

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, PORTLAND.

WITHIN the past year three large and handsome church edifices have been erected on Tenth street, Portland, and that thoroughfare, possessing also the Tabernacle, has become the chief church street of the city. Two of these, the First Presbyterian and the Jewish Synagogue, have been illustrated in WEST SHORE, and on the last page of this issue is presented a fine engraving of the third, the elegant structure recently dedicated as Grace M. E. Church, standing on the northwest corner of Tenth and Taylor streets.

Grace church is an outgrowth of the Taylor street church, the leading organization in this conference and for years the only Methodist church in Portland. From it had sprung Centenary church, of East Portland, and St. Paul's, formerly known as Hall street church, before Grace was organized. The growth of the denomination being so large and continuous, it was decided in 1884 to organize a new society, and at the conference at Salem that year Grace church was officially organized and Rev. E. W. Caswell assigned to the pastorate by Bishop Fowler. A neat chapel was built on the corner of Eleventh and Taylor, and under Mr. Caswell's ministration the society grew rapidly in numbers and influence. In 1887 Rev. Ross C. Houghton succeeded to the pastorate, and under his charge Grace church has made remarkable progress. It soon became evident that a more commodious and permanent edifice was required to fully equip the society for its work and to accommodate its growth, and plans were laid for building such a structure. The adjoining quarter block was purchased and plans were drawn for a building to cost \$40,000, which figure, however, has been somewhat exceeded. The entire structure and fittings cost \$55,000, including a large and excellent pipe organ which cost \$5,000 and was the gift of Mrs. Mary A. Smith. The entire church property is worth \$90,000, and upon it is a debt of only \$10,000, so that Grace church stands in a most excellent financial condition.

Work was begun on the building August 22, 1888, and the corner stone was laid February 14, 1889, with the assistance of Bishop Warren. It was completed early in December, and on the fifteenth was formally dedicated, the pulpit platform being occupied by Rev. Ross C. Houghton, the pastor, Rev. E. W. Caswell, Rev. I. D. Driver, Rev. M. C. Wire, presiding elder, Rev. G. W. Izer and Rev. W. S. Harrington. The dedicatory address was delivered by the pastor.

The structure is of combination stone and wood, of a general colonial style of architecture, and presents a pleasing and substantial appearance. The lower story is of solid stone, and the large tower on the cor-

ner is principally of the same material. The remainder of the edifice is finished in wood in a style to give the general appearance of a stone building throughout. The lower floor contains the lecture room, church parlors, Sunday school room and kitchen, and in the cellar below are the heating apparatus, fuel, etc. The entrance to the main auditorium is through a massive stone archway on Taylor street, and by a short flight of stairs to the second floor. The audience room is square, 64x64 feet, the main floor seating 530 people and the gallery 250. At the dedicatory services the full seating capacity was used, including chairs in all available spaces, and many were compelled to stand. The finishing of the interior is artistic and pleasing, and in every particular the church is one in which the essentials of use and comfort are most happily combined.

A SNOWSTORM ON THE RANGE.

THE large engraving in the center of this number is a most realistic and striking picture of one phase of life on the great cattle ranges of the west. The cow boy comes in for much abuse at the hands of the comic artist, and in popular estimation he is a blustering, roistering half-outlaw, but one degree better than a stage robber or wild Indian. This is a most unjust and erroneous estimate of the characteristics of a class of men whose business calls for the exhibition of courage, steadiness and fidelity unsurpassed by any other known, not even by the locomotive engineer. A glance at the engraving referred to will convince one of this fact. It shows a man riding the range during one of those relentless blizzards so frequent on the wind swept plains of the west, literally taking his life in his hands at the call of duty. When these storms occur, and it becomes necessary to look after the cattle to keep them stirring, the cow boy faces the pitiless storm with as much courage as ever soldier faced a battery and with more actual suffering. No greater exhibition of daring has ever been made than is called for from the cow boy when there is a stampede of cattle under his charge, and more than one has lost his life in his faithfulness to his trust in such an emergency. That there are wild and reckless cow boys and that their mode of life gives an opportunity for the development of such traits is true, but it is also true that their calling develops courage, devotion to duty, uncomplaining endurance of hardship and a spirit of mutual confidence and reliance in times of danger. There are, of course, among them men who are of a naturally brutal and bullying disposition, but all riders of the range should not be classed with these any more than every villager should be placed on a level with the town bully, or every resident of a city with the toughs of his ward.