CHURCH FREE OF DEBT

EAST SIDE BAPTISTS DEDICATE THEIR NEW EDIFICE.

Congregation Subscribed $500 to Pay for the Organ Built Several Years Ago by Mr. Clark.

The Second Baptist Church, East Seventh and East Ankeny streets, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. It is free of debt. There was a large attendance of members and friends, and baskets of La France roses were used for decoration. An organ voluntary, by Mrs. Edward Drake, opened the services. It was followed by the singing of the doxology by the audience and an invocation by Rev. L. W. Riley, of Indiana. Rev. E. M. Bliss read the hymn, "Trinity," and Rev. William E. Hopkins, returned missionary from India, conducted the responsive reading. A scriptural reading on the dedication of the temple in the times of Solomon, was then given by Rev. Alexander Blackburn, D. D. Rev. S. C. Lapham read the "Coronation," after which it was sung by the audience. Prayer was offered by Rev. Ray Palmer, pastor of the church. The anthem by the choir, "How Lovely is Zion," was especially good.

Following the anthem Rev. Thomas J. Morgan, LL. D., corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, delivered the dedication sermon. By fine analysis and application he indicated to the vast congregation what he thought was in the Master's mind when he spoke the words, "Ye are the salt of the earth." He introduced his subject by congratulating the members of the church on the fulfillment of their long-deferred hopes, and predicted the continued progress of the church along all desirable lines. Speaking of the saving power of Christianity, he said in part:

"Salt has two uses: to add flavor and to preserve from decay. Christianity is the saving power of the world. Whether we see that the race is growing better or deteriorating, whether we are pessimists or optimists, we must all agree that the tendency of mankind is downward. The human race is apt to corrupt and the processes of decay are at work all about us. Its delineation is on every side. There must be some means to counteract this destructive force or we shall meet with the fate of Rome. Let us strive against everything in a business or social way that tends to make us less manly, less womanly and less noble.

"The condition of society is sufficient proof of my statement that man's tendency is downward. If God should give man over to himself and grant to him the desires of his heart, the world would soon be deluged with sin. But if these tendencies are to be held in check and mankind saved, it can only be by the saving power of Christianity. Let us begin with the individual. It is not too much to say that the one hope for him is to arouse his selfrespect. Some have no selfrespect or dignity and yield because it is easier than to resist. They do not stop to consider what the end will be and are reckless of consequences. The great purpose, then, of Jesus Christ is to awaken in the human heart a consciousness of personal dignity and honor. We are heirs of eternity, we are destined to immortality and are the temples of God. Surely, if all the resources of Heaven have been expended to elevate us we ought to have a proper respect of ourselves. Everyone should have a sense of personal dignity and be able to say, 'I am a man. I am a woman, made in the image of Christ and his co-workers.' This thought will stimulate people to abstain from all things that are sinful."

Dr. Morgan then applied the subject to the family, to society in general and, lastly, to government.

Rev. Ray Palmer drew attention to the fine organ, saying that it was built and placed in the church several years ago by Linas Clark. The organ has been pronounced by experts to be worth $1000, but Mr. Clark recently offered it to the committee for $500. The offer was accepted and from the congregation yesterday the amount, with $39 over, was raised to meet the debt. The services closed with a dedication prayer by Rev. C. A. Wooddy, D. D., and the dedication hymn, "Missionary Chant," written by the pastor, Rev. Ray Palmer.

The Second Baptist Church was organized May 28, 1879, with the following members: W. B. Hall, Lizzie Hall, A. Partridge, A. E. Frush, Margaret Frazier, J. R. Clark, N. D. Clark, Nancy Long, Arvilla McGuire, Clementine McEwan, Florence McEwan, H. Shogren, Mrs. H. Shogren, Mary Shogren, Lizzie Shogren, Catherine Howard, S. H. Rodgers, M. A. Rodgers, J. W. Webber, J. W. Overlin, Kate Overlin, Flora Hemlin, Kate Smith. Eight of these—W. B. Hall, Mrs. L. M. Hall, Margaret Frazier, Arvilla McGuire, H. Shogren, Mrs. H. Shogren, May Shogren and Mrs. McEwan are still members.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: B. C. Price, G. J. Burchett, C. H. Hobart, D. T. Richards, George W. Hill, A. J. Snodgrass, D. T. Richards, J. C. Read, M. M. Lewis, Ray Palmer, who will end his pastorate September 1, 1901.

The first building was erected in 1881, on the corner of East Seventh and East Ankeny streets, and the new one dedicated yesterday was started on the same ground in 1896. The building committee was Rev. M. M. Lewis, A. T. Webb and Henry Shogren. The old structure was moved to the rear of the lot, the new portion being erected in front. The new portion has an ample lecture room in the basement, a handsome auditorium on the main floor with a Sunday school room on the east side and class rooms on the west side, separated by folding doors. The pews cost about $1400. The lower floor is carpeted with a neat pattern. By throwing open the folding doors opening into the auxiliary rooms, an audience of between 700 and 800 can be accommodated. The church is lighted with electricity. The cost of the church with furniture was $11,000. For a number of years public services were held in the basement lecture room. A little over a year ago money was raised to pay off a heavy church debt and stop interest. This accomplished, a resolution was passed at a meeting of the trustees, and unanimously indorsed by the church, that no debt should be incurred thereafter, and that the church should be completed and furnished only when the money was on hand to meet the cost. This has been adhered to. Through the energy of Rev. Ray Palmer, the retiring pastor, the trustees and the members of the church, the funds for furnishing the auditorium were raised, amounting to over $3000.

FOR RELIGION AND MORALS.

Bible Not Intended for a Text-Book on Geology or Astronomy.

"The Bible and Creation" was the topic of the morning sermon of Rev. H. W. Kellogg, at the Taylor-Street Methodist Church. In this sermon he considered the biblical account of the creation and contended that the Bible is a book designed to lead and guide the people in religion and morals, and not to form a text-book on geology or astronomy. Dr. Kellogg said in part:

"It is only to the fool and the trifler that the Bible is other than a great book. Its recognized place in our civilization and in our history is honorable. Since the days of the Reformation it has been the literature of the people. It has lent to the great authors their themes and the great artists their subjects. 'Take the Bible,' says a modern author, 'out of the galleries and cathedrals of Europe; take it out of the world's songs and sympathies, its laws and literatures, and only an outer shell of civilization would be left—just as taking a babe out of the cradle would leave only a few pieces of lumber. Today its moral principles form the very substance and body of modern law and jurisprudence. For centuries it has been the book of patriots and reformers; it has been the book of the common people struggling upward.' Surely it has been the guide to the feet of those seeking light and peace. It has proven itself worthy the confidence of the nations who have trusted it. It is too late now to sneer it out of being or laugh it into oblivion. It is now the book of all books and the nations that have been sleeping in the long night of superstition, in their wakening are eagerly asking for the Christian's book, and the demand is taxing the printing presses to supply. Never was the old book more loved and more honored than now. We are in the midst of a severe controversy concerning its worth. Some are fearful as to the results and some are suspicious that we are to lose the rich treasure.

"To my mind all this confusion, in which many unfortunately are losing faith, is but a reaction against excessive confidence. The Protestant world has held the book in a place which was false to its own pretensions, and hence false to its real and true worth. The influence of the book, which we have already considered, was not because of this false estimate, but in spite of it, and when its true place is found it will wield a mightier influence for good than it has ever done. It has been considered a divine book, because as such it was an infallible book. These words have not been distinguished in their application. If divine or divinely inspired, how could it contain any errors? More, if it is divine it must be authority on all questions pertaining to the life of man. The mischief has arisen out of the error of expansive authority. Because it claims authority on one matter men who have respected it have been inclined to claim for it authority on all matters. This claim, of course, will not stand the tests of reason, and hence, in the reactions that must follow from the false position there is danger that many will lose respect even for the authority it should exercise.

"We are coming to a better understanding now. What was designed by the book is being understood. It is not a book of geology or astronomy or chemistry, but a book of religion and morals. In no place has it been more misunderstood than in its supposed teachings of the creation. It has by many been regarded as a final word in all science and philosophy. More, to them, was found the true teaching of the manner in which God made things and the laws by which they were controlled. In other words, here was the key to all mysteries of the universe, an absolute guide over the path of the infinite. But more than that it was supposed to teach in its common language or terms this absolute truth. So, as men read and believed, they formed theories of the universe, and there grew up a complete cosmogony. This, with the authority of the divine, was taught as a part of theology. It was ingrafted into religious faith. What was worse, it was held to be final, and, of course, soon must be arrayed against every theory which in any sense was different. What was the result? Let the saddest history of our race answer it—persecution and sacrifices of the noblest sons of truth. All this was the result of a false conception and a false method. The Bible was not designed to teach us natural science. It really has little to offer upon the great question of how God created the universe. It never intended to do this. This was left, most wisely, for the discoveries of man.

"Let me say this word with truest reverence for the old book, that if that was in the design it is certainly the most stupendous failure known in literature. I mean to say, if it was the purpose of God to tell men the truth about creation and he has carried out that design in this book, that he has made a blunder. What has the world learned from reading this book on the great matter of creation? We know the theories held and advocated by those who took this Bible for a text-book on the subject. Not one of them could be taught in our schools today without bringing into contempt the teacher. They are ridiculous in the light of the truth that has come to the world. It was believed that the heavens were a firmament, a solid roof; that all that is was brought, instantaneous, or by fiatic power, into existence; that this was done about 6000 years ago. In this the Bible was taken in the most literal manner, and no provision was made for its style adapted to immature and excitable minds. Of course, when science came to the teachers' desk and began to instruct men, there could be only contradiction and conflict. What was to be done?

"Those mistaken interpreters fell back on the authority of the Scriptures, and this to them was final. They demanded that such doctrines as a moving world should not be taught. Such noble men as Galileo were silenced or burned. But let us note that science prevailed and the religious teacher lost his pupils. What a result has followed. Science has gained at every point, and the Bible interpreters have lost. There is not a single exception. The victories have all been on one side. What we know of creation, its methods and character, we have not learned from the Bible, but from science. So I repeat if it was God's design to teach science in this way it has been a failure.

"But with the new conception of the Bible all is changed. It is a book of religion. It gives us a history of religious development. It is more than a mere history of religion. It is wrought out of religion itself. I mean by religion the personal influence of God among men. Assign to the book its proper place and it regains the confidence of the thoughtful world. It assumes its rightful throne of power over men. It will command his confidence and minister to his needs. It will be more precious because it will be taken out of the realm of controversy. It will act with authority in its own sphere, as does geology or astronomy. It will harmonize with these great sciences. It will join the common family of truth, but will ever be the most beloved of all. It does announce God 'In the beginning was God.' How sublime the truth! God is almighty. How great? Look to science to answer as it surveys his infinite space and measures his mighty forces. But this God is a father, says the book, and for demonstration, brings to us the history of human struggle and human triumph through faith in the infinite. 'The father loves his children,' it says, and points the doubtful to the sacrifice of love on Calvary. Its field for information is the human soul in its exhibitions on the extensive fields of history, a soul victorious through faith in God, the triumphs through love and joy. Here the book is a complete success. 'The law of the Lord is perfect. We are not to lose the book in the conflict, but to have it enthroned with new authority in its own kingdom.'"

INTERNATIONAL JUBILEE.

General Secretary Stone Tells of the Great Boston Jubilee.

General Secretary H. W. Stone addressed a large gathering of men at the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday afternoon on the International Jubilee of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Boston June 11-17. This was one of the most cosmopolitan gatherings of Christian workers ever held in the United States, and was made up of representative men of every race and clime. "It was an inspiring sight," said Mr. Stone, "to stand on the platform and look down upon the sea of faces of young men and old, many of those present being among the most prominent men in the United States, railroad presidents, bankers, millionair merchants, English lords."

In his address, Mr. Stone said in part: "It is almost as hopeless an undertaking to try to describe a great convention like that recently held in Boston, as to tell about a sunset from Mount Hood. The arrangements made by the Boston association were ideal. The sessions of the convention were held in Mechanic's Hall, which not only provided an auditorium seating eight to ten thousand people, but had many small halls for departmental and committee meetings. Also located on the main floor of the building, so that delegates going and coming to the sessions of the convention usually passed through the aisles, was the jubilee exhibit.

"By many this exhibit was considered one of the finest, if not the best, feature of the convention. A word about it might be of interest. With the exhibits of boys' departments, the total floor space for exhibits was over 45,000 square feet. Partitions were erected one and one-half miles in length and seven feet high, thus giving over 53,000 square feet of wall surface. This space was covered with 6200 cardboards, 22x28 inches, of mounting material. If all of the 60,000 articles, photographs, drawings, exercises of the exhibit were placed side by side they would reach a distance of 11 miles. The material was divided into historical, Bible study, and religious, educational, physical and other classes.

"It is a cause for some pride that our Portland association won two first prizes in this exhibit, viz, that for advanced architectural drawing and for shorthand.

"The sessions of the convention started Tuesday morning. Tuesday afternoon a service of commemoration and thanksgiving held in Trinity Church (Phillips Brooks' church) proved to be one of the most impressive meetings of the convention. The delegates and those holding special tickets, packed the church. During the singing of a processional hymn members of the International Committee, bishops, ministers and leading dignitaries of all denominations—among whom was a priest of the Greek Church (specially commissioned by the head of the church) who appeared in the gorgeous robes of his office—representatives of various foreign associations, many of them in brilliant uniform, marched up the main aisle of the church and completely filled the altar platform. The music was inspiring and the sermon by the reverend President Hall, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, on the 'The Power and Glory of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Savior and Redeemer of Men,' was a fitting opening of the great gathering.

"In the evening there were addresses of welcome from Mayor, Governor, prominent representatives of the church, the Boston association and others. From the opening day to the close there was a perfect succession of great meetings, with the most prominent men of the nation and the world in their respective departments, speaking to the convention.

"The second evening brought out the largest audience of Boston people who more than packed every seat in the great gallery. It was Army and Navy night. Colonel Curtis Guild, U. S. V., Boston presiding. General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., spoke on "The Open Door of Opportunity in Our Island Possessions." Speeches were made by Rear-Admiral J. Higginson, U. S. N., Captain A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N. (brother of William Wadhams, of this city), Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N. Mrs. E. A. McAlpin spoke on "Women's Work for the Soldiers and Sailors," in which she referred to what had been done by Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen Miller Gould, both of whom were on the platform and who were presented to the convention.

"Railroad night was attended by a great audience. Speeches were made by leading railroad presidents and directors, all endorsing in the strongest language the work done by the association for railroad men.

"College night addresses were made by President Patton, of Princeton University; President Cyrus Northrop, of the University of Minnesota, and President Brooker T. Washington.

"Many great departmental meetings were held for the consideration of various phases of the association work, such as the religious life of boys, the physical work, the educational section. An athletic contest was held on the Harvard University field. In the great men's meeting Sunday afternoon, addresses by Fred Smith, who was in Portland last winter, between three and four hundred men decided to start to live a christian life. This was deemed a fitting climax of this great christian gathering. Sunday night, at the farewell meeting in Mechanic's Hall, the work for young men in heathen lands, was presented and a subscription of over $15,000 was secured in addition to the regular gifts for this purpose."

THE DICKENS REVIVAL.

Let His Critics Write a Few Novels Like "David Copperfield."

New York Evening Post.

A "Dickens revival," so say letters from London, is now imminent. Certainly such a movement may fitly follow the recent Macaulay revival, and from part of the reaction against excessive refinement of style. For some years the precieuses have been having their own way, especially among those critics who pose as persons of peculiar delicacy of taste. The precieuses have set up as a model the prose of Walter Pater and of a swarm of minor imitators who have so little to say that they can devote their whole energy to the details of literary form. Naturally these exquisites have nothing but scorn for Macaulay, whose ear was not attuned to the finer verbal harmonies, and who contended himself with effects so broad, perhaps even crude, that a school-boy can understand and enjoy his essays and the matchless narrative movement of his history. Laterly, however, men have been discovering that, with all his faults, Macaulay alone has more to tell than all the latter-day precieuses put together. Consequently Macaulay is again coming into his own, and is furnishing fresh evidence of the fact, already proved again and again by such writers as Bunyon and Defoe, that in the long run mere niceties of style are insignificant in comparison with mental grasp, directness, and vigor.

Dickens, too, has been under the same ban. Some of our most supercilious critics, both American and English, have been at great pains to explain to us that not only is his style cheap and journalistic, but that in general structure his novels are shapeless and inartistic. This censure rests on undoubted facts. The defects of Dickens' writings are glaring; he had not the art, professed by disciples of Guy de Maupassant, of carving cherry-stones. Doubtless in "David Copperfield" alone he used up enough stuff to have kept a dozen of our modern writers of short stories busy for a life time. But, in all likelyhood, people whose digestions are fitted for roast beef rather than charlotte-russe will continue to delight in Dickens long after the Euphuists of our day are as completely forgotten as those of the Elizabethian period. For the refreshing truth is that mankind is blessed with a large and wholesome sanity that disdains the petty and the trivial. If Matthew Arnold was right in declaring that conduct is three-fourths of life, surely substance is at least three-fourths of literary excellence.

MORE LOW RATES.

Portland to Cincinnati and return, $78 50. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3, good for return until September 1; stop-overs en route. City ticket office, Third and Washington.

EMBROILED IN POLITICS

FILIPINOS TAKE EAGERLY TO AMERICAN CUSTOMS.

Guam Could Be Made Self-Supporting If Its Rich Resources Were Developed.

Advices from the Philippines brought by the Transport Thyra are that the people are adjusting themselves to the authority of the United States Government. Since local home rule is assured to the natives, many political questions are arising. Senor Juan Sacalogen has been president for the town of Bay since Captain Jones took command of the post. He has worked very hard for the success of his position, but as a diplomat he proved himself a failure. A new candidate in the person of ex-General Flores has appeared in the field to organize civil government at Bay, and from all the late bulletins it is a safe bet that the autocratic Juan will be easily beaten by the old warrior. Rumor has it that Captain Harry Duncombe, the former well-known member of the Quartermaster Department, will run for Mayor when civil government is established. Pacification is being rapidly pushed in and about the town of Bay, and from appearances one would judge that the people have forgotten in a great measure that there have been hostilities close at hand.

Affairs in Guam.

Major Henry B. Orwig, commander of the military post at Guam, arrived in Manila a month ago. He reported the health and spirits of the exiles excellent, and gave a glowing description of their island home.

"The health of all," said Major Orwig, "both of Americans and the Filipinos, is fine. Guam is equal to any health resort for putting new life into a man, after he is run down by the rather enervating effects of the climate in the Philippines. There has been no sickness among the prisoners. The exiles are held strictly as prisoners, within prescribed limits, and are required to police and care for their grounds and quarters. I encouraged them to hold a 'junta' and arrange their internal affairs to suit themselves. This was done, and, by secret ballot, General Pio del Pilar was chosen leader, and other officers elected.

"The natives of the island are well pleased with American sovereignty, but they desire civil government. The commercial houses are probably the prime movers in that. The island has 9000 inhabitants, but could sustain a much greater number. It is not self-supporting, but could be made so, by developing the resources of the island. The land is very rich, and will produce nearly everything. The chief products are copra, hemp and tobacco. Coffee and sugar do well, and could be made valuable sources of revenue. The export of copra amounts to $80,000 per year. The island abounds in valuable hard woods. But there are no minerals or coal. The harbor could be made a fine one, by the expenditure of $2,000,000, which has been recommended. I should strongly advise the expenditure."

Manila Exchange a Certainty.

Several months ago it was suggested that an exchange had not only become a necessity to Manila, but that it was absolutely demanded to foster and encourage business of all sorts and assist in the extension of the commerce of the city. The idea was quickly taken up by prominent business men, bankers and others, and it is now certain that the chief city of the Orient will soon have a thoroughly organized and perfectly equipped exchange. The drafting of rules and regulations for the conduct of the exchange has been intrusted to a committee of prominent merchants. Meantime suitable quarters are being secured for the use of the exchange and a thoroughly competent secretary has been secured in the person of John W. Taylor, who is already at work attending to the details of the organization. The establishment of such an exchange will be a great boon to the city and certain to increase as well as facilitate business.

This is not in the strict sense a stock exchange, but purely a commercial body for general exchange of produce, shipping and other matters. It will be a mart for anything and everything that may be saleable. That it will be a huge success is undoubted.

Camarines Ask for Division.

A delegation of eight of the leading citizens of North Camarines have presented to the Philippine Commission a petition praying that Northern Camarines be made a separate province, with the capital at Daet. When the commission organized the Camarines they united the North and South, which were formerly two provinces, into one, with the capital at Nueva Caceres. Some objections were made at the time, but it was their first meeting with the commission, and they were reticent about making any protest. They have, however, become better acquainted with the desire of the commission to give the people a government best suited to their needs, and are here for the purpose of freely discussing the change with the members of the commission.

They declare that Nueva Caceres is not centrally located, and is too far away for prompt communication. Northern Camarines, they claim, is not yet pacified, and the delegates believe, had they a separate province, with the capital at Daet, they could work to better advantage in cleaning out the lawless element. An old standing feeling of difference between the tribes of the north and south of the provinces is at the basis of the petition.

Contractor Starves Prisoners.

A great many complaints are being made by the prisoners at Parian and Anda Stations over the rations served to them. They say the food is not served in sufficient quantity and is unfit to eat. The contract for providing the rations to prisoners was let to a Chino on Calle Bilbid at a less rate, and it seems that he is endeavoring to starve the men so that he can pull himself out ahead of the game. For breakfast he serves the white prisoners bread and coffee. Often the bread is of a very inferior quality, and sometimes musty. At noon fish or eggs are served, with bread, but no coffee. At night the noon fare is repeated. Two little chunks of bread and an egg is all the prisoners receive, and often the fish smell as if they had started to decompose before they were cooked. This fare continues day after day, with little variation, and the prisoners sometimes leave the entire ration for the day untouched because of its unwholesomeness.

Suspected Renegades Deported.

William E. Mattingly, a discharged soldier from the Hospital Corps; Edward L. C. Harris and Bernard Donnelly were recently ordered deported and placed upon the Kintuck. Harris and Donnelly were turned over by the insurgents at Vigan as prisoners of war, but they were unable to give a good account of themselves and were believed to have been renegades. The authorities decided to take no chances, and ordered them off the islands.

The two men had been with the insurgents for six months or more. They claimed to have been captured near Vigan and carried out to the mountains, where they were kept close prisoners. This story is not believed, for the insurgents, as a rule, send all American prisoners back to the lines when they are satisfied that they are not spies.

Unequal Representation.

One feature of the census returns of the United Kingdom that is being discussed to quite an extent is the difference of representation by members of Parliament. The total population of the United Kingdom, according to the last census, is 41,454,578. This would make, with 670 members of Parliament, an average of about 62,000 people to each member. If the figures of England and Wales only are taken, the representation is about one member for something over 66,000 of population. When the actual Parliamentary representation is worked out in detail, however, it shows some very wide divergencies. For instance, the two members for the City of London represent only some 26,897 people, while the member for the Rumford division of Essex represents more than 217,000 people. There are several boroughs in which there is a single member representing less than 17,000 persons, and there are also a number of other constituencies with populations of more than 150,000 that are only represented by a single member. English papers have often commented on the wide discrepancy in the number of people represented by our own Senators and Congressmen. It would seem from these figures, however, that they have but little to boast of in regard to equal representation in their own Parliament.

IT is significant that in homes of wealth where the very best is demanded, Ivory Soap is used in the nursery. At the same time, in hundreds of families where economy decides the choice, Ivory Soap is selected. Thus its purity attracts the rich; its economy attracts the poor. High quality and low cost: is there any better combination?

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PAID CONTESTED WA RRANT

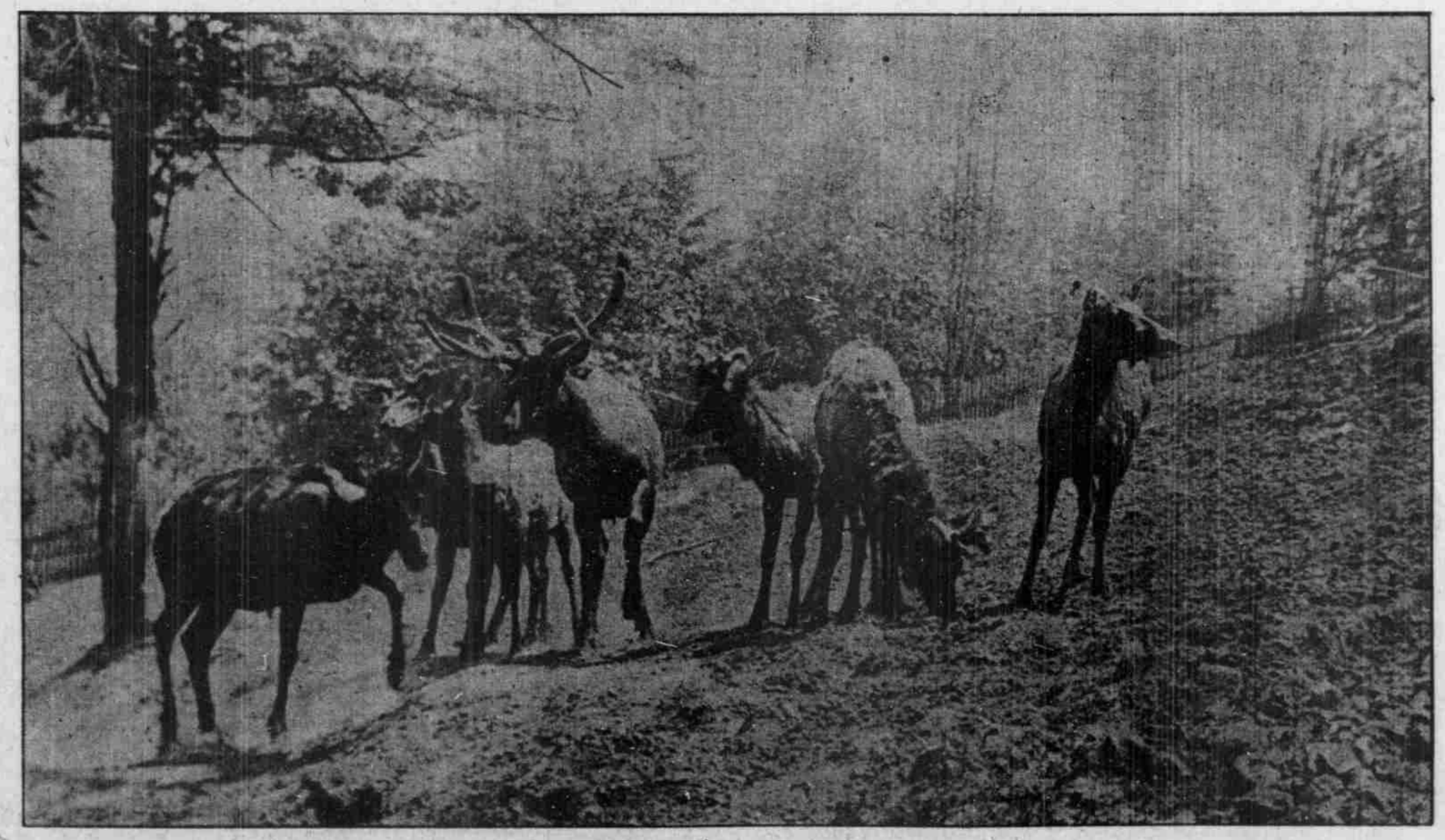
Action of State Treasurer Chipley, of Colorado, Will be Investigated.

DENVER, June 30.—An investigation of the payment of $89,000 worth of contested warrants issued by the Seventh General Assembly, payment of which had been steadfastly refused by treasurers of the state for 12 years, will be made by the Fidelity Deposit Company, of Maryland, which furnished the First National Bank of this city with an indemnity bond for State Treasurer Chipley, in the sum of $500,000. The bank is surety for the treasurer in the sum of $1,000,000, but is fully protected by the indemnity bond. Treasurer Chipley expresses confidence that an investigation will vindicate his course, as he acted upon the advice of Attorney-General Post, and other lawyers, in paying the warrants. It is charged that the State Treasurer violated the state statutes by not publishing for 30 days a notice calling in the warrants which he proposed to pay.

NOTICE.

Nine A. M. is the Potter's leaving time this week, except Saturday, the 6th, and on that date she is scheduled to leave Ash-street dock at 12:15 noon. Tickets and berth reservations at O. R. & N. city ticket office, Third and Washington.

HERD OF ELK IN THE PORTLAND CITY PARK



The elk herd is one of the great attractions of the City Park. It has numbered as high as a dozen, but owing to the limited space available for a paddock, the herd has been reduced by selling from time to time. It now consists of the seven seen in the picture and a young calf not yet able to pose for his photograph. The father of the herd is a handsome specimen, and is growing a set of antlers, of which he is very proud, and very careful, as they are yet in the velvet and very tender. One of the young bucks of the herd has lately been sold, but will not be sent away until his antlers have hardened and the velvet has been rubbed off. The elk are quite tame. They are fed on grass or hay and grain, as they have long since consumed every bush and twig inside their paddock, which is on a steep slope, where it is difficult to get a good view of the animals. When the new addition to the park is opened up, the summit of one of the hills will probably be used as a park for the elk. They will be given more space, and a larger herd can be kept, and from the higher ground a fine view of the herd, quite in a state of nature, can be had. From the ease with which the elk are tamed, the content which they exhibit in confinement, and the rapidity with which they increase, it would seem practicable to raise them for the market, and thus add another to the too small number of animals grown for food purposes.

A FREE TRIAL OF

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The Citizens of Portland May Try COKE FREE by Applying at Woodard, Clarke & Co.'s Pharmacy.

A FAIR OFFER

The citizens of Portland and vicinity will have an opportunity to

GIVE COKE DANDRUFF CURE A FREE TRIAL

In order that the proprietors may prove its great value.

Almost every man, woman and child has heard of Coke Dandruff Cure; those who have used it swear by it. PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE it; barbers recommend and use it, all first-class drug stores and hair dressers use and sell it.

A number of samples have been left at Woodard, Clarke & Co.'s drug store, agents, and will be given out to all troubled with dandruff or other hair or scalp trouble, commencing tomorrow morning at 8 and ending Friday evening at 9.

Admiral George Dewey writes: "I have used COKE DANDRUFF CURE for the past year, and found it an excellent preparation."

Coke Shampoo and Toilet Soap, wonderfully good for the hair and scalp. Cures shiny skin.

WINE OF CARDUI GURES WOMAN'S ILLS