## WOMAN AND HER WORK

PORTLAND NEEDS A SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Public-Spirited Women Favor It-Mr. Cook's Gift Should Not Exciude Giris.

There seems to be but one opinion among Portland wives and mothers as to the desirability of securing for Oregon girls as well as for Oregon boys the possible benefits that may accrue from J. W. Cook's gift of land as the site for a tech nical school in this city. A number of public-spirited women have been consulton this point, and without exception expressed themselves strongly in favor of having the gift as free to one sex as to other, without discriminating between them, as it was feared might be done. They feel that the present would be a timely season for taking the first step toward establishing a school of domestic science for women, which could not fall to prove as advantageous to the com-munity as the technical school for boys that is contemplated. There was no dissenting voice as to the need for such a school in Portland. Among those who kindly acceded to the request of The Oregonian to make public their opinions were

the following: Mrs. Ross F. Burrell-Whatever step in education tends to discriminate between sexes I consider a retrograde movement. All that helps to make one more capable of earning a livelihood, or that tends to strengthen and elevate the character, should be open to both sexes,
Mrs. W. S. Ladd-I approve most de-

cidedly of industrial schools for boys and girls, and hope Mr. Cook's generous gift can be used for the benefit of both.

Mrs. Henry W. Corbett-It is very de-sirable that a beginning should be made now toward establishing a school of household science in Portland for girls. I con-sider it a pity, however, that Mr. Cook's gift of land for a technical school is not placed in the hands of the city, as better results would accrue to the community

from such an arrangement.

Mrs. J. B. Comstock, president of the
Portland Woman's Club-Since Mr. James Cook has signified his intention of mak-ing a substantial gift toward the foundation of an industrial school, much inter est has been taken in the matter by those who feel that industrial training is to b a large part of our educational eystem in and through this gift Portland may be able to make a start in this

alive to the possibilities of the approach-ing 20th century can for a moment think of excluding women from any of the benefits of such a gift, and it should not be placed in the hands of those who think

"Giris need systematic training in domes the economy, in connection with other stud-ies, during childhood, because in this way habits are formed that are a blessing for life to themselves and to all with whom they come in contact.

Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary have established schools that tend toward the ideal. They are called head schools and hand schools, and are under the same roof, three hours being given to ordinary education and three hours to whatever trade or profession the girl has chosen in which to earn her bread. In these schools everything is taught from the humming of a handkerchief to the creation of an elaborate gown, many wealthy ladies ordering their dresses

"Many of the pupils are offered lucrative ositions before they are graduated, and all are able, on leaving school, to carn a comfortable living. The food from the cocking department, always prepared under the supervision of an experienced teacher, is served in a lunchroom for women; and lace work, artificial flowers, etc., are all sold, thus bringing a return

toward the support of the school. "Thirty years ago public authorities paid little heed to the instruction of girls be-yond the elementary branches, but now industrial training is found to be so usethirds of the expenditure for these schools is defrayed out of the municipal funds, and one-third out of the national trees-BITS'.

In our own country a small tax, set aside from the city, county and state taxes, would be wisely spent in the support of these schools, and in Portland would supplement the generous gift already mad-

Bill Through Legislature.

"It should be the duty of the Dregon Pederation of Women's Clubs to get such bill passed through the legislature, and women's clubs throughout the state should give it their hearty support.
"In the end, men will receive the berefit

of such an expenditure for girls in betterordered homes, in a more economic use of life that has been raised from a round of drudgery to one where wisdom and love Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett-I approve of

and I see no reason why the use of this hand that Mr. Cook has just donated to the city should be restricted to boys.

Mrs. John McCraken-It is just as important to the community that this gift of Mr. Cook's should benefit girls as that it should benefit boys. The people of Portland would reap great advantage from a school of domestic science where girls could be trained in housework. And this would help wonderfully toward solving the servant question, which is in a dreadful tangle just at present. It is the on of girls to let them run around over the city without employment. I have always been strongly in favor of educat ing girls to become useful wives and mothers.

Mrs. A. E. Rockey-I am convinced that it would be an excellent thing to have a school of household science estab-Inhed here in Portland. There is very targent need of it. If girls while doing their grammar school work could have systematic instruction in domestic science it would be the best thing in the world for their proper development. Once started, the school would bring such quick and sure returns, for the work is wonderfully couraging in its results. But it probably uid not be a wise thing to have it conneeted with the public school system of this city. We must think carefully before stead of being considered obstacles to it, and dling the city with new expenses. And He is mischlevous because he has nothing is not well to have the state assume too many responsibilly

Soon Became Self-Supporting. "I have seen a little something of the workings of such a school myself. In lowa City one was started by private charity for the Bohemians of that town, who were too much inclined to fall back upon the county for aid. The school succeeded wonderfully, and soon became self-sup-porting. The girls carried the work right

into their homes, and thus a marvelous amount of good was accomplished." Mrs. James Laidiaw and others also expressed themselves in favor of girls shar-ing with the boys the benefit of Mr. Cook's

As there is a possibility of Mr. Cook's land gift being made over to the Y. M. the question naturally aris whether this would necessarily entall the exclusion of women from the enjoyment of privileges connected with it. Secretary

"The present management, I think, is

this sort is now being contemplated more or less in other cities, and is part of the plan described by Mr. Sinclair, of Day-ton, O., in his address at the Commercial

eration of power.' "Huxley says: 'What men need is as such knowledge as they can assimilate Club. "So far we have had only men in our and organize into a basis for action.' classes. But there is nothing narrow about us. We draw no line of color or na-tionality. Among our students are found Chinese, Scandinavians, Swedes, American-born citizens and negroes."

MULTNOMAH JUNIORS.

Saturday Morning Scenes at the Gymnasium.

Every Saturday morning groups of aughing, rosy-faced boys and girls may e seen wending their way toward the Multnomah clubhouse. When once the vawning doors have swallowed them, there are merry scamperings over the big gym-nasium, much feeling of one another's biceps, and lively trials of skill at the climbing poles, the traveling rings or the vaulting bar.

The first class is called at 9 o'clock. It is made up of boys varying in age from 6 to 16, and very interesting it is to watch them swing their Indian clubs in parallel circles, reverse circles, and short-shoulder circles; or go through the pretty wand exercises; or build a pyramid; or go down-the whole class of them-on their stom nons and their toes and try to raise themselves by their hands from this position; or attempt to touch the floor with their fingers without bending their knees; or with their heels on the floor and their hands on their hips, pat time with their toes. They make a pretty sight in the'r "gym suits," each bearing the huge winged M on his chest.

At 10:30 they scatter, taking themselves with bright cheeks and light hearts and many a joke by the way, to the swimming tanks, while the girls take their place under Miss Hitchcock. This class of girls is an innovation this year, and is becom-ing very popular. So far they have had only five lessons. But they are rapidly learning to master all the mysteries of the "gym," from the German horse to the horizontal bars. They even venture, in play, to try their hand at the punching bag, in a brave attempt to learn to spar. And, as one may well believe, pale faces are growing rosy, and slim bodies mosturdy, with every succeeding Saturday.

TRAINING THE HAND.

Pendleton Clubwoman Argues in Favor of It.

Pendleton as well as Portland is interested in the subject of manual training, as will be proved by the following very able paper rend at a recent meeting of the Thursday Afternoon Club, Mrs. C. F. Colesworthy, the writer, after discussing in a general way the benefits to be de-rived from it, said;

"Of the advocates of manual training there are four classes. The first would ntroduce into the public schools tools of one sort or another, in order that by using them a part of each day the puplis might develop physically; for, they say, we have a three-fold nature—the physical, the intellectual and the moral and education consists in training the whole nature of the child simultaneously. The second class would introduce this kind of training in order to prepare pupils for the business of life, so that, on leaving the school, they may be at once self-supporting. The third class would use this kind of training, rot for physical cul-ture merely, and not for teaching trades, but because the dealing with material things benefits the mind and contributes an important element to all intellectual growth. And the fourth and last class advocates manual training, not only for the reasons already named, but for the broader reason that this kind of training is a cure for nearly all the evils that infest society. All these advocates agree used in our public schools.

"Therefore the hand which feeds, clother, houses and warms the human race must be trained. All men ought to be made familiar by experience with the toll and thought that enter into the construction of the property of the p ion of those things of use and beauty which contribute to the welfare of the

human family.
"Work is the most potent of all educa "Work is the most potent of all educational forces. An illustration of this fact may be found in the extremes of art in the early Italian painters and summary to build it. That involved a sum approximating \$250,000. In addition, town, but the fund is distributed with regard to creed, color or nationality.

During the year, at an outlay of above the sum of the party Italian painters and summer for early Italian painters and summer for early italian painters. the early Italian painters and sculptors, whose fingers were disciplined to skill in smaller institutions. the goldsmiths shops, and in the lives of Mrs. Emmons Bl the world's distinguished mechanics, notably that of George Stephenson, who com-passed more good for man than all the soldlers, statesmen and scholars of his

"The training of the eye and hand is de nanded in these new elements of educa-on, and kindergarten training is at one end of line, and eclentific manual training at the other.

power of expression by delineation, lies at \$500,000 the base of all constructive work, which At t is the training of the power of expression by construction, and they must go hand in hand. The constructive work will be represented in various grades by mate rials within the power of the child to handle and use. It will be block-building stick-laying, paper-folding and easy clay work in the kindergarten; paper-folding, paper-cotting, clay work in primary and lower grammar grades, and in higher de-partments it will take the form of wood

and metal work, sewing, cooking, etc.
"I would not have the public school a trade school to teach each pupil a trade, but it should give a liberal education to both the brain and the hand, thus paving the road for many trades, instead of training the brain only. It should fit a phabet of trade, as the college fits the person to enter the professional school with the alphabet of the profession.

"The best-equipped manual training chools do not profess to take the plant of the apprenticeship, for they only teach the rudiments of several trades and develop intellectual power to acquire any trade easily. The present primary school methods repress the child's demands for activity of body instead of directing them. "Those resiless energies of the child should be utilized for his education, in-stead of being considered obstacles to it.

to do. The kindergarten is a great step toward training the child according to the laws of his being, and let us hope to see the use of things encroach still more upon the use of books in the early years of the child's life. "Some of the objections to manual train

ing in our schools are that it will turn the schools into workshops, overcrowd the teachers and pupils and result in teach ing trades. These are mistakes; manual training is a part of education, pure and

"There is sufficient reason to think it rould not overtax teachers and pupils. In he fact that the students of the manual training schools of St. Louis, Chicago, To-ledo, Philadelphia and Boston spend three hours a day in hand work, and yet make as much academic progress as the pupils of the city high schools. To this fact may be added another; namely, that the grea rivileges connected with it. Secretary majority of the visitors to these schools are expressed himself as fellows on this are business men, lawyers and doctors, and they all regret that it was not then

good fortune to have had such training.
"We may well believe that manual train-"We may well believe that manual training the project of admitting girls as well as boys to the classes; but at present they are quite reluctant about expressing themselves positively one way or another on this subject. They have nothing definite in view as yet. But such a plan as this was the very thing they have had in mind.

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"We may well believe that manual training to the project of discipline, regardless of the fact that we the department of English literature. The gift is in memory of the donor's brother.

A new dormitory to be erected at the point of the poor of Hoboken, bequeaths to Holy Inches of books for the ocliege library in the department of English literature. The gift is in memory of the donor's brother.

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A new dormitory to be erected at the well-lessly college, at a cost of \$60,000, is the classes; but at present they by labor and not by literature. The gift is in memory of the donor's brother.

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A new dormitory of the dono selves positively one way or another on this subject. They have nothing definite in view as yet. But such a plan as this was the very thing they have had in mind for some time back. An arrangement of

fact that the great end of education is ac- | Hamilton, N. Y., has recently made a tion through knowledge?
"Pestalezzi said, 'Education is the gengift of \$5000 to Colgate university, to found three scholarships for the purpose of aiding young men studying for the Baptist ministry in that institution.

and organize into a basis for action.'

"Rousseau's remark is certainly true: has given \$10,000 to Bryn Mawr college for 'One hour's work will teach your pupil a scholarship foundation fund.

A charity has been founded during the a whole day's evaluation.'" more things than he can remember from a whole day's explanation." past few months by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, in memory of her husband. It is the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood WOMAN'S GENEROSITY. house, which stands in the heart of the crowded lower East Side. Men's, wom-en's, boys' and girls' clubs, kindergartens, Pacific Coast Lends in Public Benefactions for 1809. A rough estimate of the notable gifts

libraries, conservatories and roof gardens are included in the work of the institu-tion—a work which is thoroughly appremade by American women for purposes of public good in the year just ended has been found to approximate the sum of \$16,-000,000. And the delightful thing about it is ciated by the people in whose behalf it is being done. It has been endowed at a that fully three-fourths of this amount comes from Pacific coast women. It is cost of about \$400,000. During last summer a new floating hos pital for St. John's guild was built by Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, of New York, right and natural to take an honest pride



SATURDAY MORNING SCENE AT THE MULTNOMAH ATHLETIC CLUB-WITH THE GIRLS.

versities they have so generously built named in her honor, was also placed in up in California, until Mrs. Stanford at commission during the hot weather. east has become—in the parlance of mil-lonaires—a "poor woman."

country place at Menio Park to the university of California, made last year, has 300) acres is included in the transfer.

Another California woman has been munificent in her gifts; this is Mrs. E. B. Crocker, who has conveyed to the Benevo-lent and Protective Order of Elks her home in Sacramento as a memorial of her

usband. It is valued at \$90,000. Mrs. Joseph Moffatt, of Los Angeles, Cal., has given property to the value of \$50,000 to the endowment fund of the National Florence Crittenton Mission-a charity which was founded 16 years ago by Charles N. Crittenton, of New York, in nemory of his daughter.

For the maintenance of a home for convalescents and invalids at Santa Barbara, \$80,000 has been left by Miss Anna S. C. Blake, her will being probated in April. She left to the Cottage hospital \$19,000; to the Orthopedic hospital, Ph.ladelphia, \$10 .-000, and to a Boston hospital a like sum.

Most of It Goes to Education. It will be observed that the larger part of these benefactions go for educational

purposes, the rest to philanthropy.

The total of gifts and bequests for the five years-1893 through 1897-in this country was more than \$165,000,003-that is gifts from private fortunes for public uses, says that manual training, whether for one or another of these purposes, should be used in our public schools.

the New York Sun. Of this, \$45,000,000 or another of these purposes, should be was given during 1897. In 1893, in New York city alone \$25,000,000 was given away The false notion that hand work is degrading must give way, for it is an insult to industry, talent and genius. Let the bend of labor be idle, and there ensure an unfruitful pause, which causes want equally in the hut and in the palgave \$37,000 for educational purposes.

ond donation, the first being a gift of the

To the endowment fund of the univer-sity of Chicago Miss Helen Miller Gould Miss Flood's presentation of her father's has recetly contributed \$25,000. A second announced at the commencement of June been supplemented recently by a gift of money. The house and its contents are valued at \$1,000,000, and a tract of nearly \$5000 each she has given to Mr. Mondy's \$5000 each she has given to Mr. Moody's schools; one for the girls' seminary and one for the boys. To endow a free bed in perpetuity in the Manhattan eye and ear hospital, New York, she gave \$5000. At the cost of about \$250 she provided for a floating hospital trip last summer. For cyclone sufferers in Wisconsin, July 6 last, she sent her check for \$250.

In March the Countess de Castellane (Anna Gould) gave \$20,000 to a children's society in Paris. She is to present a hall to be used for charity bazaars to take the place of the building destroyed by

nellus Vanderbilt has sent \$5000 to the police pension fund, as a recognition of the services tendered by the police force at the time of Mr. Vanderbilt's funeral To the King's Daughters of Newport her check for \$1000 was lately sent; the amount to be used in ministering to the stek poor.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt visited Newport early in November to supervise the Thanksgiving dinner which she has given for many years to the newsboys, bootblacks and other poor boys of that watering place. To defray the expenses of the occasion she writes her check for

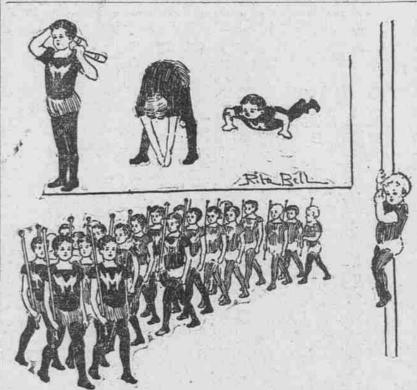
\$1500. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's gift of \$500 to Trinity church Sunday school was used in providing a Thanksgiving entertainment. To the Nassau hospital at Hempstead, L. I., Mrs. Belmont has sent \$3000. Mrs. P. A. Harper has given the same

in memory of Mrs. Cutting's son, Brock holst Cutting. The fund for the sick poo and on which the institute was bu'll and is within the limits of St. Mary's parish the money to build it. That involved a Newport, which is more than half of the sum approximating \$250,000. In addition, town, but the fund is distributed without of land for a park, she has built a church.

During the year, at an outlay of about a home for aged women and many other \$1000, Mrs. Anson Pheips Stokes has consmaller institutions.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of Chicago, in May, announced that she would found a New York, and has established a library college of pedagogy, the institution to be and recreation house for the use of th started with a fund of several hundred crowded Italian colony centered around thousand dollars. She has had this idea Mulberry street. The king and queen of in mind for some years, it being her de-sire to accomplish a practical good for poor girls by giving them an opportunity

Miss Elizabeth Plankinton, of Milwauto become teachers. She bestows a per-manent benefit upon them. The new col-Christian association in that city. Through lege of pedagogy, built and endowed by the generous gift of \$50,000 from a woman Drawing, which is the training of the Mrs. Blaine, will represent an outlay of residing in New England, Bishop Grafton, of Fond du Lac, Wis., recently announced At the commencement at Vassar college that the indebtedness on the cathedral



SATURDAY MORNING SCENE AT THE MULTNOMAH ATHLETIC CLUB-WITH THE BOYS.

simple, nothing more nor less. It should have no reference to any kind of special training, technical training, technical in June it was announced that Miss Kathhad been wiped out and the school fund arine Tuttle had given a \$10,000 scholar augmented.

Ship in memory of her sister, and Mrs. Gifts by bequest have abounded during

wived a gift of \$20,000 to endow a lectureship in memory of her husband, a grad-uate of the class of 1885. Another gift of \$20,000 was received by the university from the family of John Simpkins for the will of Mrs. Caroline L. Macy, who the Lawrence scientific school, and still founded the Macy memorial art school in another \$5000 from Mrs. Frederick T. Philips, of Lawrence, R. I. The money

ship in memory of her sister, and Mrs.

Caroline Swift Atwater, of Poughkeepsle, 1859. A quarter of a million dollars to build a new infirmary had donated left by Mrs. Eugene Kelly to bu chapel for St. Patrick's cathedral, New From Mrs. William Beldon Noble, of York, and to provide a fund for the sick Washington, Harvard university has replyed a rift of \$20,000 to endow a lecture-America, The Clara de Hirsch Home in Sxty-second street, founded about two years ago by the baroness, receives an additional legacy of \$250,000.

The will of Mrs. Caroline L. Macy, who

another \$5000 from Mrs. Frederick T.
Philips, of Lawrence, R. I. The money is to establish a fund, the income of which hospital. Mrs. E. A. Stevens, of Castle

sionary Society—domestic and foreign— Mrs, Emilie A. Matthiew gives \$5000. About \$50,000 is distributed among New York charities by the will of Mrs. Caroline E.

Mrs, Fells R. Brunno', of Allegheny City, Pa., bequeathed by will, probated in November, \$123,000 to missions. The late Mrs. Harriet Frothingham Wolcott, stepmother of Governor Roger Wolcott, distributed by her will, probated in April last, \$32,500 to various charities, among the number the Massachusetts general chapel, the Hamp-ton school, Virginia, the Bennett industrial school, Boston, and the Tuskegee normal and agricultural institute

and agricultural institute.

St. Barnabas hospital, Newark, benefits to the value of \$1000 and a share in the residuary estate of Mrs. Elika Wells, who also left \$1000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

By the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, in July, the poor seamstresses of Rhinebeck - on - Hudson find themselves

heirs to an estate of \$300,000, which is to be equally divided among them.

ODD CONVEYANCES.

Extraordinary Methods of Transportation Found in South Africa.

National Magazine have disappeared, to a certain extent, but the quaint ox team, the 'ricksha and the mashela are still in use in almost all parts of the country. The mashela is a hammock swung on a long barnboo pole borne on the shoulders of two or four nestroics.

The 'ricksha is a retain extent, but the world today is asking passing the form the kingdom of God.'

"The answer of the young man to the Master is worthy of careful thought. It is really representative. It is a very frank and broad confession. It ought to have led the young man to allegiance to the truth he acknowledged. The world today is asking passing the passing

The 'ricksha is a pattern of the Japanese two-wheeler, and is usually piloted along the streets of the larger towns by energetic Zulus. The 'ricksha boys-who are numerous, and occupy the same position as the Americaa eab driver-take great pride in their personal ornamenta-tion, and appear with monstrous wigs of feathers, gaudy clothing and ratiling shells at their naked ankies. Like playful colfs, they dash along the streets have colts, they dash along the streets, champing, whistling, and kicking up their heels, as if nothing was more pleasant than to drag an adipose white man in one of their conveyances at the rate of six miles an

The ox teams are none the less interesting, for it is typically South African to have 16 or 20 sleek oxen dragging a cum-bersome, white-roofed transport wagon over the treeless, sun-tanned plain

PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Persons calling for these letters will please tate date on which they were advertised, Jan uary 15. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each: WOMEN'S LIST.

Miller, Miss Minnie
Meyer, Mrs M G
Myhre, Mrs M G
Myhre, Mrs M G
Myhre, Mrs L
O'Rourke, Mrs James
O'Conner, Mrs James
O'Conner, Mrs James
O'Conner, Mrs Hoss
O'Nelli, Mrs
Finckney, Miss Bessie
Rafail, Miss Ruby
Rathlen, Mrs E
Rankin, Mies Katles
Rafail, Miss Ruby
Rathlen, Mrs E
Rankin, Mies Katle
Ringstad, Mrs Bertha
Riddra, Miss Addie
Rico, Miss Leta
Robinson, Mrs M M
Rupell, Mrs Emma
Salaron, Miss Lizate
Sanders, Miss Elide
Sellewod, Mrs Viola
Seifert, Miss Mary
Smith, Mrs B P Gasker, Mrs Fannie I
Barker, Mrs S E
Hier, Mrs Anna
Brents, Miss Myrtie I
Brown, Mrs Mes Myrtie I
Brown, Mrs Strah
Bucker, Mrs C K
Buther, Mrs Joele
Campbell, Miss Ann E
Cypher, Miss Born J
Coburn, Mrs Strah
Collins, Mrs Lydia
Cowling, Mrs L
Darly, Mrs Allee
Deck, Mrs Jro
Deen, Miss Resa
Delaney, Mrs Frances
Dennis, Miss Neille
Dixon, Miss Birdie
Doherty, Miss Rosa
Doman, Mrs E
Downey, Mrs P
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Deverson, Mrs
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Deverson, Mrs
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Ermua Seifert, Mire Mary Smith, Mrs B P Smith, Mrs Maggle Smith, Mires Ruth M Smith, Mise Nellie M Smith, Mrs Stimson, Mrs Susan M, or Jne Watts or Lewis Watts Watts Mrs Thos Steel, Mrs M L Steptens Mrs Casels

chure, Miss Emilie d, Miss E G carson, Miss Alma ther, Mrs May tiz, Miss Annie ene, Mrs Charlotte we, Miss M Strel, Mrs M L
Stephens, Mrs Cassie
Stranahan, Mrs Sarah
Tæft, Miss K
Taylor, Mrs Della
Taylor, Mrs Ollie
Taylor, Mrs Ollie
Therkelson, Mrs Annette
Thompson, Mrs E
Thompson, Mrs E
Tibbetis, Mrs Will
Tunk, Mrs Katte
Turman, Mrs J B ore, Miss M de, Mrs Harry bersham, Miss llian I, Mrs Jennie mon, Mrs F W

MEN'S LIST. Martel, Henry tkins, Henery arrow, A E antin, Charkts leebe, H W Manary Chim Fall Co Mcatarehall, R D Martin, Chas B Matthews, Mr. 232 15th sttle, Howard Niller, C A Mosson, Master Harry Nett, Henry-3 Newton, Willis E O'Leary, J J O'Conpor, Jno nton, Chas menthal, Charles er, Gurman ndurant, G W adley, James ronner, G rown, Harley, H irthanst, C M wh, J F ldwell & Sarkens vaul, W M Prior & Co Payne, A L Prior & Co Payne, A L Pellagog, Peter A Petra, J Peole, Sam W Portland Supply Co Porter, Ernest T Putman, Walter Powell, Calvin and Mr. Fatman, Jim Rebenderf, M. M Regal Shoe Co, The Rickerson, D armichael, D M Frank C ickerson, D inron, W H ennison, G Rice, Judge S W Mills, Richardson, Dr. op-Columbia Woolen
Manager
Crete, Frank
Crow, Claud
Curry, Geo B
Curry, J L

Helan Robinson, Monsieur, Mgr Roth, G Russell, Chas Sanuells, L W Schmidt, S S. Severson, L-2 Sizebela, Theo Siebelea, Theo Siebelea, Theo Shultz, E S Shannon, Frank Shaw, Thos Sittner, Wilm Sickell, L A Sloper, A F Sommer, Fritz Slineno, George Styners, Dr. Elec Ther apeutic Co-2 Starbird, Jno. H Sterling, O R Stevens, R J-2 Straight, J A Stevens, R J-2 Straight, J A Sullivan, John Swager, J H Tanswell, Wm Thorsen, Nile M Thomas, Edwin S The-sison, W G Troat, Biweekly Turner, M H Verry, Edgar Vicor, Cap Walker Bros Walker Bros Walker Bros Walker Bros Walker Bros Welka, S Welton, Billie Wheeton, A F Wheeler, W A Whitney & Clement Whitaker, Frank B Williams, F R Williams, F R Williams, T L Dahl, Chas B Davis, E E Eastwood, A J Eastland, T E Faben, V H Fishhawk, John John F Gibson, E S Ginney, Daniel Gove, Gase H Google, Geo E Google, Geo E Hazlewood, John Hairsht, W J Hall, Franklin Harris, J C Henley, Mitchel Herman, E Hopfner, Paul Hodgson, L Heugh, Dan Iverson, O Johanssen, Emant Loren Harbert I. Johanssen, Emanuel Johanssen, Emanuel Johanssen, Emanuel Jones, Herbert L. Karten, M.E. Lanney, E. H. Lanne, Louis L. Lewis, Capt Fred G. Lewis, Harry Losekrus, Oecar Lone, Mark & Co. Ludwick, David Lucas, T. W. Lybeard, James McCracken, Robert McDonald, J. A. McFarland Merc Co. McGregor, Fred McMullen, George M. Maine, L. George M. Maine, L.

Fishnawk, Jol Florey, Bert Funey, Fred Garffeld, H Gentry, H C Gentry, J W Gibson, E S

PACKAGES. King, Albert McVey, Miss I C Murphy, Mrs Hanna Patton, Mark Palmer, Jesse Turner, Mrs Linnie Farmer, Miss Minnie. Hewlett, Mrs Hurst, Miss M Jablouski, Her Johnson, C H

Death of Manfred G. Hamilton. The Portland police department las evening received a dispatch from a San Francisco undertaker to the effect that Manfred G. Hamilton, of Portland, had just died in that city, and some word is desired from his friends here as to what disposition to make of the remains. All his good pleasure.

efforts to find the dead man's friends failed "One year ago I came among you, n efforts to find the dead man's friends failed last night, and the item is printed with a

A meeting was recently held at Bom-bay by Indian Christians, both Protestant

TRUTH OF THE GOSPEL

SERMON ON PARABLE OF RICH YOUNG MAN.

Master, Thou Hast Said the Truth Was Rev. W. S. Gilbert's Text at Calvary Church.

Rev. W. S. Gilbert, of Calvary Presbyterian church, preached yesterday even-ing from the text Mark xii:32, "Master, thou hast said the truth." He said:

"A young man, a scribe, came to Christ and asked what was the most important commandment. The answer was: Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first; and the second commandment is like unto it, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." There is no other commandment greater than these."

"The young man replied, frankly: 'Well, Master, thou hast said the truth,' When Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, he said unto him, 'Thou art not far from the kingdom of God.'

thing? What is the great commandment? What is the greatest truth? The same comprehensive answer is given, 'Faithfulness to God, and love to man.' And men quite universally give the same answer: 'That's right; that's good sense; that's

true; Master, thou hast said the truth."
"Men today switch off on a thousand and one things, and so become entangled. The truth Christ taught is the important thing to remember. If what he taught is true, then every earnest, honest man who replies 'Master, thou hast said the truth' ought to declare his allegiance to the important truth and to the Muster who gives that truth.

"Christ is the one complete, perfect uni-versal man. He touched every point of our life from poverty to the throne, from babyho d to age. He was tempted, tried, tested in all points; yet without sin. The world has for centuries held him on trial, and the verdict is the same as Pliate's,
'No fault in him.' He is loved in the Orient and in the West, by the rich and the poor, by the ignorant and by the learned. Throughout all the centuries the world has honored him. His truth also is complete, perfect and universal. He has not given only a few utterances that chance to be true. His truth touches every phase of the world's life. His teaching is not an enumeration of facts, but a statement of principles. His utterances have been the great moulding forces in the world's civilization, and plainly are certain to shape the life and destiny of the world. Brotherhood and equality and the universality of duty are echoes of the 'good Samaritan.' The old law was Thou shalt not kill' was given the new life, Thou shalt not kill' was given the new meaning, 'Whose hateth his brother is a murderer.' The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath, The Sabbath is a thing of blessing, and is intended for man's real good, not for his ensiave-ment or his debauchment.

"'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are his,' underlies all good ditzenship. The parables of the inlents, the unmerciful servant, the unjust judge, the two debtors, are principles underlying the indus-trial and economic world. The prodigal son, the lost sheep, wheat and tares, the rich fool, the sower, are principles that apply to the very lives of men and their relations to God. All of Christ's teaching in regard to the affairs of this world has a rainy day, been tried, and the world today recognizes "I am glad its truth. The world may find fault with ing for the the Christian, but not with Christ. The world may not receive the creed of any tuman framing, but the plain truth of the Christ's teaching is acknowledged, but what has astonished the world most is Christ's teaching concerning himself. neavy laden, and I will give you rest." Somehow through the Christ we get hold of the hand that is infinite, and we touch the love that is divine. We feel the sympathy of God, and it makes us atr t does give rest. 'I am the bread of life. There is a hunger in the human heart which riches alone, or the things of this world, do not satisfy. Christ satisfies the human heart. 'I am the water of life.' 'I am the vine, ye are the branches.' 'I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness." 'I am the resurrection and the life,' And somehow the bereft of earth, laving their dearest trensures in the tomb, have taken un-speakable comfort in his words, and a myriad of comforted lives have replied: 'Master, thou hast said the truth.' 'I am the good shepherd.' Many a thorn-plerced life, tempted, led astray, wronged, lost and bleeding, lifted now again into hope and a new purpose by the Christ out of heart healed and out of a life regenerate, has said: 'Master, thou hast said the truth.' It is the cry of the redeemed as we feel Christ leading us patiently and tenderly back to the fold, "Thou art the

good shepherd." 'Christ has taught us of God until we know him today as Father, Friend, Com-forter. He has taught us of the soul, of sin, of forgiveness, of love. The cross of Christ is the rock of hope for aln-burdened man. He teaches us of immortality; Socrates only guessed at it. But Christ has given us hope of life eternal, until death has lost its sting and the grave is shorn of victory. Scholarship has scanned Christ's truth and has analyzed every ut terance. And the answer of the world's best thought today is: 'Master, thou hast said the truth.' The ages honor his name. History's every page pays him tribute. This is his crown, 'Thou hast said the truth.'"

HIS FIRST YEAR CLOSED. Rev. Robert McLean Preaches at

Third Presbyterian Church. Yesterday was the anniversary of Rev. Robert McLean's installation as pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, East Side and there was a large attendance at al

the services. At the morning service Dr. McLean's sermon was appropriate to the occasion. He took h's text from I Corinthians ili:9, "For we are workers together with God." He said among other things: "In his recorded utterances, Paul gives "In his recorded utterances, Faul gives us a glimpse of the secret of his lifepower. No one can follow his record without being impressed by h's intense enthusiasm, his strong faith, his denthiers
love. Here we have the secret; he was
working with God, the relations being
those of worship, heirship, partnership.
Guided by him, admitted into the divine
counsel, in touch with Almightiness, he counsel, in touch with Almightiness, h could well endure persecution, be patient in tribulation, cheerful through seeming disappointments and failures; yes, ever face death with joy, knowing that the day of the Lord was coming, and the triumph was sure. This thought of our partner ship with God is the one that I want to make prominent this morning, the first inniversary of my pastorate in this minds we will realize that whatever of success or fallure may have attended our efforts during the past year, it was God working in us both to will and to do of

a little heartsore at the sundering of old view to calling their attention to the mat- and tender ties. It has needed me a year for me to get fully acquainted with the new faces, and become accustomed to the new conditions. There has been no special interest, nor has there been any great ingathering during the year. There have been added to the church is on confession of faith, and is by letter, making a total of 34. No one has been urged to 'join the church'; the effort has been

to make them Christians. The Christian Endeavor Society has shown an increase of nearly, if not quite, 75 per cent, while the Sunday school, prayer meeting and Ladies' Missionary Society are doing good

work. "The future of the work here requires careful consideration. It is a question if the changed conditions do not require a change of methods. The day of camp-meetings is past, and it is a question if the evangelist, in the sense in which we read the term, is not destined to follow. Religion is becoming more practical. Men are realizing more and more that it is to be a thing of every-day life-to be stamped upon business, to permeate society, to regulate man's relations to his fellow-man in every walk of life.

"What shall we do with the human

What shall we do with the human family? is the great question in this day of centralization of power, of industries. The ballot is becoming each year a mightler power, either for evil or for good. This is the great problem placed before the church of Christ. As laborers with God we must be in harmony with the Masier Workman. Those who built the great ca-thedral of Cologne thought the thoughts of the architect after him. So must the co-workers with God learn to think the divine thoughts and work or the divine divine thoughts, and work on the divine plan. All labor will thus become a re-ligious exercise. Christ was true, and his work perfect. If in the carpenter-shop he had made an untrue joint he would have been no longer the Christ. The mightlest sermon the church can preach will be

through a true life,
"The Master Workman rewards his coworkers according to their deeds. Only the brave, the true, the faithful unto death will be crowned with him,

"God, who from the beginning has wrought for the redemption of mankind, calls today for more laborers for his harvest, more faithfulness in his service. It requires more courage to summa than to serve in battle; but it is the manly thing to do.
"May the Spirit that inspired Paul fill

every heart and soul for the Master's service this year."

FORTY-PIVE NEW MEMBERS. Important Events Occurred at the

First Presbyterian Church. Yesterday was a red-letter day at the First Presbyterian church. The first communion service of the new year was held and 45 new members were added to the church roll. Thirty of this number united on confession of faith; the others uniting on certificates from different churches in Portland, and elsewhere. The services throughout were peculiarly impressive. Especially beautiful and touching was the hymn, "'Tis Midnight, and on Olive's Brow," sung by the choir just before the

distribution of the elements.

Dr. Hill very feelingly addressed those who, for the first time, had come to the Lord's table, emphasizing the duty of glorifying Christ in the life, and thus honoring his church

HELP FOR THE COLORED MAN

Booker Washington's Appenl and

Advice on the Subject. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-Hundreds of colred people of Chicago crowded into Bethel church today to hear Booker T. Washington discuss the movement for a new fraternal insurance organization for colored people. Among those seated on the rostrum were the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Rabbi Hirch, States Attorney Charles H. Deenen, Judge C. C. Kohl-saat, Judge Orrin C. Carter, Judge Tuthill, Hon. Patrick H. O'Donnell and Mrs. Jane Adams. Mr. Washington said: "In seeking to give encouragement to this movement I do so because it is in line with the teaching to which my life is largely devoted—that of helping the race to prepare itself for industry, business, to exercise thrift and economy - to save money, to help lay up something for

"I am glad to have a part in this meet-ing for the special reason that more and more each year the problem confronting our race in these large Northern cities is going to become an important one. I believe our people can sooner conquet prejudice in the South than Northern competition. The young colored man Come unto me, all ye that labor and are coming to Chicago from our Southern states not only has to meet severe considerations make it most importan that any organization in the North that has for its object the encouragement of our people in the direction of thrift and economy, the exercise of which gives them encouragement to save money, should receive our special care and earns

est consideration The negro in the North, as elsewhere, will prosper in proportion as he learns to do some one thing well-learns to do it better than any one else; in proportion as he learns to put brains, skill and dignity into the common occupations of life."

In Memory of a Pig.

Chicago News. Luneberg, in Hanover, has the distinction of being the first town in the world to erect a monument in memory of a pig. In the Hotel de Ville there is a mauso containing a costly glass structure, ing a ham still in a state of good preservation. Above there is a marble slab, upon which is written in golden letters a Latin Inscription, which may be translated as follows: "Passers-by, contemplate here the mortal remains of the pig which acquired for itself imperishable glory by the discovery of the salt spring of Luneberg."

A tunnel is to be built in Chicago 30 feet below the street, 4 feet wide and 7

BE ATHLETIC BE STRONG

LOOK TO YOUR NERVES



mortal we a kbeen.
Historia makes
one to that life
is warth living,
for it insures a
regular discharge of every
bodily function
(which means part and the soon manifests lesself in a rapid pain of nerve-callet and strength. Get Hadyan from your draughet; See a pack-age, fix packages \$5.00. If your draughet does not been it, send direct to the Hodyan Remody Company, owner Stockton, Kills and Marsel

CONSULT HUDTAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE-PRESS OF CHARGE. WHITE