magnificent bouquet of edelweiss gathered from the Alpine heights.

The presence of the veteran, Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, was an inspiration to all. Though 81 years of age, he made the long journey and took his usual active part in the sessions, as for forty years previously. Hon. S. B. Chase is another of the veteran Good Templars, his service extending for nearly forty-five years. He was at the head of the organization in 1855. Rev. J. E. N. Backus, of New York, is another veteran whose claim to recognition is his membership in the first Lodge of Good Templars organized.

The membership of the order is now distributed as follows: United States, 135,966; Dominion of Canada, 22,247; Great Britain and Ireland, 164,796; Scandinavian nations, 90,239; Central Europe, 2,590; South Africa, 7,207; Australasia, 18,356, Asia, 5,220; miscellaneous, 1,246. The juvenile department is not included in the above statistics.

After the conclusion of the session many pleasant parties were formed for the return trip, and the acquaintances formed at Zurich were thus continued during a few brief days of enjoyable travel. At Lucerne, the Rigi, Interlaken, Berne, Paris, and London frequent meetings of returning Good Templars gave zest to the pleasures of sight-seeing. Together with ten other American representatives and a host of returning tourists and jubilee visitors, I am now on the good steamer St. Louis, westward bound, cutting the water at a 20-knot clip, which promises to bring us to the welcome sight of Sandy Hook tomorrow evening, six and one-half days out from Southampton.

GEORGE F. COTTERILL.

KIPLING VS. PHILAN.

Two Different Ideas of Women, as Expressed in Poetry.

Rudyard Kipling's "Vampire," a poem written upon a picture in the New Gallery of London by Philip Burne Jones, who is a cousin of Mr. Kipling, has been read and quoted a good deal of late, and among those who would sing more happily than the English versifier is John N. Philan, of San Francisco. The Bulletin of that city recently published the poems of the two. They are:

The Vampire.

By Rudyard Kipling.

A fool there was and he made his prayer
(Even as you and I!)
To a rag and a bone and a hank of hair
(We called her the woman who did not care)
But the fool he called her his lady fair
(Even as you and I!)

Oh, the years we waste and the tears we waste
And the work of our head and hand,
Belong to the woman who did not know
(And now we know she never could know)
And did not understand.

A fool there was and his goods he spent
(Even as you and I!)
Honor and faith and a sure intent
(And it wasn't the least what the lady meant)
But a fool must follow his natural bent,
(Even as you and I!)

Oh, the toil we lost and the spoil we lost,
And the excellent things we planned,
Belong to the woman who didn't know why
(And now we know that she never knew why)
And did not understand.

The fool was stripped to his foolish hide
(Even as you and I!)
Which she might have seen when she threw him aside—
(But it isn't on record the lady tried)
So some of him lived, but the most of him died,
(Even as you and I!)

And it isn't the shame and it isn't the blame
That stings like a white-hot brand—
It's coming to know that she never knew why
(Seeing at last she could never know why)
And never could understand.

Here is Mr. Philan's reply:

The Sage.

By John N. Philan.

A sage there was and he made his prayer
(Even as you and I!)
To a lovely form of beauty rare
With bright blue eyes and golden hair;
The sage thought no one half so fair
(Even as you and I!)

Oh, the life we live and the love we give
And the work of a manly soul
Belong to a woman good and pure,
While time wings on, while seasons roll,
And human hearts endure.

A sage there was and his life he spent
(Even as you and I!)
In the smile of love with a heart content,
With the joy and care that God had sent;
Where duty called 'twas there he went,
(Even as you and I!)

Oh, the toil so sweet when loved ones meet
O'er the work that love has planned,
And the heart of the sage grows young with the age
Of a life as pure as a virgin page,
And the wife can understand.

THE HOME.

A World's Brighteners.

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth
Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms, like buds to grow,
And make the admiring heart surrender;
No little hands, on breast and brow,
To keep the thrilling love-chords tender.

No babe within our arms to leap,
No little feet toward slumber tending;
No little knee in prayer to bend,
Our loving lips the sweet words lending.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be,
Were there no little people in it.

—Whittier.

He—I—ah—have always had a horror of premature burial; being buried too soon, you know.

She—Oh, pshaw! Such a thing is impossible.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Blood Humors

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THE CHEHALIS RIVER INDIAN TREATY

A Reminiscence of 1855.

By JAMES G. SWAN.

In Mr. Meany's excellent article on "Ten Indian Treaties by Gov. Isaac I. Stevens," in the Post-Intelligencer of July 14, 1897, mention is made of the attempt to make a treaty with the Chehalis, Chinook, Quenaiult and other bands of Coast Indians, which failed through the arrogance of the Chehalis chief, Karkowan, and his son, Tleyuk, who wanted the reservation on his land and induced the chiefs of all the other bands to refuse to sign the treaty, except the Quenaiult tribe, where the reservation was finally made on the lands of that tribe. I was at that time residing at Shoal Water bay, and, during the winter of 1854, I received from Gov. Stevens a letter inviting me to be present at a meeting to be held on February 25, 1855, on the claim of Mr. James Pilkington, who had a clearing on the banks of the Chehalis river, where the town of Montesano now stands.

On February 6 a letter was brought to me from Col. Henry D. Cook, who was at Grays harbor, superintending the arrangements for the forthcoming meeting, informing me that he would meet me at Armstrong's, now Hansen's point, on the south side of the entrance to Grays harbor, on February 24, and convey me up the Chehalis river to the treaty ground. Dr. J. Cooper, who was residing at Capt. Charles Russell's, making collections for the Smithsonian institution, decided to accompany me, and, while we were making our arrangements to start, Mr. William B. Tappan, the Indian sub-agent for the southwestern section of the territory, arrived on his way to the treaty camp with several Chinooks and other Columbia river Indians with him. Old Chief Toke, for whom Toke's point, on Shoal Water bay was named, with his family and other resident Indians, joined our party and we crossed the bay to Toke's point on the afternoon of February 23, and passed the night at the house of Mr. J. F. Barrows, the Indians going to Toke's lodge.

February 24 we started by sunrise for Grays harbor. Dr. Cooper, Agent Tappan and I decided to walk on the beach, as the air was clear and frosty. The Indians went in their canoes around from Shoal Water bay to Grays harbor. After a pleasant walk in the fresh, cold breeze we reached Carcowan's lodge, near Armstrong's house, on the point. Here we found Col. Coch and one of Judge Ford's sons. They had a fine meal prepared for us of juicy roasted baked potatoes, hard bread and coffee, and as soon as we had finished eating we prepared to start, and, having crossed the harbor safely, we entered the Chehalis river just at sundown. The tide was moving out strongly and the Indians decided to camp for the night, so we went ashore, built a big fire, cooked some supper and soon turned in to sleep, and at dawn the next morning we all started. We had been joined during the night by some fifteen or twenty canoes, all filled with men, women and children.

We were about ten miles distant from the treaty ground, but we did not wait for breakfast, but were soon on our way. The Indians did their utmost to see who would reach camp first, so they paddled and screamed, and shouted and laughed, and cut up all sorts of antics which served to keep them in a glow. As we approached the camp we all stopped at a bend in the river a short distance from Pilkington's claim, and all the natives washed their faces, combed their hair and put on their best clothes. The women arrayed themselves in their bright, gaudy dresses and shawls, and, having rubbed grease on their faces, painted them with vermillion and decked themselves out with their beads and trinkets, and in about ten minutes we were a gay looking crowd. The appearance of the canoes filled with Indians dressed in their brightest colors was very picturesque, but I should have enjoyed it better had the weather been a little warmer. About 9 o'clock a. m. we reached the camp, very cold and hungry. Gov. Stevens gave us a cordial welcome, and, after expressing his gratification at at the sight of so many canoes filled with well dressed Indians, he directed us to the camp fort, where he had ordered a breakfast to be ready for us, and we soon had a hearty meal of beef steak, potatoes, hot biscuit and coffee, and were then shown to our tents. Dr. Cooper and I had one tent assigned us, the next to ours was occupied by Col. Mike T. Simmons, United States Indian agent, Judge Sidney Ford, sub-agent, and Sub-Agent Tappan. After we had arranged our quarters we took a look around to see the lay of the land.

The camp ground was situated on a bluff bank of the river; on its south side, about ten miles from Grays harbor, on the claim of Mr. James Pilkington. A space of two or three acres had been cleared from logs and brushwood, which had been piled up so as to form an oblong square. One great tree which formed the southern side to the camp, served also as an immense back log, against which our great camp fire and sundry small ones were kindled, both to cook by and to warm us. In the center of the square, and next to the river, was the governor's tent, and between it and the south side of the ground were the commissary's and other tents, all ranged in proper order. Rude tables, laid in open air, and a huge frame work of poles, from which hung carcasses of beef, mutton, deer, elk and salmon, with a cloud of wild geese, ducks and other small game gave evidence that the austerities of Lent were not to form any part of our services.

Around the side of the square were ranged the tents and wigwams of the Indians, each tribe having a space alloted to it. The Coast Indians were placed at the lower part of the camp; first the Chinooks, then the Chehalis, Quenaiults Queets, Satsop, Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz. These different tribes had sent representatives to the council, about 350 of them, and the best of feeling prevailed among all. The white persons present consisted of only fourteen. Gov. Isaac Stevens, George Gibbs, who officiated as secretary of the commission; Judge Sidney S. Ford and his two sons, Sidney and Tom, who were assistant interpreters; Lieut.-Col. B. F. Shaw, the chief interpreter; Col. Mike T. Simmons, United States Indian agent; Mr. Tappan, sub-agent; Mr. Pilkington, the owner of the claim; Col. H. D. Coch, Dr. Cooper and myself, and last, but by no means the least, Orrington Cushman, our commissary, orderly sergeant, provost marshal, chief story-teller, factotum and life of the party. Nor must I omit Green McCafferty, the cook, who had become famous for his exploits in an expedition to Queen Charlotte islands to rescue some sailors from the Haida Indians. He was a good cook and kept us well supplied with hot biscuits and roast potatoes, hot coffee and savory dishes from the meats and game.

The chief interpreter, Col. Shaw, had not arrived and the governor concluded to defer the treaty until he came, as he was not only the principal means of communication with the Indians, but was to bring some chiefs with him. Col. Coch and a party of them, therefore, went down the river to Armstrong's point to meet him, while we passed the day telling stories and preparing for the morrow.

Our table was spread in the open air and at breakfast and supper was sure to be covered with frost, but the hot dishes soon cleared that off, and we found the clear, fresh breeze very conducive to a good appetite.

After supper we all gathered around the big fire to smoke our pipes, toast our feet and tell stories. While thus engaged we heard a gun fired down the river, and shortly the party arrived, having Col. Shaw with them. He had brought a few Cowlitz Indians and a couple of Chinooks, but as he was very tired he had not much to say that evening, so we shortly went to bed. Next morning the council was commenced, the Indians were all drawn up in a large circle in front of the governor's tent, and around a table on which were placed the articles of the treaty and other papers. The governor, Secretary Gibbs and Col. Shaw sat at the table and the rest of the whites were honored with camp stools to sit around as a sort of guard, or as a small cloud of witnesses. Although we had no regimentals on, we were dressed pretty uniform. His excellency, the governor, was dressed in a red flannel shirt, dark frock coat and pants tucked in his boots miner fashion, a black felt hat, with a clay pipe stuck through the band, and a paper of fine cut tobacco in his pocket.

The pipe being from time immemorial an emblem of peace among the savages, we all had ours, not, however, in our hat bands, but as we were not expected to speak, we preferred them in our mouths. We were also dressed like the governor; not in ball room or dress parade uniforms, but in good, warm serviceable clothes.

After Col. Mike Simmons has marshaled the savages into order an Indian interpreter was selected from each tribe to interpret the jargon of Col. Shaw into such language as their tribes could understand. The governor then made a speech which was translated by Col. Shaw into jargon, and spoken to the Indians in the same manner as the good old elders of ancient times were accustomed to deacon out the hymns to the congregation. First the governor spoke a few words, then the colonel interpreted, and the Indian interpreters; this threefold repetition made it rather a lengthy operation.

After this speech the Indians were dismissed until the following day, when the treaty was to be read. We were then requested by the governor to explain to those Indians we were acquainted with what he had said, and they all seemed satisfied. Gov. Stevens purchased of Mr. Pilkington a huge pile of potatoes—about 100 bushels—and Commissary Cushman and Col. Simmons were detailed to stand guard and see that every Indian received his or her share. This they did with the utmost good feeling, keeping the savages in a roar of laughter by their humorous ways.

At night we again gathered around the fire and the governor requested that we should enliven the time by telling anecdotes, and, as every man present had a good experience of frontier life, every one responded, and there were some wild and weird tales told round that camp fire every night; of toil, privation, fun and frolic, but the palm was conceded to Cushman, called by his friends "Devil Cush," who certainly could vie with Baron Munchausen, or Sindbad, the sailor, in his wonderful romances. His imitative powers were great, and he would take off some speaker at a political gathering or a camp meeting in so ludicrous a style that even the governor could not preserve his gravity, but would be obliged to join the rest in a general laughing chorus. Whenever Cushman began his harangues he was sure to draw a crowd of Indians who seemed to enjoy the fun as much as we did, although they could not understand a word he said. He usually wound up by stirring up the fire; and this blazing up brightly and throwing off a shower of sparks, would light the old forest, making the night look blacker in the distance and showing out in full relief the dusky, grinning faces of the Indians, with their blankets drawn around them, standing up just outside the circle where we were sitting. Cushman was a capital man for a camp expedition, always ready, always prompt and good natured. He said he came from Maine; whether he did or not, he was certainly the main man among us.

A report of the anecdotes told in that camp would make as good a book as Joe Miller's.

The second morning after our arrival the terms of the treaty were made known. This was read line by line by Secretary Gibbs and interpreted by Col. Shaw to the Indians who all seemed satisfied, except a few who wanted the reservation on their own land. I think the governor would have eventually succeeded in inducing them all to sign had it not been for the son of Carcowan, the old Chehalis chief. This young savage, whose name was Tleyuk, was the recognized chief of his tribe and had obtained great influence among all the Coast Indians. He was very willing at first to sign the treaty, provided the governor should select his land for the reservation and make him grand tyee, or chief over the whole five tribes; but when he found he could not effect his purpose he changed his behavior and we soon found his bad influence among the other Indians, and the meeting broke up that day with marked symptoms of dissatisfaction. This ill feeling was increased by old Carcowan, who smuggled some whiskey into the camp and made his appearance before the governor, quite intoxicated. He was handed over to Provost Marshal Cushman, with orders to keep him quiet until he got sober. The governor was much incensed at the breach of his orders, for he had expressly forbidden either whites or Indians bringing one drop of liquor into the camp.

The following day Tleyuk stated that he had no faith in anything the governor said, and that evening the governor called the chief to his tent, but to no purpose, for Tleyuk made some insolent remark and peremptorily refused to sign the treaty, and, with his people, refused to have anything to do with it. That night, in his camp, they behaved in a very disorderly manner, firing off guns, shouting and making a great uproar. We did not care a pin for their braggadocio, but the governor did, and the next morning, when the camp was called, he gave Tleyuk a severe reprimand, and, taking from him the paper which had been given to him to show that the government recognized him as chief, he tore it to pieces before the assemblage. Tleyuk felt this disgrace very keenly, but said nothing. The paper was to him of great importance, for they all look on a printed or written document as possessing some wonderful charms. The governor then informed them that as all would not sign the treaty it was of no effect and the camp was then broken up. We had been in that camp one week and ample time was given them to thoroughly understand the treaty, and all was friendly until the last day, when Tleyuk's bad conduct spoiled the whole. Subsequently, however, Col. Shaw and Indian Agent Simmons made a treaty which was approved by Gov. Stevens, by which the present Quenaiult reservation was set off and has since been occupied till the present time, so that, in fact, the work of Gov. Stevens at the treaty camp on the Chehalis, was not wholly abandoned, but has been the means of doing much good among the Coast tribes, and should be counted among the treaties made by Gov. Isaac I. Stevens.

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