

naturalness to give them the quality demanded by the realistic tendencies of the times; but in no other representation of the subject by either ancient or modern artists can be found such wonderfully divine expression as in this.

In the same room with this, hung on the opposite wall, is another painting by the same artist dealing with a similar subject. It is called the "Women at the Tomb" and represents the three Marys in attitudes of fear and wonder gazing into the empty sepulcher. It is notable for the wonderful expression and coloring in the three faces. The most striking features of both the Holy Mother and Jesus (the later in his later years), it must be said, however, are found in the section of Austrian art.

Amongst other excellent paintings in the Austrian department are those of Benes Kneupfer, one the picture of a lonely sea lit with the afterglow of a warm sunset and bearing the suggestive title of "The Eternal Siren," being especially fine. "The Triton's Fight," by the same artist, is another beautiful sea picture, with gods and naiads in the scene. Germany also has a beautiful collection of marine pictures, amongst them two by Paul Reiss, entitled respectively, "The Norwegian Coast," and "After the Storm (moonlight)."

In Great Britain's gallery another marvelous treat is spread for public delectation. There we have the work of such artists as Sir Frederic Leighton, Sir John Gilbert, Alma Tadema, E. Armitage and a score of other famous men, brought together for our inspection; while copies of Turner, Landseer and others of the greatest artists are represented in engravings.

Two of the great pictures in the British department are "The Death of Cleopatra" by John Collier, and "The Redemption of Tannhauser" by Frank Dickson. The painting might have been taken for a model of the stage scene in Wagner's opera of Tannhauser, representing the hero's return, so nearly are they alike in detail. The most striking however, are those painted by Hugh de Glazebrook, who has chosen two French subjects for his brush; the first is called "Cest l'Empereur," and the second "Napoleon I Finding a Sentry Asleep on Duty." No more impressive theme than the latter could have been chosen for suggesting the character of France's great soldier. The scene is a lonely midnight field, lit only by the distant campfires of the army, and showing the recumbent figure of a soldier in uniform on the ground, starting from his guilty sleep to meet the presence of his emperor and general.

Italy's is not a large collection, but is filled with gems.

Russia's department was something of a revelation, filled, as it is, with paintings showing a wonderful degree of versatility and genius.

To give a complete list of the gems in this or any other of the national departments is, as has before been said, an impossible task; and even to take the few that have been mentioned seems something of an injustice, as it is hopeless to do anything but touch upon their manifold merits and attractions. One can do so conscientiously, perhaps, only with the hope that the

reader may view with his own eyes the dazzling array of paintings in the Art building at the Exposition, gaining through personal vision the appreciation and knowledge impossible to provide through the medium of a mere written description. PERDITA.

SAINTS IN BAKER CITY.

With the growth of the Oregon Lumber company's business in and around Baker City quite a number of Latter-day Saints have found employment here, until we now number about one hundred souls. For a long time it has been our desire to be organized into a branch that we might fittingly observe the Sabbath day. In the latter part of July we were favored with a visit from Apostle F. D. Richards accompanied by Sabbath school Superintendent Austin C. Brown. A meeting of the Saints was called at 10 a. m. at the residence of Brother John Stoddard and after the usual opening exercises Elder Richards explained the object of their visit, namely, the organization of a branch and a Sunday school. He spoke lengthily upon the condition of the Saints and the great necessity of constant vigilance that they be not overcome of evil. He also dwelt upon the peculiar condition of the country at the present time—how, in the midst of abundant harvests, financial ruin and wide-spread destitution threatened the people. He explained the responsibility of our position with reference to the world and earnestly desired that the blessings of the Gospel might not only be enjoyed by the Saints here but that we might be the means of getting out the honest from the region round about.

Brothers Stoddard, C. W. Nibley, Joseph A. West, David Eccles, A. C. Brown and others spoke briefly, expressing great pleasure at the prospect of our organization here when young and old could have the opportunity of studying the principles of the Gospel and of receiving that spiritual food that they all so much needed.

At 3 p. m. another meeting was held, at which the sacrament was administered. While the bread was being broken Elder Richards explained the nature of the ordinance, and showed why it was consistent and proper to use water instead of wine. As there were quite a number more present, the object of the meeting was again explained, and a vote taken upon the question of organizing a branch. The advisability of such a move was attested by a unanimous vote.

The name of Brother John Stoddard was presented to the congregation for their consideration as branch president and he was unanimously sustained. Being given the privilege of selecting his counselors he chose Brothers Grant Geddes and James R. Smurthwaite. These brethren were also accepted by a unanimous vote. Brother James Nibley was chosen clerk of the branch. Brother C. W. Nibley moved that the presidency of the branch be also sustained as the superintendency of the Sunday school. Carried.

The brethren thus selected briefly expressed their willingness to serve the ward in the position to which each had been called, after which the meeting adjourned.

The day was truly one of joy to the Saints of this place and the precious counsels of Elder Richards will long be cherished. We have since built us a nice little meeting house capable of seating about 200, and are holding Sabbath schools regularly. Already inquiries are being made relative to our faith and the prospects seem favorable for a good work to be accomplished in this region.

As but little is generally known in Utah of the operations of the Oregon Lumber company in this state, it might be interesting to your readers for me to add something upon this subject.

As you are well aware, the demand for lumber in Utah long since exhausted our native forests and compelled our lumber men to look elsewhere for other sources of supply. With this object in view David Eccles, of Ogden, visited Oregon immediately after the completion of the Oregon Short Line railway, and made a careful inspection of its timber resources. He was not long in concluding that the fir and tamarac forests of the Cascades and the pines of the Blue mountains would meet Utah's requirements for these classes of timber for years to come.

With his characteristic energy he immediately began the establishment of lumbering industries at various points. These grew so rapidly as to call for the organization of a joint stock company and the enlargement of his various plants. In this way the Oregon Lumber company came into existence, a company organized under the laws of Utah and composed entirely of Utah men and Utah capital. Mr. Eccles being still the principal stockholder and the head and front of the organization. The company now own and operate two large lumbering plants on the Cascade mountains, where the justly celebrated Oregon fir and tamarac grow in such profusion. One of these is at the foot of Mount Hood, from whence the lumber is flumed a distance of about ten miles to the planing mills and yard on the Columbia river. The other is across the river in the state of Washington at a place called Chenoweth. Here also the lumber is flumed from the mills in the mountains, directly on to the company's barges that carry it across the river to the railway for storage and shipment.

The capacity of their two mills is about eighty thousand feet of lumber per day. In eastern Oregon they have several small mills at Pleasant Valley, one in Sumpter valley and one at Baker city. Their mill at the latter point has a capacity of one hundred thousand feet per day and is the most modern and perfectly equipped mill in the West. It was built three years ago by Brother John Stoddard and is a model of perfection. It is supplied with logs by the Sumpter Valley railway, a narrow gauge road twenty miles long that penetrates one of the largest and finest bodies of timber in the eastern part of the state. In fact, its line is the key to the only extensive tracts of timber that eastern Oregon possesses. This road was also built by Utah capital and every dollar of its stock is owned by Utah men.

The capital stock of the two com