

PLEA FOR COLLEGE

Campaign for Willamette University Funds Opened.

TOTAL DEBT REACHES \$35,000

Dr. W. F. McDowell Urges All Methodists of State and Graduates of Institution to Unite in Raising That Amount.

At the Centenary Methodist Church, East Side, a large congregation assembled to hear the address of the Rev. W. F. McDowell, secretary of the Methodist Board of Education. Bishop Cranston was present, and after the opening devotionals and music, he addressed the audience. He spoke of the educational interests of the state, and said that Dr. McDowell had come West to help the Willamette University pay off its debt and place it on a firm foundation. He then introduced Mr. McDowell, who entered into the heart of the subject, showing what had been done toward raising the \$20,000 necessary for church and educational purposes. He said that Dr. Mills had reported that \$15,000 of this sum had been raised, but he had personal knowledge that \$15,000 had been raised.

Dr. McDowell spoke of the difficulties that had been overcome in raising this money, and of the value of a Christian college education. He declared that education and Christianity went hand in hand, and one was the complement of the other. Toward the close of his address, he made an appeal for higher education, he mentioned the needs of Willamette University, and referred to the pioneers who had founded the institution, as one of learning for coming generations. Sacrifices had been made all over the country for institutions, and the results had been satisfactory. There were 10,000 or more Methodists in this state, and he did not think that the amount needed to clear the Willamette University debt of \$35,000 was too great an undertaking. He made an earnest appeal to the graduates of that institution and declared that every one who had been connected with the university should strain every energy and resource to help it out and place it on its feet financially.

"If any one is able to give \$10.00, then let him give it," he said, "and if a less sum, then give the smaller sum, even if it be but half a dollar."

At the conclusion of Dr. McDowell's discourse Bishop Cranston again addressed the congregation, reciting the educational situation and referring to the closing of the Portland University and the needs of the Portland Hospital. He had no words of censure for any one in connection with these other institutions, but he declared most emphatically that it was the duty of the Methodist church to save the Willamette University, to wipe out the debt that was hanging over it and place it in a position to compete with the other colleges of the state. He spoke of Dr. Coleman, the new president of the institution, whom he declared, was eminently fitted for that position. When it came to his selection the question was not whether he was fit, but whether he would accept the position.

At a well-attended men's meeting, held in the afternoon, Dr. McDowell made a short address. Rev. L. E. Rockwell and Rev. W. B. Hollingshead both took part in the meeting. Dr. McDowell talked interestingly for about half an hour.

At the Taylor Street Methodist Church yesterday morning, Dr. McDowell addressed a large congregation in relation to college education. In speaking of the beginnings of college education, he referred to the men who had been graduates from them. Among those graduates was Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court. The names of hundreds of others, he said, might be mentioned.

At noon, Dr. McDowell addressed the Sunday school of the Taylor Street Methodist Church, and spoke in behalf of the children's fund for the coming year for Salem, where he will attend service in the evening.

CAMPAIGN IN SALEM.

Dr. Mills, of New York, Speaks on Twentieth Century Thank Offering.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 2.—Dr. E. M. Mills, of New York, who will participate in the work of the educational convention to be held in this city, beginning Monday evening, occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist Church today. At the morning service, Dr. Mills spoke upon the subject of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering, of which he is secretary. He explained the purposes of this offering, which is being made by the Methodists of the world, and said that the effort of himself and associates will be to connect with the support and sympathy of the Methodists of the Northwest in behalf of Willamette University. The offerings to be asked for in this year's campaign will be a part of the \$200,000 thank offering and will be devoted to university work.

At the evening service, Dr. Mills spoke upon the text, "If any man will be God's he shall know the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak myself."

At both services the church was filled with people who gave close attention to the addresses. Dr. Mills is a pleasing speaker and it is evident that his work in the educational convention will be effective. The offering for the thank offering will be provided for by Governor Geer. Dr. McDowell, of New York, will probably be the principal speaker.

CARS OF STARVING HORSES

Poor Beasts Arrive in Portland Only to Be Killed for Fertilizer.

A train of some 10 or 12 cars loaded with horses arrived at the Union stock yards yesterday morning over the O. & N. road. In each of the cars there were several of the horses dead, and these had been more or less trampled upon and injured and some of them were dead. The sight of these dead and injured horses was very painful and shocking to the sensibilities of a number of persons who witnessed it, and, notice was at once telephoned to the Oregonian in regard to the matter, and an inquiry made for the humane officer. From the best information obtainable, it is found that the horses came from the Warm Springs Indian reservation, where, since the snow came, they have been slowly starving. They were driven to the Dalles and shipped here to be killed, as an act of humanity, to put an end to their suffering. Their hides are to be saved and their flesh, blood and bones to be manufactured into fertilizer. The horses were in poor condition and weak, of course, and some of them got down in the cars and were injured or killed. This is no uncommon thing even when horses in good condition are shipped in carloads here, but in this case there were more horses down and the sight was more shocking than usual to spectators.

Just who is to blame, if any one, it is impossible to say. The owners of the horses, seeing that they were starving, were desirous of getting rid of them, and so they were shipped here. The fact that the horses were weak from starvation caused more of them than usual to fall down and be trampled. A number of those which were supposed to be dead got up soon after they arrived here, but this did not lessen the shocking appearance of the outfit, as the sight of the wounded and bleeding animals was more painful

than that of dead ones. The man who entered the most vigorous complaint about the affair, when informed of all the circumstances, was unable to say where or upon whom any blame or responsibility should be placed. He had been horribly shocked by the sight of the miserable, starved, dead and wounded horses, but said he supposed he would have to conclude that "every thing is for the best."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dan Bissinger, of Walla Walla, a well-known merchant of that city, is in the city on business, and is at the Perkins. J. G. Magier, who, with Mrs. Magier, is at the Portland, is one of the largest independent cannerymen on the Lower Columbia.

Alec K. Bell has returned from California, having nearly recovered from his severe illness, though his eyes are still very weak.

Owen Roberts, one of the largest bottle manufacturers in the country, with factories at Chicago, is in the city on his annual visit to the Pacific Coast.

W. J. Furnish, the Pendleton banker, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, is at the Imperial to confer with Portland political friends.

Benjamin Sweet, of Milwaukee, a

syndicate timberman, who represents a

wyndicate of Wisconsin capitalists, who

will make investments in Oregon aggregating \$500,000, has returned to Portland from a trip East.

L. B. Reeder, of Pendleton, who was

Speaker of the lower house at the last

session of the Legislature, is in the city on

legal business. Mr. Reeder has declared

himself out of politics, and is not a candidate for re-election.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION

EXCLUSION LAWS WILL RAISE OUR OWN CIVILIZATION.

By Cutting Off Degrading Competition, Says J. T. Morgan, Laborers' Standard of Living Lifted Up.

(Concluding Article.)

The seventh and last proposition to which I called attention in my first letter was laid down in these words:

And, finally, by thus protecting our wage-earners from such degrading competition, by thus increasing their wage rate and standard of living, by thus augmenting their skill and efficiency in their several occupations, by thus gradually increasing our productive power as a people, and by persevering in these noble lines of effort, our country will most surely take and forever hold the proud and lofty position to which she ought to aspire as queen, so to speak, of all the nations of the earth—the best, the noblest, the grandest, the most glorious Republic the world has ever seen.

While this proposition is a clear, legitimate inference, a logical deduction from

where wages were highest it will be found as a general rule, that the productive power of the people is the greatest, their standard of living, the most comfortable, and their advancement along the numerous lines of enlightened civilization the most notable.

And, finally, as a matter of fact, not to cover any more ground, it will be found that in our own country where wages are upon an average at the highest level, we have more inventions, a greater per capita of working energy and productive power with all that these imply, than any other country.

The four countries having the greatest per capita of working energy in 1890, according to Mullah, stood thus:

Foot tons, daily.

Germany..... 312

France..... 290

Great Britain..... 149

United States..... 130

Again, according to the same authority, one farm hand in our country raises upon an average as much grain as three in England, four in France, five in Germany, and six in Russia. That our cost of production along numerous lines, is now lower than elsewhere is evidenced by the statements current in our newspapers to the effect that we are every day under-selling England, France, Germany and other European countries in their own markets.

It is not surprising, therefore, that

the several propositions already disposed of, no matter how people are higher, it finds still further support in the following reflections:

First—As a matter of fact, as wages have gone up in our country, the inventive genius of our people has been stimulated, an increased impetus has been given to their industry, labor-saving contrivances have multiplied among us, the per capita of our productive power has been increased, the average cost of production has been lowered, consumption has been growing larger, the average standard of living among us has been raised, and we have added rapidly to our permanent national wealth.

Note the following table of average wages paid in the United States in the years mentioned:

1890..... 1890..... 1890.....

Blacksmiths..... 30 25 20

Bricklayers and masons..... 1 50 40 30

Carpenters..... 20 15 10

Cooks..... 10 5 5

Domestic servants..... 10 5 5

Farmers and laborers..... 50 30 15

It should also be remembered that, while wages have been rising as thus shown, the average work day of our toilers has been gradually shortening. In support of the theory here contended for, we find that the number of our useful inventions has been increasing with amazing rapidity. Between 1790 and 1838 the total number of patents issued by our Patent Office was 562. Between 1838 and 1860 it was 512. Between 1860 and 1880 it was 4123. Between 1880 and 1890 it was 16,678. While in 1880 alone it was more than 2,000. At the present time it is increasing much larger.

In proof of the surprising augmentation of our working energy, I submit the following from Mullah, the great English statistician, showing our aggregate during the years named:

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