Rev. A. F. Waller, a Pioneer

ADDRESS BY C. B. MOORES, JUNE 12, IN CHAPEL OF WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, ON OCCASION OF UNVEILING OF A MEMORIAL TABLET.

ON the 8th day of May, 1808, in the little village of Abington, in the County of Luzerne, in the State of Pennsylvania, more than 2000 miles from the scene of the labors of his mature manhood, was born the man whose life work we commemorate upon this occasion.

The scion of a family of sterling worth, the youngest of seven children, losing his mother at the age of 5 months, his early, and his later boyhood, and his young manhood, knew few of the advantages which at this day wait upon the steps of almost every boy in this broad land.

He was nurtured in a school whose alumni roll contains thousands of names that shine resplendent on the pages of history and bear witness that in the man, rather than his environment, lie the elements which make possible the most successful achievement.

With few advantages, but equipped with native ability, with integrity, with industry with the saving qualities of diligence and perseverance he went forth to battle with the world.

Before reaching his majority he went to Elba, N. Y.

In 1832 he began his ministerial career as a junior preacher on the Lewiston circuit of the Genessee Conference. In 1833 he was married to Miss Elepha White. Shortly after his marriage he entered the seminary at Lima, N. Y. For the six years next ensuing he continued as a minister of the Genessee Conference. While he was here opening up his life's work, little dreaming that practically his whole career was to be in other and remote and wider fields, events were taking shape that were to entirely change the current of his life and, in many ways, the character of his work. These events to which he, at that time, was but indirectly and remotely related, were, unknown to him, shaping his future career and opening up for him on the Western shores of the continent a field of labor of which he little dreamed.

These were events that were to change not only the current of his career, but the current of the world's history, and to make, in the coming years, a then unknown land a seat of empire, and a center of such commercial activity as would outrun the most extravagant dreams of the early fathers of the republic.

In the Spring of 1834, within two years after the entrance of Father Waller upon the work of the ministry, Rev. Jason Lee, with Cyrus Shepperd and Daniel Lee and P. L. Edwards, made their remarkable overland journey across the continent, passing upon their way the exact spot in the State of Washington where, two years later, Dr. Marcus Whitman located and began his work.

They reached the Willamette Valley in the Fall of 1834, and on September 21 of that year, at a point 10 miles north of Salem, they first raised the standard of the cross, and laid the foundations of a Christian civilization in this Western world.

The work of Lee for the ensuing four years is familiar history. In 1838, in anticipation of his return to the Atlantic States, and under date of March 16 of that year, he and P. L. Edwards, assisted by Rev. David Leslie, drew up a memorial "To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America." It was signed by ten male members of the Methodist Mission at Willamette Station, by 17 American citizens, and by nine French Canadians who desired to become American citizens.

It urged the importance of the immediate occupation and domination of the Oregon Territory by the United States, and 60 years before the guns of Dewey thundered at Manila, it commented upon its "happy position for trade with China, India, the Western Coast of America and the Islands of the Pacific."

In the month of March, 1838, Lee started upon his journey to the Atlantic seaboard. On his way overland he meets for the first time and visits with Dr. Whitman. Months later, with five Indian boys, he enters, unannounced, and almost like an apparition, the Illinois Conference then in session at Alton. Continuing his journey, he carries his memorial to Washington, and through Senator Linn, of Missouri, it is presented to the Senate on January 28, 1839.

Within ten days Senator Linn has presented a bill "establishing a territory north of latitude 42 degrees and west of the Rocky Mountains, to be called the Oregon Territory, authorizing the erection of a fort on the Columbia River, and the occupation of the country by the military force of the United States." In the meantime, in November, 1838, Lee had reached New York, the pioneer Oregon Immigration Aid Agent, and there met the missionary board of the church. The Winter of 1838 and the following Summer he spent in traveling and delivering missionary addresses and succeeded in stirring the whole Eastern church upon the importance of this Western field. In 1833 the great M. E. Church of the United States had raised only $17,697 for missions.

In 1834, when the two Lees, with Shepperd and Edwards, made their first journey across the Continent, it raised $35,700.

In 1838, upon Lee's return to the Eastern states, his memorial to Congress aroused such interest in the President, his Cabinet and Congress that, out of the "secret-service fund" of the Government, $5000 was added to the funds of the missionary board as an instrument in Americanizing the Pacific Coast.

The energy and eloquence of Lee made such an impression upon the church and upon the missionary board, that with the $5000 coming from the National Treasury and with other funds raised within the church, the good ship Lausanne was chartered to bear away to this new field such as chose to volunteer for this missionary work.

The departure of these missionaries was a memorable event in the annals of Methodism, and a topic of almost National interest, as it was, indeed, in its results, to be an event of National importance.

On the evening of October 2, 1839, under the auspices of the Missionary Society as the representative of the whole Methodist Episcopal Church, there was held in the Green-Street Methodist Church, in the City of New York, that memorable and historic "farewell meeting of the mission family for Oregon." To join that mission family of 51 souls there came from the Genesee Conference, Rev. Alvin F. Waller, with his wife and two children, and from that time to the close of his life, a full generation later, this new missionary field in Oregon absorbed all of his time and energy and talent.

Six days subsequent to that memorable "farewell meeting," the Lausanne sailed out of the Harbor of New York on her eight months' journey to Oregon. One thousand miles out, on the waters of the Atlantic, on October 26, 1839, the centennial of Methodism was celebrated, and upon that occasion there was collected from that missionary family the sum of $650 for the cause of education in Oregon. There, and upon that occasion, was laid the foundation of Willamette University, the first Protestant institution of learning on the Pacific Coast, and that subscription of $650 was the nucleus of its endowment. On the 27th of January, 1840, the good ship passed from the waters of the Atlantic into the Pacific. In February they cast anchor in the Harbor of Valparaiso.

Two months later they were in the Harbor of Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands. Remaining there for three weeks, they resumed their voyage on April 28 and on May 21 caught their first glimpse of the shores of Oregon, and on June 1, 1840, they finally debarked at Vancouver, Wash.

Upon that day Father Waller began his work in this new field, and from that day until the close of his life 32 years later, he was a leading factor in Oregon history. His first work was the construction of the Mission Mill at Chemeketa, now North Salem.

At that time the headquarters of the church was at the old mission station established by Lee, 10 miles north of Salem, but with the erection of the "old parsonage" on the present site of the woolen mills, the "Oregon Institute" located where the university gymnasium now stands and the Mission Mill in North Salem, the first three buildings erected in Salem, the missionary center was shifted to this point. Father Waller's first stated charge was at Willamette Falls, now Oregon City. At the annual meeting of the mission held May 10, 1841, he was returned to that charge, and his appointment was renewed in the following year. In the Autumn of 1842 he found such a community of whites gathered about him that he began, in Oregon City, the erection of a church, which is still standing, the first church erected and dedicated to Christian worship on the Pacific Coast. In the original book of subscriptions for the building of this church in his handwriting, under date of December 21, 1842, his name heads the list opposite a subscription of $50. Under his direction this church was completed and dedicated in 1844. Prior to the erection of this church he had built the first residence in Oregon City, and it was so pretentious that for 20 years it stood as one of the chief residences of the town. The first building, however, a small cabin for the storage of goods, had been erected by Dr. McLoughlin a few years before. A few years later we find him at Salem, the manager and leading spirit in the building of the first church at this point.

On February 1, 1842, at a meeting held at the Old Mission it was resolved to establish a collegiate institution to be known as the Oregon Institute, the constitution of which provided that it was to be under the control of some branch of the Christian Church.

On the subscription list for the establishment of this institution the name of Father Waller appears for $200.

It was not until October 26, 1842, that the Oregon Institute was taken under control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was done at a meeting held in the "old parsonage" upon a motion made by Dr. Elijah White, seconded by Father Waller. This action was affirmed at a later meeting held May 25, 1843.

On the 12th of July, 1842, we find him a conspicuous figure at Tualatin Plains, near where Hillsboro now stands, at the first camp meeting for the benefit of white people ever held west of the Rocky Mountains.

Later he was in charge of the mission at The Dalles, remaining there until it was disposed of to Dr. Whitman and the American Board.

At this point, and only three months before the Whitman massacre at Walla Walla, he narrowly escaped a similar fate at The Dalles.

The general conference of 1848 authorized the organization of what was designated as the "Oregon and California Mission Conference."

Geographically that conference included the present States of California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and a large part of Montana. That conference, composed of six members, was organized September 5, 1849, in the chapel of the "Oregon Institute."

Father Waller was one of the six. The others were William Roberts, David Leslie, James H. Wilbur, Isaac Owen and William Taylor, famous the world over as Bishop Taylor, who, the last survivor of that conference, passed away at his home in California within the past two months.

At that conference the "Oregon Institute" was formally adopted as an educational institution of the church. Subsequent to this time, after officiating for two or three years as the minister in charge at Calapooia and Mary's River, Father Waller made Salem his permanent home.

He was first named as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Oregon Institute in 1843, one year after its organization, and thereafter his service was continuous, and in the legislative charter of 1853, when this institution was merged into Willamette University, he was named as one of the board under the new regime.

In 1854 he was named as one of a committee to adjust the differences between the university and Dr. W. H. Wilson, and he was one of those named to apportion the premises in controversy, which now lie within the very heart of the Capital City.

In May, 1854, he and Revs. Pearne, Wilbur and Roberts, and Hon. George H. Williams, the Mayor-elect of Portland, were regularly appointed agents of the university, and authorized to receive donations of money and property for the institution.

In September, 1856, the Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church pledged the sum of $5000 for an endowment of the university, conditioned on the raising of $15,000 additional by the board of trustees.

Father Waller was selected for this work. In so sparsely settled a state it was a desperate task, but by August 5, 1859, he reported that the required amount of $15,000 had been raised and invested in good securities.

In lieu of the promised $5000 the Missionary Board deeded to the institution 80 acres in Salem, but this act was not consummated until 1867, after more than $34,000 had been secured by Father Waller, and after the building in which we are now assembled had been completed. In the consummation of all of this, Father Waller was the leading spirit.

For several years he served without compensation and in addition, from his own pocket, he contributed the sum of $500. In 1860 he and Dr. Hoyt, the president of Willamette, were named as delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

From that mission, Dr. Hoyt never returned, and in his stead Dr. T. M. Gatch, now president of the Oregon Agricultural College, was on September 28, 1860, named as his successor.

The erection of this building was decided upon by the board at a meeting held October 3, 1860. For two years no progress was made.

On November 19, 1862, however, the board named A. F. Waller, Gustavus Hines, J. Parrish, J. H. Moores and Jeremiah Lamson as a committee to prepare and submit plans for the proposed college building. These were reported December 2, 1862. Father Waller was named as the agent to solicit funds for the prosecution of the work.

On May 20, 1863, he reported $12,000 subscribed.

Thereupon, A. F. Waller, T. M. Gatch, Gustavus Hines, J. H. Moores and E. N. Cooke were named as a building committee. Warm and prolonged discussions ensued. Various plans were adopted, only to be set aside. Finally, at a meeting held February 22, 1864, the plan of the building finally erected was adopted by a vote of 16 to 1, a historic ratio, once regarded as more sacred than at the present time.

Ground was broken for the building in February, 1864.

Father Waller was placed in control of the work. The corner-stone was laid July 24, 1864, upon which occasion Rev. Gustavus Hines, the historian of Oregon Methodism, read a historical sketch, and Governor Gibbs delivered the address.

From that day until the last brick was laid, during which time he completed the raising of a construction fund of over $40,000, Father Waller was the one man upon whose broad shoulders rested practically the whole responsibility for the work, and when, on the morning of October 21, 1867, the old institute was abandoned for these new quarters, he might well have been pardoned for feeling that it was a day for which all the preceding days in his long and useful career had been created. But from this completed work he was called as the one man who could be relied upon to carry to a successful consummation the work of building the new church, which the needs of the Salem congregation imperatively required, and into that work he plunged with the energy and persistence characteristic of the man, and in the midst of it, with the harness on, burning with zeal, buoyant with hope, and looking forward to years of future service for the church, to which his whole life had been dedicated, the grim messenger called him, and on December 26, 1872, he passed from the labors of life to his eternal reward. On that day there went out from this community and from the ranks of Oregon Methodism one of the most unique and heroic figures that ever graced the annals of any state.

Such a life cannot be perpetuated in bronze or marble or granite, but its influences run on, unseen, it may be, and unappreciated, in their steady and effective course, up to the very gates of eternity.

As a result of the thoughtful appreciation of Miss Ellen J. Chamberlain, of the faculty of the Oregon State Agricultural College, long a friend and protege of Father Waller, for years a student, a member of the alumni, a member of her faculty, and first, last and always a loyal and devoted friend of Willamette, there has been placed in the walls of this temple, erected by his hands, a marble tablet in memory of Father Waller.

It may add in no way to the influences that have already gone out from that life which ended nearly a generation ago.

It may emphasize in no way the force and the value and the effect of that life, but it will arrest the attention of coming generations as they sweep along the way, and call to their attention the fact that in the old days, when this vineyard was new and men were in demand, here toiled, and struggled, and wrought, and triumphed, a man of heroic mold, a man of earnest purpose, a man of pure and unselfish devotion to the highest ideals, in the person of Alvin F. Waller.

It was two generations ago that the old ship Lausanne sailed out of the harbor of New York, bearing her precious consignment of human freight to the distant shores of Oregon.

It was not the Argo, sailing away on a mission of revenge and greed and conquest to the distant land of Colchis.

It was not the Santa Maria, freighted with all the ambitions of a great nation seeking commerce and dominion. It was not the Mayflower pointing her prow toward Plymouth Rock in search of some haven where the right to worship God according to the dictates, not of law, but of conscience, might be asserted.

She was sailing not upon a mythical, but upon a practical mission. She was not being driven from the home port as a result of religious or political intolerance, and the motive power back of her spreading sails was not wholly religious enthusiasm.

That memorial of Jason Lee and that subscription of $5000 from "the secret service fund" of the General Government suggests that there was in this missionary enterprise a dual purpose, and that back of the venture there stood as sponsor, the statesman as well as the ecclesiast. Sixty-three years ago the western half of the continent, now numbering 15 or 20 states, with a population of more than 10,000,000, was a boundless waste. There was 1,000,000 square miles of compact territory without an orchard or a home or a schoolhouse or a church, and 1,000,000,000 acres through which the plow had never turned a furrow, and upon which there had never been grown a single grain of wheat. Chicago was a malarial village.

St. Louis was a frontier trading post. San Francisco was not even a spot on the map. Alaska was simply the home of the iceberg, the polar bear and the North Pole. Hawaii was a distant and romantic island of the sea, and the Philippines were but the mythical outposts of another world.

It was 10 years after the Lausanne left the harbor of New York that Superintendent William Roberts sent from Oregon to the late Bishop Taylor the materials out of which was constructed the first church erected in the City of San Francisco.

In October, 1839, the world may have been 6000 years old, or it may have existed for untold ages, but if progress and material achievement make age, then the world was new when Father Waller left the Genessee conference for the mission fields of Oregon, and the last two generations have seen more of real history than all of the preceding ages. It is not a paradox to pronounce this the real age of romance wherein the genius of man outruns his imagination.

We are no longer dreaming things. We are doing them.

It was the good fortune of the Methodist Episcopal church and of Father Waller, as its loyal and devoted servant, to be in at the beginning and with the softening and elevating influences of the church, to lend a helping hand in the peaceful and legitimate conquest of the Oregon territory. The passengers of the Lausanne constituted an American colony and their arrival in Oregon settled the National status of the territory. It was by a vote of 52 to 50, at that historic meeting held at Champoeg on May 2, 1843, that the Provisional Government was organized, and the question of American sovereignty was forever settled, and five members of the "mission family" who sailed on the Lausanne voted with the majority, and saved Oregon for the Stars and Stripes.

Then was apparent the first working of the leaven, and from that time the work in this region of the church and of all its institutions went forward under purely American auspices to a successful consummation.

Around the standard of the Cross was thrown the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes.

The cordial relations of the church toward the ruling powers of the state made here an alembic from which arose a composite but harmonious society, the equal, if not the superior, of any frontier community that ever gathered in any quarter upon the entire face of the globe.

The social and political superstructure that was then raised in this remote and distant field was essentially the result of self-denial and consecration and religious zeal. All honor to the church that bore full share in conquering this region for the forces of religion and American civilization. The pioneer leaders in the earlier development of this Northwestern Empire tower in the ranks of the world's heroes, and among them all there stands no grander figure than that good citizen, that loyal American, and that devoted son of the church, Alvin F. Waller.

COMMERCE OF AFRICA

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Railroad Development in the Dark Continent the Beginning of a Vast System.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The declaration of peace in South Africa, which is to be followed by the reopening of the greatest gold-producing mines of the world, and presumably by a general revival of business in that greatest consuming section of Africa, lends especial interest to a monograph entitled "Commercial Africa in 1901," just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The commerce of Africa, according to this publication of the Bureau of Statistics, amounts to over $700,000,000, of which $429,000,000 represented the value of the imports. Necessarily in so large an area with so many tribes and peoples who keep no records of their transactions, a considerable amount of commerce must pass without being recorded in any way. The total imports at the ports where records are kept amounted in the latest available year to $429,461,000, and the exports to $263,907,000. Of the exports, a large share, especially those from the south, is gold and diamonds; in the tropical region, ivory, rubber, palm nuts and gums; and in the north a fair share of the exports are products of agriculture, cotton, coffee, cacao, spices, dates, etc. The export figures of recent years are less than those of former years, owing to the hostilities in South Africa, which have both reduced production and increased local consumption.

About three-fourths of the imports of Africa are through the ports of the extreme north and south of the continent, those at the north being the consumption of the more densely populated regions bordering on the Mediterranean and considerable quantities going to the interior by caravans—a large part across the Sahara to the densely-populated regions of the Soudan. At the south, a large share of the imports is, under normal conditions, for use at the gold and diamond mines, which lie a few hundred miles north of the Cape, and are reached by railway lines from Cape Colony and Natal at the south and from ports of Portuguese East Africa on the southeast. The class of imports in the south differs materially from that at the north, the demand of the mining region being for machinery, mining tools, dynamite, powder, flour, meats and clothing; while at the north, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, clocks and trinkets form a larger share of the imports, as is also the case on the coast of the tropical regions.

A very large proportion of the trade of Africa is with England. There are numerous reasons for this, the most important, however, being that her colonies—Cape Colony and Natal—on the south, are the avenues through which pass most of the goods for that section, and that a very large share of the growing trade is also carried by British vessels, while the bulk of the mining, as well as the stock-raising and general development of that section, is in the hands of British colonists or capitalists. In the north, a large share of the trade of Egypt is given to Great Britain, whose influence in the management of Egyptian affairs is well recognized, while in Algeria, which has a large trade, a very large proportion is with France, the governing country.

The total recorded imports into Africa, aggregating in the latest available year $429,461,000, were distributed as follows: Into British territory, $157,575,000; French territory, $62,004,000; Turkish territory, $77,787,000; Portuguese territory, $20,795,000; German territory, $8,336,000; and into the Congo Free State, $4,722,000. Of this importation of $429,461,000, about 5 per cent was furnished by the United States, the total for 1901 being $25,542,618. Our total exports to Africa have grown from $6,377,842, in 1895, to $18,594,424, in 1899, and $25,542,618, in 1901. This rapid increase is largely due to the fact that orders sent to the United States for mining machinery and other supplies so much in demand in South Africa are promptly filled with goods of the latest pattern and most acceptable character.

Africa occupies fourth place in the list of the grand divisions of the world in its consuming power in relation to international commerce, the imports of the grand divisions according to the latest available figures being as follows: Europe, $8,300,000,000; North America, $1,500,000,000; Asia, $900,000,000; Africa, $430,000,000; South America, $375,000,000, and Oceania, $325,000,000. Of this total of $11,830,000,000, the United States supplies 5 per cent in the case of Africa, 10 per cent of the imports of South America, 10 per cent of those of Asia and Oceania, 14 per cent of the imports of Europe, and 40 per cent of the imports of North America, exclusive of the United States.

Railroad development in Africa has been rapid in the past few years, and seems but the beginning of a great system which must contribute to the rapid development, civilization and enlightenment of the Dark Continent. Already railroads run northwardly from Cape Colony about 1500 miles and southwardly from Cairo about 1300 miles, thus completing 2700 miles of the proposed "Cape to Cairo" railroad, while the intermediate distance is about 3000 miles. At the north numerous lines skirt the Mediterranean coast, especially in the French territory of Algeria and in Tunis, aggregating about 2500 miles; while the Egyptian railroads are, including those under construction, about 1800 miles in length. Those of Cape Colony are over 3000 miles in length, and those of Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal are another thousand miles in length. Including all of the railroads now constructed or under actual construction, the total length of African railways is nearly 12,300 miles, or half the distance around the earth. A large proportion of the railways thus far constructed are owned by the several colonies or states which they traverse, about 2000 miles of the Cape Colony system and nearly all of that of Egypt belonging to the state.

That the gold and diamond mines of South Africa have been and still are wonderfully profitable is beyond question. The Kimberley diamond mines, about 600 miles from Cape Town, now supply 95 per cent of the diamonds of commerce, although their existence was unknown prior to 1867, and the mines have thus been in operation about 30 years. It is estimated that $350,000,000 worth of rough diamonds, worth double that sum after cutting, have been produced from the Kimberley mines since their opening in 1868-9, and this enormous production would have been greatly increased but for the fact that the owners of the various mines there formed an agreement to limit the output so as not to materially exceed the world's annual consumption.

Equally wonderful and promising are the great Witwatersrand gold fields of South Africa, better known as the Johannesburg mines. Gold was discovered there in 1883, and in 1894 the value of the gold product was about $50,000. It increased with startling rapidity, the product of 1898 being about $5,000,000; that of 1899, $10,000,000; 1902, over $20,000,000; 1905, over $40,000,000, and 1897 and 1898 about $35,000,000. Work in these mines has been practically suspended during the war in progress in that section within the past two years. The gold production of the "Rand" since 1884 has been over $300,000,000, and careful surveys of the field by experts show beyond question that the "gold in sight" probably amounts to $3,500,000, while the large number of mines in adjacent territory, particularly those of Rhodesia, whose output was valued at over $4,500,000 last year, gives promise of additional supplies, so that it seems probable that South Africa will for many years continue to be, as it is now, the largest gold-producing section of the world.

PIONEER AND PROMINENT POLK COUNTY MAN

Johannes Emmons.

DALLAS, Or., June 18.—Johannes Emmons, who died here Monday, was an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and well known in Polk County as a man who had filled several positions of public trust. He was born in Gravesend, N. Y. On coming to Oregon he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He served as Postmaster at Dallas for many years, and was Deputy County Clerk under Lucien Heath, who afterward became Secretary of State. Mr. Emmons also served as Treasurer of Polk County several terms. In 1862 he married Mrs. Eliza G. Robb, who, with one son by his first wife, survives him. Mrs. Samuel Coad, of Dallas, and Mrs. J. S. Cooper, of Independence, were adopted daughters of the deceased. Mr. Emmons was a prudent business man, and leaves an estate consisting of valuable town property and a fine farm near Dallas.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Remarkable Cases Reported at the Testimony Meeting.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—At the annual meeting of the mother church today, which taxed the capacity of Mechanics' Hall to its utmost, a somewhat startling proposition was made in the motion offered by Edward A. Kimball, of Chicago, that the Christian Scientists pledge themselves as willing to contribute any portion of $2,000,000 to pay the expenses for enlarging the mother church to a seating capacity of 5000. This motion was ably seconded by Judge William G. Ewing, who stated that if his knowledge of arithmetic taught him anything it was about time that a church with nearly 75,000 members should have seating capacity of more than 800, the present status of the mother church. This motion was unanimously adopted by the 7000 members present.

Herman S. Hering, who a few years ago resigned his chair in Johns Hopkins University in order to practice Christian Science, was elected first reader of the mother church. Judge S. J. Hanna, who retires from this position, has held it for upwards of seven years. The report of the treasurer shows a balance of $35,756 in the treasury, the expenditures of the last year amounting to more than $88,000. William B. Johnson, who was re-elected clerk of the mother church, in his report today stated that 150 new churches had been organized during the past year, and that the branch churches had made a gain of nearly 8000 members. The feature of today's meeting was a loving message adopted by the members unanimously and telegraphed to the leader of the Christian Science movement, Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, of Concord, N. H.

The Christian Science testimony meeting this evening was opened by the retiring first reader, Judge Hanna, with an address of welcome to the visitors and introduction of the gentleman newly elected to the office, Mr. Hering. After the usual opening exercises, the meeting was opened to the congregation for testimony and experiences. These were given in great profusion. A gentleman from the Pacific Coast told of the healing of a case of violent insanity in one absent treatment, at a time when the combined efforts of her entire family were necessary to restrain the patient. This was followed by a similar case related by a Harvard student. A New England lady told of the healing of a woman who had been confined to bed for 20 years. After three weeks' treatment she was able to walk out with her boy, who had almost grown to manhood without ever having seen his mother walk. A gentleman in the gallery then told of his own healing of consumption, and the manner in which his voice penetrated to the remote corners of the vast hall proved unmistakably that he does not now suffer from weak lungs.

APACHES THREATEN.

Proposal to Discontinue Rations Anger the Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The War Department has transmitted to the Interior Department information that trouble is threatened among the Apache Indians on the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, on account of the proposed shutting off of beef and other rations after July 1, next. The action of the War Department is based on reports received from General Funston, commanding the Department of the Colorado, who predicts that in case the rations are discontinued the Indians will take beef and other supplies wherever they can get them in that section, regardless of consequences. Governor Murphy, of Arizona, is in the city and has received information along the same line.

The Secretary of the Interior today telegraphed Agent Carson, of the San Carlos Agency, to make a full report on the matter and directed that the issue of rations to the Indians be not stopped on the 30th inst., as planned, but be continued until further directions are given by the Interior Department. Secretary Hitchcock said today that it was not proposed to discontinue rations to all of the Indians, but that those capable of working should be given work, as far as possible, and issues to them discontinued. It is estimated that employment could be given to between 200 and 350 of the Indians. The remainder will continue to draw rations. General Funston's report is based on a report from Colonel Lebo, Fourteenth Cavalry, commanding at Fort Grant, Ariz. General Funston says the Apaches are not self-supporting, and will not be for many years, if ever, and that the discontinuance of issues to them will be followed by serious trouble. The Indians on the San Carlos Reservation, which is in Eastern Arizona, are the Tontos, San Carlos and Coyotero Apaches, about 2200 in all.

Piecing.

That's a word which may not be in the dictionary in this sense of its use, but which is in very common use in some sections of the country. "She's always piecing" they say of the woman who runs to the cupboard at irregular hours and eats a piece of pie, cake, or some other dainty. This irregular eating is one of the chief causes of dyspepsia and "weak" stomach.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are completely cured by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the supply of rich, pure blood, and gives the body vitality and vigor.

"A year ago I was feeling very badly," writes Mrs. Lizzie Abrams, of 158 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. "Had a very poor appetite and when I sat down at the table I could not eat, but would have to go away without even tasting the food. Chancing to hear from a friend who used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' for a disease similar to mine, I thought I would give the medicine a trial, and I can hardly express the benefit received from it. The first dose seemed to do me good. My appetite returned and I was able to eat heartily. I have improved so much since taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I do not look like the same person. Am to-day well and strong—the result of taking six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WAS EASY GAME.

The Hotel Guest Readily Gave Good Money for Bad.

Detroit Free Press.

"I've traveled for 30 years in the employ of various individuals and firms," said a gentleman in the lobby of a Detroit hotel the other evening, "and you'd naturally think I was up to all the tricks, but I got beaten a few weeks ago with my eyes wide open. I was in Chicago, and while I was writing a letter in the reading-room two other men, both of whom looked like country merchants, got into a dispute as to how to spell the word 'successor.' One contended that there was only one 's' in it, while the other hung on for two. After wrangling awhile they appealed to me to decide it. A minute before they did so I'd have bet a thousand to one that there was a double 's' in the word, but a minute after I was not at all sure. As I doubted myself, I refused to decide, and then one of them said:

"'Well, I'll put up $10 that there is only one "s" in the word.'

"'And here's $10 that there are two,' replied the other, 'and I hope this gentleman will act as stake holder until we can consult a dictionary.'

"I could not well refuse,' said the traveler, "and I took the two tens and put them into my vest pocket. Ten minutes later the bet was decided in favor of the double 's,' and as I handed the two tens to the man who had won he asked me if I couldn't accommodate him with four fives. I did so, and shoved the tens back into my pocket, and that's the way I was beaten. The tens were counterfeit silver certificates, and had I looked at them closely I should have spotted them."

"And about the men?" was asked.

"Oh, they got out soon after the transaction, of course. They were a couple of fellows working the hotels for suckers. It wasn't such a bad swipe to lose $20, but I presume they worked the racket five or six times a day. No, I don't feel so bad about the loss of the money, but what makes me tired is to realize that after beating the old Louisiana lottery and about 50 confidence games, including three-card monte, I should be taken in and done for by a simple twist of the wrist. I'm not so certain yet how 'successor' is spelled, but I'm sure that 'sucker' has only one 's' in it."

Sued by Governor Gage for Libel.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 18.—Papers were filed today in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County by Governor Henry T. Gage against the Times-Mirror Company, publishers of the Los Angeles Times, and Harrison Gray Otis, president of the company, asking for $100,000 damages and costs of suit for the publication of an alleged libelous article concerning the plaintiff, which was reprinted from the San Francisco Call.

A MECHANIC'S PERIL

HE SAVED HIMSELF WHEN OTHERS WERE POWERLESS TO HELP

E. J. Winn Had a Narrow Escape While Working at the Sedgwick Machine Works—The Account as He Gave It to a Reporter.

E. J. Winn, a machinist in the employ of the Sedgwick Machine Works, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., had a narrow escape, but saved himself by his own efforts. He told the story to a reporter as follows:

"I had been working here for eleven years," he said, "without even a week's time to spend in rest. It was all right till a year ago, when I began to lose flesh and to experience a severe pain in the right side. My appetite was fair, but I could eat only the plainest of food and not heartily of that. My weight was reduced to 118 pounds.

"Besides the pain which was very sharp at times, I could not stoop over without being dizzy when I stood erect again, and my blood was thin and watery. I employed physicians who said I was suffering from indigestion. I did not obtain any material relief, and as a friend suggested that I should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I did so.

"The result is very evident. I noticed a little improvement by the time the first box had been taken. I persisted, and continued till four boxes had been taken. This was about a year ago. I have had no return of the trouble. I am back at my normal weight of 132 pounds and am feeling well and strong. If anything I can say about the remedy will do any good to others who are afflicted as I was, I am glad to say it, for there is no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me."

Mr. Winn lives at No. 325 Church street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is willing to substantiate his above statement. The pills which cured him are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all kinds of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2 50. Send for free booklet of medical advice.

Juror Arrested for Robbery.

ELDORADO, Kan., June 18.—Dell Baker, one of the Morrison case jurymen, was arrested today charged with robbing Walter Warner, another juryman, of $65. The two men slept together last night, and this morning Warner missed the money. He jerked Baker's hat off and one of the coins dropped out. The selection of the jury has not been finished. There remain three challenges yet.

Contagious Blood Poison Is the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the BAD DISEASE. It is not confined to dens of vice or the lower classes. The purest and best people are sometimes infected with this awful malady through handling the clothing, drinking from the same vessels, using the same toilet articles, or otherwise coming in contact with persons who have contracted it.

It begins usually with a little blister or sore, then swelling in the groins, a red eruption breaks out on the body, sores and ulcers appear in the mouth, the throat becomes ulcerated, the hair, eye brows and lashes fall out; the blood becoming more contaminated, copper colored splotches and pustular eruptions and sores appear upon different parts of the body, and the poison even destroys the bones.

Ten years ago I contracted a bad case of Blood Poison. I was under treatment of a physician until I found that he could do me no good. Then began taking S. S. S. I commenced to improve at once and in a very short time all evidence of the disease disappeared. I took six bottles and today am sound and well. R. M. Wall, Morristown, Tenn.

S. S. S. is a Specific for this loathsome disease, and cures it even in the worst forms. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that pollutes the blood and penetrates to all parts of the system. Unless you get this poison out of your blood it will ruin you, and bring disgrace and disease upon your children, for it can be transmitted from parent to child. S. S. S. contains no mercury or potash, but is guaranteed a strictly vegetable compound.

SSS

Write for our free home treatment book and learn all about Contagious Blood Poison. If you want medical advice give us a history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information you wish without any charge whatever. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Look Here

Men, Young and Old, Read This

J. HENRI KESSLER, M. D. Manager.

This is the oldest Private Medical Dispensary in the City of Portland, the first Medical Dispensary ever started in the city. Dr. Kessler, the old reliable specialist, has been manager of this institution for 29 years, during which time thousands of cases have been cured, and no person was ever refused treatment. The St. Louis Dispensary has thousands of dollars in money and property, and able financially to make its word good.

Since Dr. Kessler started the St. Louis Dispensary, over 29 years ago, hundreds of traveling doctors have come to Portland, advertised their sure-cure ability in the papers, got what money they could from confiding patients, then left town. Dr. Kessler is the only advertising specialist who can give references to all classes. You may ask bankers, merchants and all kinds of business men. They will tell you that Dr. Kessler is O. K. Lots of people coming from the country deposit their money with him. No other specialist on the Coast can give such reference as this old doctor.

GOOD DOCTORS.

Many doctors in country towns send patients to Dr. Kessler, because they know he is prepared to treat all kinds of private and chronic diseases.

PRIVATE Diseases. This doctor guarantees to cure any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture cured, no difference how long standing. Spermatorrhea, Loss of Manhood or Night Emissions, cured permanently. The habit of Self-Abuse effectually cured in a short time.

YOUNG MEN Your errors and follies of youth can be remedied, and this old doctor will give you wholesome advice and cure you—make you perfectly strong and healthy. You will be amazed at his success in curing Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Nightly Emissions, and other effects.

KIDNEY AND URINARY COMPLAINTS.

Painful, difficult too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges, carefully treated and permanently cured. Piles, Rheumatism and Neuralgia treated by our new remedies, and cures guaranteed.

Patients treated in any part of the country by his home system. Write full particulars, enclose ten 2c stamps, and we will answer you promptly. Hundreds treated at home who are unable to come to the city.

READ THIS Take a clear bottle at bedtime, and urinate in the bottle, set aside and look at it in the morning. If it is cloudy or has a cloudy settling in it, you have some kidney or bladder disease, and should be attended to before you get an incurable disease, as hundreds die every year from Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Address J. HENRI KESSLER, M. D., Portland, Oregon.

St. Louis Medical and Surgical Dispensary, 230 1-2 Yamhill Street.

Enclose ten 2c stamps or no answer.