

an invocation, by Mrs. Ardella Eardley. A quartet (ladies' voices) was next given—May Talmage, Maffy Romney, Minnie J. Snow and May Preston. The singing at both meetings was excellent and as there were not many meetings in which music was a part of the exercises, it attracted considerable attention. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker (Sister of Henry Ward Beecher and a very celebrated personage) was especially eloquent on the subject, complimenting the singers enthusiastically.

Introductory remarks by the president, Mrs. Elmina S. Taylor, were in keeping with the tenor of the association, dignified and eminently proper. Mrs. May Talmage's verbal address, Literature and Art, was gracefully rendered and made a good impression. Miss Laura Hyatt recited beautifully Eliza R. Snow's poem "The Ultimatum of Human Life." Miss Emily S. Richards read a very able paper, Legal and Political Status of Utah Women, which was decidedly apropos. Martha S. Tingey's address, Motherhood, deserves special mention; she surprised even those who knew her intimately by the original and lofty manner in which she portrayed the excellence and divinity of the true mother. Miss Mary Romney gave a soprano solo which was favorably received and applauded. Mrs. Maria Y. Douglass, first vice president, made a report of the association which was quite telling, and was followed by Mrs. Minnie J. Snow's address, Our Girls. Mrs. Snow set forth characteristically the young girls and women born in these mountain vales, dealing with the subject like one accustomed to the platform, never hesitating or doubtful, but with the enthusiasm that tells upon the audience. Miss Julia Farnsworth gave the closing address of the program, Education of Women, going over the ground of women's attainments from the earliest period down to our time in a classical manner, showing study and thought in dealing with this important theme.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker spoke a short time in her impulsive and forcible way, complimenting the young women very highly and closed by saying if the half were true, she would go out to Utah and remain there. Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., then addressed the meeting and gave a brief sketch of her visit to Utah, of her great interest in what she saw and heard, and mentioned her having been invited to address the conference of young people in the large and commodious Tabernacle. The meeting closed with singing and prayer.

These great women, Mesdames Hooker, Saxon and Thatcher who spoke in our meetings, should certainly be remembered by our people, for it is not popular to commend the Latter-day Saints and they certainly had the courage of their convictions.

I had intended to speak of our exhibits and of some of the great and noble women whom we met and of the work they are doing to elevate humanity and of the wonderful congress itself but have already made this article too long. However, in my next, if the News will give me space, must tell of some of the beautiful things we have on exhibition in the Woman's building.

EMMELINE B. WELLS.

A GRAVE IN THE DEEP.

LONDON, June 23.—A frightful calamity has befallen the British battleship Victoria, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, and hundreds of lives have been lost. Victoria, which flew the flag of Vice Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., was run into off Tripoli by the British battleship Camperdown, also belonging to the Mediterranean squadron and under command of Captain Charles Johnstone. The Victoria had an enormous hole made in her side, through which the water poured in torrents. The immense hull of Victoria at once began to settle and before those on board could cast loose their small boats she went to the bottom carrying down with her nearly all on board. Some of the officers and crew managed to get out of the suction caused by the sinking vessel and were rescued. Among those lost were Vice Admiral Tryon. The first reports of the disaster stated that about two hundred men had been drowned, but later advices show that the loss of life was far greater, not less than four hundred officers and crew of the Victoria having gone down with the ship.

The Victoria was a twin screw battle ship of 10,470 tons and 14,000 horse power. She mounted fifteen guns. The Camperdown was also a twin screw battle ship of 10,600 tons and 11,500 horse power, and carried ten guns. Admiral Sir George Tryon was commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station. Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham of the Trafalgar, the flagship of the rear admiral in the Mediterranean, telegraphed to the admiralty from Tripoli, Syria, under date of today as follows: "I regret to report that while maneuvering off Tripoli this afternoon the Victoria and Camperdown collided. The Victoria sank in fifteen minutes in eighteen fathoms of water. She lies with her bottom uppermost. The Camperdown's ram struck Victoria forward of the turret on starboard side. Twenty-one officers were drowned. Two hundred and fifty-five men were saved. The injury to the Camperdown is not yet fully ascertained, but it is serious and will necessitate her going on dock for repairs. I propose to send the survivors to Malta.

The vessel carried 600 officers and men. The officers drowned, in addition to Tryon, include:

Chaplain Morris.
Lieut. Munro.
Fleet Paymaster Rickford.
Fleet Engineer Foreman.
Engineer Harding.
Assistant Engineers Daedman, Hathly and Beaton.
Gunner Howell.
Boatswain Barnard.
Carpenter Beall.
Midshipmen Inglis, Grieve, Fawkes, Henley, Gambler and Scarlett.
Cadet Blocke.
Clerks Allen and Savage.

As soon as the officers of the Victoria saw the danger of the ship foundering, orders were given to close the collision bulkheads to keep the water in the compartment into which the Camperdown shoved her ram. The sailors tried to obey the order but the ship was making water too fast to allow the

closing of the bulkheads, and while the men were still trying to shut them the vessel, with the immense guns and heavy top hamper, turned over and carried them down.

THE NEWS REACHES LONDON.

As soon as the news of the disaster became known in London, the duke of Edinburgh, lately promoted to the position of admiral of the fleet, visited the admiralty and conferred with the officials. A meeting of the admiralty board was held, and a telegram of instructions sent to Rear Admiral Markham. The news of the calamity caused the most intense excitement, not only among those who had friends on board the ill-fated ship, but among all classes of the population. The admiralty office in Whitehall was besieged by relatives and friends of the officers and crew, reporters seeking further details of the disaster, and throngs attracted by curiosity. No dense was the throng in the vicinity of the admiralty that the officials were compelled to summon the police to restrain the crowd.

No information has been received at the Admiralty since the receipt of Rear Admiral Markham's first official telegram, above repeated. All the official telegrams in regard to the loss of the ship were sent at once to the queen at Windsor castle. As her majesty received Rear Admiral Markham's despatch she gave orders for the postponement of the state ball to have taken place at Buckingham palace tonight.

Gladstone was greatly shocked when informed of the fact. He informed the house of commons of the accident, and paid a most glowing tribute to the worth of Vice Admiral Tryon, who, he said, was one of the highest, ablest and most esteemed officers in the service. Gladstone said there were 611 officers, seamen and boys, and 107 marines on board. It was feared that of this total of 718 souls, 430 had been lost. He was sure the deepest sympathy of the house would be felt for the brave men who found an early grave in the service of their country, and that would be extended to their relatives and friends.

Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, formerly first lord of the admiralty, endorsed everything Gladstone had said and expressed the deepest regret for the calamity that had befallen the country in the loss of so many brave officers and men.

A MODEL OF THE SHIP.

CHICAGO, June 23.—There is a model of her majesty's ship Victoria, which sank in the Mediterranean sea, in the transportation building. As soon as it became noised about that the Victoria with her crew had gone to the bottom of the sea, the World's Fair visitors flocked around the model by thousands. The crowd finally became so great that it became necessary for the guards to clear the aisles.

LONDON, June 24.—It would be hard to describe the feeling that prevails in regard to the calamity that has befallen the country through the loss of the battle ship Victoria and the drowning of so many of her officers and crew. The sorrow for the dead and sympathy for the relatives and friends are widespread. In some quarters indignation is expressed that