#### GEOLOGY IN ITS RELATION TO COMMERCE

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF TWO CENTURIES.

BY PROFESSOR JAMES F. KEMP.

Geology is more closely related to the intelligent development of the material resources of a country than is any other branch of natural science. Upon the raw materials furnished by mining and agriculture all forms of manufacturing and mercial industry are primarily based, and with both these fundamentals geology is inextricably involved. The mience has therefore both its applied and its purely scientific aspects, and it is necessary to appreciate its dual character in order to establish a correct perspective in comparing its condition in the year 1800 with that in the year 1800. The importance of this appreciation lies in the fact that in its application to industrial needs geology has ciaims to governmental support, and it is by the aid of National been made possible.

By the close of the 18th century the larger facts in the structure of the globe were familiar to all men of science who had been conducted with much intelli gence for several centuries. It was evident to all observers that disturband of the earth's crust had taken place, the folds, faults and joints had resulted, and that the cracks had in many cases been filled with later minerals. Rocks were known to be of both sedimentary and of igneous origin. It was well appreciated that some were older than others, but the classifications into time series were very incomplete, especially for the paleozoic strata. In the related department of mineralogy the commoner species had been identified and named and considerable information was current regarding their chemical composition. Fossils had been long known and had been correctly interpreted as the remains of the former organisms. In the Paris basin reveral observers had shown that the forsile followed one another in sequence, and were, within limits, characteristic of particular strata and useful for their identification, but this knowledge was restricted to a very few savants. In the opening years of the present century it was made gen-

regulart and was developed quite inde-ndently by William Smith in England, the closing years of the 18th century. however, most men interested in this branch were apparently not aware of the importance, or, in fact, of the existence, of these relations. In the 18th century only a small part o the world had been geologically described, and that with a very imperfect scientific vocabulary. France, Germany, Italy, Russia and England had received considerable attention, but the rest of the world remained for the future. The terra Incognita is indeed by no means exhaust-ed even today, but 100 years ago the two Americas, Asia. Africa and Australia can hardly be said to have existed so far as

geological knowledge is concerned. Gov-ernmental surveys had scarcely begun. The science advanced by individual ef-fort, which often taxed the means of he investigator to the breaking point, cientists were also largely influenced by the metaphysical tendencies of their own and previous centuries. They had not al-together outgrown earlier habits of thought, induced by older methods of ed-

All this being true, it was natural tha writers on geology during this period de-veloped in their scientific work tendencies to speculative systems, to the creation of hypotheses, to grand generalizations and to the formulation of theoretical views with which they sought to make Nature conform. They exhibit all the characteratics of half-informed minds. The coll was fertile and seeds had been sown, but much of the resulting vegetation proved to be weeds and of necessity had to be down and destroyed. Of this character were the extreme views of the Nep lunists, of the Plutonists and in the years soon after 1800 of the searchers after a and in some respects the most unfortunate in their induence. It required many years and a hard struggle with an insid-ious for to rid geological thought of their mittaken conceptions and doctrines.

Early in the present century a reaction Hypotheres were abandoned for vation and record. Geological soci eties and geological sections in scientific societies of a more general nature were established and archives of record were provided. Governmental geological surfifth decade were or had been in operation almost all the more advanced states and countries. Their systematic work and their reports from trained observers directed by a single responsible head soon placed at command a vast amount of in-formation of which the fathers in the science had no conception. Theoretical views more and more grew to be based on sound evidence, and to be worthy of screptunce by conservative students. Be-sides the printed reports the surveys have provided geologists at large with maps. oth topographical and geological, and before the admiring and almost bewildered gaze of the onlooker have unrolled the geological panorama with a richness and fullness not dreamed of at the close of

the last century. Under a few topics it is possible to sum

up the chief subjects in which 1900 shows the greatest advance over 180). most ancient rocks are recognized now to be igneous in their nature and when they possess a foliation which suggests sedimentary bedding, it is thought to be due to mechanical crushing and shearing. The foliated structure had formentary origin. On the other hand, the development of reliable methods of obthe interpretation of the mineralogical and chemical composition of crystalline rocks in the inboratory have made possible a vast advance in our knowledge of those elusive members of the earth's crust which are usually described as "metamorphic." Not alone in appreciating the ig-neous nature of some but in demonstrating the sedimentary nature of others and in working out the structure of many areas, such as the Alps, the highlands, and the Lake Supe rior region, have we gained outposts far in advance of those held in the year 1900 Today we regard these problems as among the most attractive of the science, although their difficulty is not belittled.

hen the strata of the older fossillfer ous periods, that is, those constituting paleozoic era, are considered, the ance in knowledge is simply astonish-The geologists of the last century knew little of these beds; their experience so far as any stratigraphy worthy of the name was concerned was limited to mesozoic and cenozoic formations. Today we are well aware that fossile cur as far back as the base of the Cambrian, if not still lower. Faunas have cen collected, studied and clussified from given up as hopeless. The next century will probably push the limits still fur-ther back, and already in the closing years of the present one geveral keen observers have found encouragement for this expectation. Indeed, geology presents no more attractive field for investigation.

has been most strongly influenced by these views. Their appreciation and adoption were inevitable with the growth of knowledge, and they have in turn cast a flood of light upon the development of life in the past. Yet no one believes that the last word has been said, and many the last word has been said, and many curious facts and relations remain to be explained. The forces back of organic growth, as applied to the genus or group as well as the species and individual, give subjects for meditation to the well-informed mind, especially if it possess a philosophical tendency. Most important of all in this respect is the origin and future of man himself.

Another of the problems that are entire-

Another of the problems that are entire ly the product of the century now closing is that of the glacial period. It was suggested in the earlier decades, but it has had its chief development in the later ones. Its phenomerm are so widespread and familiar in our northern latitudes that it has elements of great popularity, as well as of profound, scientific character. That the great loc sheet existed no one longer questions, but as to what caused it there is still wide difference of opinion. Astronomical variations, continents alevaomicai variations, continental elevation, and changes in the percentage of carbonic acid in the atmosphere have all been cited. There may be others of which we have no present anticipation, but the last two certainly seem to have been of serious moment. The phenomena produced by the ice sheet are now recorded and described in great detail and for their interpretation much study has been given to Greenland and to other polar regions. which still preserve the conditions now long past in southern intitudes. The study of the moralnes and other

deposits of the continental ginder as well as investigations of the earth's surface in unglaciated regions have brought into prominence the importance of a proper understanding of land forms and land sculpture. This fascinating department of geology has developed almost into a separate school of scientific work. Its general importance lies in its influence the proper study of geography in the schools, and therein its effect is far-reaching. Realizing as a fundamental conception that all land forms are the resuits of the action of geological forces the mountains, valleys, coasts and interior plains are explained upon this basis even to the very young Rivers and lakes reveal life histories and a mountain range be-comes not merely a series of lines on a man, but a great topographical barrier, that may have had a powerful influence, as in the case of our Appalachians, upon the development of the country. True conerally available in France by Cuvier and ceptions may thus be established at the very outset which will afterward bear upon historical study in a most important manner. History, political economy and all the subjects connected with the evolu-

tion of states are involved in it.

And finally, in modern mining and quarrying, in agriculture and works of an engineering nature the influence of broader and more correct views is mani-fested on every hand. Greater certainty of operation, less and less of wild and unreasonable expectation, and more and more of intelligent development are mani-fested, so that in many ways not always realized by the general public the civiliza-tion of the closing year of the 19th cen-tury owes a great debt to geology.

7 Kenny Columbia University.

DRILLING FOR PRIZES.

Academy.

The closing exercises of the Bishop Scott Academy were held yesterday. The exercises opened with a short service in the chapel. Bishon Morris, rector of the school; Dr. Judd. Rev. J. E. Weatherdon and Rev. C. M. Lake were inside the Dr. Hill read his 224 annuel report,

which follows: Right Reverend Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen-it is with more than usual gratiso-called world hypothesis. Of them all the Neptunists were the most important nual report on the work done by the Bishop Scott Academy during the school year just ended. The gratification arises from the sense of satisfaction of seeing a year's work completed which in the more essential features has been a success. The prediction made last year at this time and place concerning the expected rega-tration have been, I am happy to say, fully realized. The registration for the past year shows a total of 110, of which 60 have been boarders, and 61 day pupils. Now, of this number the following states

and territories are represented:
Portland, 33: Oregon, 31; Washington,
12: Californie, 2; Idaho, 1; Montana, 2;
Hawailan Islands, 1; British Columbia, 1; and Alaska, 5. By comparison with our attendance of last year I find that we have had practically the same number of day pupils, but that our attendance in the boarding department has increased just exactly 60 per cent. We close school with an actual attendance of 55 boarding pu-

In the various special départments music, modern languages, manual train-ing, mechenical drawing and military dis-cipline, good work has been done, and visible results have been attained. There is nothing in the work of either

the primary or preparatory departments that needs special mention, except that proper recognition should be made of faithful work in both cases.

A good class in mechanical drawing has done satisfactory work, which has consisted of geometrical figures, elementary projections, development of surfaces, sections of solids, elevations of buildings—and all of these drawn to scale. In mathematics classes have completed

plane and solid geometry, with solutions of numerical problems and many original theorems. Also, the advanced algebra class has completed progressions, binomial theorem, logarithms, permutations, combinations and continued fractions. A class in physics has completed the

lementary text-book. In classics, regular and thorough work has been done in Greek and Latin, of which no special mention is necessary. In the English department special tention has been paid to spelling and reading, and in the more advanced classes critical reading of English classics with

the history of English literature. In modern languages about 50 pupils have taken the work in German. The first grade or primary room is taught solely by the deductive and converen-tional method. The pupils here have at-tained the ability to understand readily questions asked in German and to frame the answer in their own words in German. The object of this method is to compel the pupil to think in German rather than first to form the idea in English and then translate. In this manner a solid basis is being isid for the teaching of German grammar in the second grade. German grammar in the second grade After a few terms spent in this method without the study of text-book or grammar it is found that a pupil absorbs the principles naturally in the same way in which he would learn his own native larguage. By the time that he reaches the actual study of the text-books he is so well founded in the elements of the

closing laser that the complete mastery of the language becomes comparatively easy.

Instruction in military tectics and science and in the practice drill has this this expectation. Indeed, geology presents no more attractive field for investigation. In the atudy of faunas, floras and the general life of the past, the biological investigator has been irresistibly led up to the conceptions of evolution, and contractive field for investigation. We have not been able to give a battery drill because of the continued rains in the early Spring, which kept us back so much in our infanity drill. The inspection of the battalion of cadets by Lieutenant-versely the thought of the later students.

Sold Whisky to Indians.

John Phillips, charged with selling which kept us back so much in our infanity drill. The inspection of the battalion of cadets by Lieutenant-versely the thought of the later students.

the Department of the Pacific, brought the military drill to a fitting climax. The work done here gained the school some very hearty praise from the lips of this efficient and thorough officer. The exactness with which each movement and each evolution was executed proved to the Inspector-General that the instruction and the dralling in the property of the school spector-General that the instruction and the drilling in the school of the soldier of the company and of the battalion had been thorough and careful. The manner of execution of these movements reflect-ed credit upon the cadets engaged. It is to be hoped that during the ensuing year several new features will be added in the military department. Among these I will mention signaling with wands, flags and heliographs, saber drill, target prac-tice or indoor gallery practice, with per-haps a week of instruction in camp in or near Vancouver berracks.

or near Vancouver barracks.

The work in the manual training department has been continued throughout the year in a systematic manner. We have noticed in the press a considerable talk the last few months in regard to the subject of manual training. I desire to place myself on record as being desirous of seeing manual training in its highest and best sense introduced into every school, public or private, in our country. The religious work in the school has re-ceived that careful attention that its im-portance demands, and I wish here to em-phasize the fact that in every way possi-ble the officers of the school have encour-aged in a quiet way this branch of the aged in a quiet way this branch of the work. We have enjoyed the faithful work of our chaplain, Rev. W. R. Powell, throughout the most of the year. Since Mr. Powell found it necessary to leave the diocese we have carried on the services

of the chapel to the best of our ability, with the assistance of such help as we could get from time to time.

More pupils have taken both instru-More pupils have taken both instru-mental and vocal music this year than usual, and the results have been highly satisfactory. A forward step has been made this year in the matter of choral and giee singing, a sample of which you will hear today,

The work of our present year is now almost a matter of history, and we will soon turn our attention and energies toward another season. Most extensive repairs and improvements to the build-ings on the premises are assured, and will be undertaken right away in order to be be undertaken right away in order to be fully finished by the opening of school. The most extensive and noticeable im-provements will be the painting of the buildings coutside and in, and necessary repairs and renewing of the plumbing. The faculty for next season will be in-creased by the addition of two men—Mr. Hopkin Jenkins, a former graduate of this

school, and an assistant teacher in the same, who has just completed and gradu-ated with creditable honors a four years' course in the academic department at Yale-will have a position with us for next Yale—will have a position with us for next year. A new department of science, in charge of a trained teacher of chemistry and physics, will be added next season. Part of the necessary apparatus for fitting up the working laboratory has already been secured, and it is expected that the rest will be forthcoming as it is needed. It is not our intention to push the work in hysics and chemistry much beyond the oint required for admission to our leading olleges and schools. I am led to make these additions to the faculty, feeing sure their services will be needed by the in-crease in our attendance that seems as-sured from the number of pupils already engaged for next season. Not for a number of years have I had so many pos-tive engagements for rooms so early in the season, and it is no exaggeration to say that I have in my office four times as much correspondence concerning new pu-plis as I had last year.

Presenting Diplomas Following Dr. Hill's address the bishop presented the diplomas to the following graduates:

Carpenter Brodle, Portland; William Hammond, Oregon City; Rockey Earhart Meson, Albany. A rector's prize for good conduct during the year was awarded to Victor McFar-land, with favorable mention of Ernest Closset and William Burton.

The principal's prize for highest standing in the year was awarded to Horace Car-penter Brodle, with favorable mention of Percy Cupper, of Monmouth,

In the Various Classes.

The principal then read the names of the following pupils, distinguished for high standing during the quarter in the primary department:

Carl Williams, Fred Powell, Fred Dutton, Wilson Miller, In the preparatory department: William Burton, Bow Wing, Hugh Peeples, Peter Harreschon, Malcolm MacEwan, Max iMtchell. In the acade-mic department: Horace C. Brodie, Port-land; Percy Cupper, Monmouth; Wilmer land; Percy Cupper, Monmouth; White D. McCully, Joseph; William Hammond, Oregon City; Clinton Guanthel, Unalaska; Rockey Mason, Albany; William Saunders, Chude Chapman, George Coe, Portland. Perfect in conduct for the last quarter—
William Burton, Max Mitchell, Horace
Brodle, Portland: Harland Olmstead,
Baker City; William Saunders, Victor
McParland, Claude Harreschon, Ernest
Classel Portland Closset, Portland.

Dr. Judd Talks.

Then followed the address of Dr. Judd, who was introduced as a man who had been a teacher for 50 years. He gave the class a sound and wholesome talk replete

chass a sound and wholesome talk replete with good advice, urging the young men to begin to learn the right.

His remarks were well taken, He was followed by Frank S. Grant, a former pupil, who, from his standpoint of a young man well started on his career, gave the class a good sensible address, advising them to begin on one thing—to stick one thing—to stick to one thing, in short, to be

After the service was concluded the cadets sang the new Academy song with a vim and correctness that pleased and surprised those present. The song is called "A Song of the B. S. A." Its words are appropriate and patriotic, and its music catchy. It is likely to become pop

Competitive Drills.

An interesting feature of the exercises was a drill on the campus by Companies A and B, for a banner. Captain Nellson and Lieutenant Baker, of the O. N. G.,

were the judges.
At 8 o'clock in the evening the exhibi-tion drill by Company C was held, Cap-tain Malcolm MacEwan commanding. The

Captain is 10 years old, and none of his company more than 12. The individual competitive drill was hard to decide. There were 60 in line, and one after another was drilled down, as in a spelling match. Harold Bain was awarded the gold medal and the silver medal went to Claude Chapman,

This drill showed careful practice, and the audience manifested great interest as one after another of the cadels went down on points.

Horsethieves Fined.

Blant Ben and Gordon Miller, Indians of the Klamath reservation, were arraigned in the United States Court yesterraigned in the United States Court yearer-day, each charged with stealing a horse, saddle and bridle from the reservation. They pleaded guilty and were each fined \$500. They asserted that they only bor-rowed the horses, etc., to ride over the line into Northern California, and that one of the horses was an estray, or a horse which had been gold and had come back to its original owner. One of the back to its original owner. One of the horses was recovered, and the other had heen sold, but the price was refunded to the owner. The prisoners had, moreover, been held in the chain-gong by the realtva tion police for five weeks, and they were of the opinion that they had been punished enough for their escapade. "The court was of a different opinion, and fined them \$300 each, and as they are improunious they will probably, after serving 30 days longer in jall, take the pauper-convict

oath and go on their way rejoicing.

Sold Whisky to Indians.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS

SECOND DAY OF THE OREGON STATE ASSOCIATION.

Several Stirring Addresses Made Committees Appointed and Of-

President Morse's address was one of the features of the morning session of the State Sunday School Association yester-day. After congratulating the association

day. After congratulating the association on the large gathering which had assembled, and predicting greater things in the year to come, he told them of the carly days of the association.

"In looking over the old record," said he, "I find no account of our first convention, but in 1872 a convention was held in the Presbyterian Church at Portland, and at which Dr. J. H. Vincent and Philip Phillips were present. This was called the 'Second State Sunday School Convention of Oregon," and 76 Sunday schools were represented. There is no record of the third and fourth, but the fifth was held in the Congregational Churca, at Portland, in 1874, and was called the 'Fifth Annual Sunday School Convention of Ore-Annual Sunday School Convention of Ora-gon and Washington Territory.' The num-ber of schools represented was the same as In 1871-76, and the total enrol!ment 7254.

"After this, nothing was done, or at least no record is to be found of any convention for the years 1875, 1876 and 1877. The convention of 1874 provided a committee to look up a convention for 1875, to be held at Oregon City, and as no records can be found of that convention, it is presumed the committee died soon after the convention adjourned. At the cunvention of 1878, J. K. Gill, in an address reviewing the Sunday school work of the reviewing the Sunday school work of the past, and outlining that of the future, said that up to that time, Oregon had held five state conventions and two joint Oregon and Washington Territory conventions had been held. At this convention of 1878 Oregon reported 102 Sunday schools, with a total enrollment of 12 416, and Washington Territory 49 schools, with an enrollment of 4448. Joint conventions were held in 1879, 1899, 1881 and 1883, but no records can

be found of 1882, 1884, or 1885. "In 1886 a convention was called at Portland, and the Oregon State Sunday Association was reorganized, and that time regular conventions have been held each year. B. F. Jacobs, who has done so much for the Sunday schools of the world, was present at this convention. In 1800 William Reynolds was with us, and again in 1894 and 1897 we had as our guest Professor H. M. Hamill. General O. O. Howard was also in attendance at one of the conventions in the 'Sts, but I cannot say which one. In looking over this record our heart grows warm as we recall the name of Vincent, Phillips, Howard, Rey-nolds and Hamill. Of these two, Phillips and Reynolds, have been called to their

"We have seen what the past has done for us, but are still far from being asti-fied. It is true that when we compare the enrollment of 7000 of 1874, which was about 5 per cent of the population, with that of todgy, 75,000, which is about 20 per cent of the population, we see a large increase. the population, we see a large increase, but the question is forced upon us: Where are the other \$50,000 of the people in our state, and why are they not in our Sunday schools? We want every one of them and our work will not be done until we get them.

Executive Committee.

The report of the executive committee was full and complete, going over the work of the year in detail. After teiling of the efforts along certain lines, and the plans outlined and work accomplished. committee says:

"As in previous years, we have been hampered in all of our work by the lack of funds. Our treasurer has labored hard to bring the various countles into line. to bring the various counties into line, but with indifferent success. We cannot speak with too much emphasis on this seeming indifference. The estimate of expenses for the year was placed at the low-est possible figure, and on this basis were the organized counties asked to do their share in supporting the work. This report will show how far below they have fallen. If our work is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and if it is well done money must be forthcoming from all organized counties. We hope and pray that such action will be taken by this convention as will insure a man for the field the coming year, and that all other exthe coming year, and that all other ex-penses of the association will be provided

'Another matter we would speak of is nishing statistical reports. Our faithful etary has asked for these reports over over again, and only by this urging has he been able to make up his report. He, too, was elected to this position on a salary of only \$100 a year, but voluntarily cut it in two in the middle, and we venture to say that no member of this convention would do all the necessary work required for this paliry sum. We ask careful attention to the reports of the superintendents of our various departments of work, and urge upon you the

importance of these departments.
"At our last convention we reported 18 of our 32 countles organized, and are glad to welcome back to our fold Josephine County, which was reorganized last month and is already doing effective work. We again urge upon our pastors and su-perintendents the necessity of the home department, and have no hesitancy in say ing that no other branch of our Sunday school work will do so much toward keeping our schools up to the standard that should be maintained."

Secretary's Report. part of the secretary's report fol-

"The amount of money raised for the support of the schools of the state since October last-eight months is \$11,122, or an increase over last year of \$1072. This an increase over ast year of and: I has teen, shows that the individual schools are alive to the needs of the times and the necessity of using money enough to supply the very best helps to their pupils. The largest school in the state is the First Presbyter an, in Portland, with an enrollment of 572; and closely following the the First Mechod's: closely following this the First Methodist. with an enrollment of but a few less. The

next in size is the First Methodist, at Saliem, with an enrollment of 450. The average attendance of the latter, however, is small for its large enrollment.

"There has been but one change since instreport in the number of organized counties. Josephine County recently reorganized, after having been dead for about two years. The total number of organized counties in the state is now 19. Total number of counties, El. Mention should be made of the very small number of schools that reported a home department organized in connection with their schools. The reports show but 19 in the entire state. This, however, will hardly cover the number, as some two or three schools of this city, laving home departments, have falled to report. Twenty-five, however, would eastly cover the number in the state. The statistical report for the year will be completed by this time tomerrow, and will be distributed to the members of the convention at that time."

The financial secretary's report showed that there was a balance of \$207.75 in the treasury.

County Reports.

County Reports.

The different counties were called to report, and the following responded: Baker, by Mrs. Kyle; Clackaman, by Rev. O. W. Allen; Clatsop, by E. C. Warren; Celumbia, by J. E. Hall; Douglas, by Mark Munson; Jackson, by G. F. Billinger; Josephine, by G. F. Bellinger; Lane, by D. M. Allen; Linn, by Rev. Mr. Morss, Marion, by Robert Ried; Polk, by Mrs. W. A. Wash; Sherman, by the presiding elder; Tillamook, by Rev. M. Howell.

The following counties were called, but The following counties were called, but no one responded: Coos, Crook, Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Linn, Malheur.

The remaining counties were held over to report at a later hour.

Committees Appointed. The president appointed the following

ommittees: Nominations—A. M. Smith, Multnomah chairman; Mra Cora A. White, Wallowa; E. Peoples, Sherman; Robert Reld, Ma-rion; Mra. S. A. Lowell, Umatilla. Ways and Means.

G. F. Billings, chairman, Jackson County; Tassey Stewart, Umatilla: Rev. S. B. Morss, Linn; Mrs. Mary Gilkey Yamhill; Earl A. Bronaugh, Multnomah. Resolutions Committee.

Rev. H. A. Ketchum, D. D., Marion County; Mr. Mark A. Munson, Douglas; Rev. O. W. Allen, Clackamas; M. D. Allen, Lane; Mrs. R. K. Montgomery,

"Gospel of Go."

Rev. Alexander Henry, of Philadelphia, delivered an address on the "Gospel of Go." The keynote of this address was: "Go ye into the highways and hedges and

compel them to come in."
"Go from house to house and find them, for many who are not in Sunday school may be brought in. This will also be a benefit to the workers themselves.
"Go not as individuals and for individual churches, but with a united effort of all denominations—Jews, Protestants and Roman Catholics. "This was recently done in Philadelphia

This was recently done in Philadelphia with marked success; there were \$5 different denominations and nine other organized societies—if in all—uniting in the work; one representative from each making a committee of \$4\$ to make plans.

"So much interest was awakened that the leading city daily papers were eager to advertise the work, and at the close of the undertaking applauded the work as well done, and it was pronounced both Christian and business. The religious statistics thus gathered were very valuable.

tistics thus gathered were very valuable. Some minsters received as many as 150 records of people of whom they knew nothing, and yet who attended or preferred their church." Strength of Organization.

Strength of Organization.

Following this address was one by Rev. E. S. Lewis, D. D., of Ohlo, on "What Organization Means."
"It means," he said, "making the most of what is useful. It means that which works. It is more than tying together—it is bringing together that which is harmonious and congruous; the elements of power possessed by individuals who can and will work together."

These points were well and beautifully illustrated by the great steamship company in contrast to the individual in a cance, and the great railroad companies, formed of men who combine intelligence and power to subdue the powerful formations of Nature.
"Organization is loyalty to the Lord Jesus Christ. He said to go. As we go we are to adjust circumstances and elements of power. It is, therefore, also a test of loyalty.
"Organization means fellowship, the ground of hone. We thus learn to know

"Organization means fellowship, the ground of hope. We thus learn to know others and each other. Being thus joined in fellowship banishes prejudice and fear of each other.
"Organization is Sunday school effici-

cy. It gathers statistics and makes pos-sible the publication of Sunday school literature that never could be published for the individual, for there are today prob-ably 22,000,000 people in the world study-ing the same weekly Sunday school les-

son.
"It also multiplies the publication of
Bibles. Take five of the most popular
novels of the day, and the number of
those published, and that multiplied by four, will not equal the publication of Bibles for a single year, which is 10,000,000 copies. Organization is the right hand of power. The question in heaven will be-not to which church you belonged, but how much in earnest were you. What-soever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' A free rendering of one text

## What a luxury Pears'

soap is! It is the cheapest and best toilet soap in all the

world.

All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.



TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constitution, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings. Bright's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, painful, discost, too requent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured. DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Such as piles, fisture, insture, uncertation, mucous and bloody discharges, curve without the knife, pain or confinement. DISEASES OF MEN Blood polson, acces, secreture, unmatural losses, im-

TOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bash hess, aversion to society, which deprive you of your mannood, UNFITS YOU fulness, averaged to society, which deprive you of your mannood, UNPTS YOU MEDSINESS OR MARRIAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and atrains are provided by the power of the provided by the Doctor Walker, 132 First 1t., Corner Alder. Portland, Or,

"CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRT'S NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

in the Bible is: 'Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord negligently.'
"Victory will come when Christian zeal and Christian organization shall have clasped hands."

Afternoon Session. The first address of the afternoon was by Rev. J. E. Snyder, of the Third-Street Mission, on "Gathering From the High-ways and Hedges." This was a very graphic presentation of the terrible condi-tions existing in his part of Portland. A chart of this section, colored, to repre-sent the character of different p.acca, added to the interest. In the absence of R. A. Rawley, Rev.

Mr. Morritt, state secretary and flee worker, of Washington, gave an interest-ting talk on "Inodents in Sunday School Work in Washington." After a brief address by Rev. Alex Henry, of Philadelphia, on "Sunday School Progress," much time was spent in an-

swering questions on different phases of the work, after which the financial prob-lem occupied the balance of the afternoon. The Eventur Session

In the evening, Dr. H. W. Kellogg gave a valuable, scholarly and interesting address on "The Church Member and Bible Study." This was followed by a solo by Mrs. A. M. Smith, of this city. Mrs. A. M. Smith, of this city.

The closing address of the evening was by General Secretary Marion Lawrence, of Ohio, on "Our International Field." He closed his address by asking for Biblo with which to put a field worker in the State of Oregon. The full amount was piedged and the vast audience joined in singing: "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

The Lesson Today. The lesson for Sunday, June 17, which was crowded off the programme at the sunday School Convention yesterday afternoon, will be given this morning, com-mencing at 10:25, by Mr. Bonsall.

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