

TO PASS PLATE LESS

Methodists Object to So Many Collections.

CHURCH "BEGGING" TOO MUCH

Large Committee is Considering the Consolidation of Several Societies as a Source of Relief—Officers Oppose Proposition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Methodists all over the United States are asking for a reduction of the number of public collections in the local churches. They say there is too much "begging" in connection with the preaching services, and both clergy and laity are demanding a change. Besides the various local needs—church expenses, neighborhood fairs, etc.—there are general interests for which several millions of dollars must be raised annually. Some pastors assert that of necessity they are obliged to make public appeal about every alternate Sunday, which they think is a little more than their congregations will endure for any length of time. For the purpose of relieving this condition, the national bishops have appointed a commission to consider the matter of consolidating the collections by uniting some of the benevolent societies. The gentlemen named in this matter are—representative bishops, clergymen and laymen—are: Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bishop John M. Walden, Cincinnati, O.; Bishop Charles Powell, New York, N. Y.; the Rev. J. F. Goucher, D. D., Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. S. W. Thomas, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; the Rev. D. L. Rader, D. D., St. Paul, Minn.; the Rev. N. Fisher, D. D., Portland, Me.; the Rev. E. O. Thayer, D. D., Portland, Me.; the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., New York City; R. T. Miller, Cincinnati, O.; George Cochran, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. W. W. Pennell, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Dobbins, Morristown, N. J.; J. A. Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Archer Brown, East Orange, N. J.

The officers are: President, Bishop Foss; vice-president, Dr. J. F. Goucher; secretary, the Rev. E. O. Thayer; assistant secretary, G. I. Cochran. A secret committee of the national board has held but so many questions were raised that it was found impossible to reach final conclusions. A large subcommittee was appointed to consider the various proposals and report the same at the next meeting. This committee is now at work studying the legal and other phases of the proposed amalgamation of churches. There are a variety of benevolent societies, each with separate management and charters, but all under the supreme control of the general conference, so that in their main purposes they are a unit, although seemingly independent. The general conference is the only body that can make the consolidation suggested.

Question of Vital Interest.—Although not striking as the removal of the time limit, repeal of the paragraph on amendments or the admission of women delegates to the general conference, the question of congregational collection has been of great interest to the 3,000,000 members of the Methodist societies. Within the past half-century six Methodist societies have been developed for carrying on missionary and educational work of a universal character. They are the Missionary Society, Board of Church Extension, Sunday School Union, Tract Society, Education Society and the Board of Education. They are all essentially missionary. One-half of the money raised in the mission societies is given to this country among the foreigners, Indians on the frontier and in the cities. The other half is used in supporting central stations in Japan, China, Korea, India, Africa and elsewhere. About \$1,000,000 is handled by this society each year. The Board of Church Extension is a sort of Methodist co-operative bank organized for the purpose of sending out congregations to build churches. It gives money and makes loans at a low rate of interest. By its aid over 12,000 churches have been erected, and it now has a working loan fund of \$1,000,000, which is steadily increasing. The Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society carries on a work of education among the poor whites and negroes of the South. It holds property and resources valued at over \$2,000,000, and is reaching over 10,000 young people in the Southern States. Industrial training is being given to 3,000 students. The Board of Education has a loan fund of over \$1,000,000, which is used to help young people to obtain an education. The rate of interest is 4 per cent. Over \$20,000 a year is used by the Sunday School Union in supplying lesson leaves, hymn books and libraries to needy Sunday schools. This society is auxiliary to the Missionary Society in its operations, and it sends literature or gives money for Sunday school purposes in all parts of the world. In one year, besides rendering a large amount of help to remote localities in the United States, it sent money to Denmark, St. Petersburg, Austria, Rome, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America to pay for the translation and publication of lesson leaves in the native languages. The Tract Society publishes more than 60 tracts in 14 languages and dialects. Large quantities of these publications are given away to local organizations for general distribution, and in the foreign countries they are scattered by colporteurs and native workers.

Societies Want More Money.—These societies are constantly urging the pastors and churches to give them separate collections, so that they will get more money. The officials are not in favor of consolidation unless it could be managed so as to not decrease their incomes. Each one is confronted by the fact that the income is not increasing. The income of the Missionary Society is actually embarrassed by its opportunities. In India, especially, the natives are being converted, but the missionary force now in the field cannot baptize or care for them. It is said there are 30,000 converts that the missionaries cannot receive simply because there are not enough pastors and teachers to do the necessary training, which is very important. Strenuous efforts are being put forth to increase the income of the Missionary Society. All the other societies are suffering in the same way. The total amount of money raised by the churches for all purposes in one year, \$60,000,000 per year, over \$10,000,000 of which is ministerial support and current expenses. For purely benevolent purposes of a universal nature, which do not immediately benefit the local church, the expenditure is \$2,522,437 per year. All of this money comes from the pockets of the members of the church and congregation, with the exception of a few hundred thousands in legacies and special gifts. The Twentieth Century Thanksgiving fund of \$20,000,000 which is steadily being raised, does not directly help the benevolent fund, as it is being applied to the payment of debts on church and parsonage property and the development of "endowments" for universities.

Releasing Guam Prisoners.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Acting Secretary Sangster, of the War Department, issued an order for the return of the prisoners at Guam to Manila. The Chief Quartermaster at San Francisco, by this order, is directed to order the Quartermaster in charge of the transport Sheridan September 1 to proceed to Manila by way of Guam. The transport Quartermaster has an order to the naval Governor of Guam directing him to turn over for transportation such prisoners and their servants as have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. The Quartermaster will receive these prisoners with the oaths they have taken and proceed to Manila. The order then directs him to notify the commanding General and to send the copies of the oaths of allegiance to the General to be turned over to the civil Governor. After they have been examined by the civil Governor and approved the prisoners will be allowed to land at Manila. The most important of these military prisoners is Mabini.

WILL STORE NEW WHEAT

Klickitat Product to Wait for Completion of Railroad.

Grade Half Completed on Columbia River & Northern—Ralls Are Due.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co. are to handle the grain along the line of the Columbia River & Northern Railroad. The railroad will not be ready to transport the wheat at the end of the harvest, so three large warehouses are now under construction at Goldendale, another at Centerville, and a third will be erected at the head of Swale canyon. Each will be 200 feet long and the three will hold about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is estimated to be the surplus of

TRUST MAGNATES RETURN

Morgan, Grisco, Widener and Armour Back From London.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Prominent among the long list of passengers who



MAP OF COOS BAY, SHOWING PRELIMINARY LOCATION OF BELT LINE RAILWAY AROUND THE EDGE OF THE BAY. THE LINE EXTENDING SOUTH IS NOW IN OPERATION TO MYRTLE POINT, 23 MILES, AND ANOTHER SHORT RAILROAD RUNS TO THE LIBBY COAL MINE. THE NEW TOWN OF BANGOR IS LOCATED MIDWAY BETWEEN MARSHFIELD AND EMPIRE.

arrived today on the Oceanic from Liverpool were: J. Pierpont Morgan, Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, Clement A. Grisco, of Philadelphia, president of the International Navigation Company; P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress. Mr. Morgan declined to be interviewed, saying he had nothing to give out for publication. Bishop Potter said he had a delightful trip abroad, but was glad to get home. "I am surprised and sadly disappointed to find the coal strike still unsettled," he continued. "The anthracite coal operators have all along maintained a false position. They take the stand that they will not deal with the organizations, but insist on dealing with the men as individuals. Now this is all wrong. Any body of men whose interests are common have the right to organize into an association for mutual protection and self-defense. Recognition as an organization in matters which affect their individual and combined interests."

Clement A. Grisco said: "I do not know when the steamship combine will be incorporated. When I went away everything was ready for its incorporation, so I expect it will take place very soon. "Has the Cunard line entered into the combination?" was asked. "No. No one but the newspapers have ever considered the Cunard line." J. C. Armour, of Chicago, who was also a passenger on the Oceanic, said in response to inquiries that he knew nothing about a \$20,000,000 beef trust being organized. "I have been away on a purely pleasure trip," he said, "and I know absolutely nothing of the situation." Asked if he had heard that a consolidation of the important beef-packing interests under one organization, Mr. Armour said that he had heard of it, but did not know what amount of capital stock was proposed.

The David Harum of the Cabinet.—New York Times. Secretary Wilson has gained the name of the "David Harum of the Cabinet," not only through the stories which he keeps on tap appropriate to all occasions, but also because of the ready wit with which he meets all conversational attacks. Not long ago he was one of the guests at the board of the Clover Club in Philadelphia, an organization which has acquired a reputation as being a most difficult body to address. The members seem to take a vindictive pride in rattling a speaker by their interruptions. Mr. Wilson had just risen. His first sentence had contained a reference to the fact that he was a member of the club. "Which are you?" called a voice from down the table. "The lion," answered the Secretary, without an instant's hesitation. "Which are you?"

It Was an Idle Boast.—Boston Herald. Ascent Lewis Nixon's boast that American ship building is the greatest in the world's work, the secretary of the Birmingham Society of Boiler-makers and Iron Ship Builders points out that the total construction of wood, iron and steel vessels in America in 1901 for the foreign trade of the United States was the small total of \$6,000,000, at which rate of progress it would take a century and three quarters to supply the demand for the foreign trade of our country.

THE LUCK OF INVENTORS

TRIVIAL INCIDENTS SUGGEST NOTABLE MECHANICAL DEVICES.

Fortunes Realized by the Merest Accidents, While Skillful Men Fail to Accomplish Much.

In the course of his life the average man stumbles across many inventions. Unfortunately, he has seldom the wit to realize what he has done. One man in perhaps a million, can appreciate the value of his discovery, says the Chicago Chronicle. He becomes an Edison or a Marconi, and the world wonders. The other members of the million-well, the writer is one, or you another? Many years ago a kitchen maid at Stanley Farm, near Burslem, was boiling up some salt and water for curing pork. The vessel used was of unglazed earthenware, and during its absence from the kitchen the brine boiled over and there was trouble. Subsequently, the brine refused to be scraped off the clay, but stuck to the outside of the vessel in a shiny waterproof coat.

The story of that accident came to the ears of a Burslem potter. To him it signified something more than the "wicked waste of brine" of the kitchen maid. He pirated the unconscious discovery, "invented" the system of glazing by common salt, and simultaneously gave the Staffordshire potteries one of the greatest boons they have ever experienced.

In the latter half of the eighteenth century, one of the members of a little scientific society in London laid a curious wager. He bet a brother scientist that he would read a newspaper by the light of a farthing dip at a distance of 30 feet. The brother scientist finding this a difficult matter, ordered to be obtained a piece of glass, which he placed behind his farthing dip and readily deciphered the small print at the stipulated distance.

The experiment was witnessed by a Listerian. He was a thinking man and saw great possibilities in this learned feat. He straightway adapted the principle to lighthouse requirements, and forthwith ordered a powerful light with its miles of effective range and untold life-saving power, sprang into being. A Staffordshire potter named Arthur once stopped at Dunstable on his way to London in order to obtain advice as to his horse's weak vision. The hostler at his inn burned some flints and pulverized them into a fine powder, which he blew into the animal's eyes. Arthur was astounded—not at the nature of the operation, but at the fact that the erstwhile black flint became white with the heat. Surely, thought he, if this powder is blown into the eyes of the ordinary pipe clay it will on being fired produce a far harder and more serviceable ware than ordinary clay. He tried the experiment and found it was added to the list of British discoveries.

The Result of Accidents.—Lundyfoot, the well-known snuffmaker of our grandfathers' days, was once, drying some snuff preparatory to presenting it for sale. By accident it was baked too long and burned beyond repair, but Lundyfoot was not cast down. Most men would have thrown away the entire stock. He decided upon a bolder course. Making a virtue of necessity, he advertised his charred stock as the new "high-dried" snuff, and started to push it for all he was worth. It had a pungent flavor all its own, and, greatly to his surprise, it "caught on." He made a large fortune out of his "invention."

Many green-glass inventions have had equally unlikely beginnings. Saccharine is the most valuable substitute for sugar we know. It can be taken with impunity by diabetic patients, to whom ordinary sugar is death, and it is many times sweeter than that commodity. Nevertheless it has only been known to science since 1857. In that year Dr. Fahlberg was employed upon the all-important subject of coal derivatives at the Johns Hopkins University, United States of America. Sitting one evening at tea, he was surprised to find how sweet his bread and butter tasted. He traced the sweetness to his fingers, then to his coat sleeves, and finally to one of the bowls of derivatives in his laboratory. Experiments upon himself and animals proved alike the harmlessness of the compound and its extreme sweetness. He had "discovered" saccharine.

Edison Knows a Good Thing.—Edison was one day walking on the seacoast, when he came across a patch of black sand. Curious to know what it contained he placed his pockets with it and subsequently turned it out on a bench in his laboratory. Just then a passing workman stumbled against the table and dropped the big magnet he was carrying across the sand. When he picked it up again it was covered with tiny black grains, proving the sand to consist largely of metallic particles. Most men would have sworn and cursed. To Edison, however, the action suggested the modern process of metal extraction from low-grade ores. In this the ore is first crushed to powder and then passed between powerful magnets, while the drops pass on to the end, and is not always so satisfactory. Sixty years ago, when Daguerre, Talbot and their brother scientists were working night and day to "fix" the fleeting photographs which Daguerre had just introduced, an unknown hand humbled the entire French academy. A poor, pinched little fellow, whose shabby clothes and half-starved appearance accorded but ill with the brain that must have been his, walked one evening into the shop of Chevalier, the optician, of the Quai de l'Horloge.

Before he left he had shown a plate to M. Chevalier which proved beyond a doubt

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DISEASES OF MEN

And Their Certain Cure

There is a certain cure for these diseases without resorting to those unpleasant and painful methods still used by many, which aggravate, rather than give relief. What often blows a man's life out of a perfect diagnosis, I adapt my special French treatment to the radical cure of

Prostatitis, Syphilis, Inflammation of the Bladder, Private Disorders, Varicocele, and all Gento-Urinary Diseases

It affords instant relief. I remove every vestige of disease without resorting to those painful processes usually employed, and which do not give satisfaction. It is not reasonable to suppose that a man can exercise the essential functions while the urinary channel is blocked by stricture or other disease, which destroys the vital power and which becomes more aggravated under improper treatment. These diseases, while they simply detract from the sexual and bladder functions, and an early cure is always advisable.

EXAMINATIONS FREE

VARICOCELE

THE DISEASE—An enlargement of the veins surrounding the spermatic cord, a twisted, worm-like or swollen appearance of the scrotum. THE CAUSE—Sometimes self-pollution, excessive horseback or bicycle-riding. THE TREATMENT—A dull, heavy, dragging pain in small of back, extending down through loins into the parts, loss of spirits, weakness of brain, nervous debility, partial or complete loss of sexual power and often failure of general health.

THE CURE—If you are a victim of this dire disease, come to my office and let me explain to you my process of treating it. You will then not only be cured, but you will be able to exercise the essential functions of the body during the past 12 months. Under my treatment the patient improves from the very beginning. All pain instantly ceases. Soreness and swelling of the blood vessels, which rapidly assume their normal size, strength and condition. Indications of disease and weakness vanish completely and forever, and in their stead comes the vigor, the power, and the pleasures of perfect health and restored manhood.

I also cure to stay cured forever. Stricture, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Impotency and all venereal diseases. I have earnestly devoted my life to these maladies. I have been successful in my whole professional life. To these men I cannot call at my office, write me your symptoms fully. My home treatment by correspondence is given in a free and sacredly confidential, and I give each patient a legal contract in writing to hold by my promise. Address

J. H. KESSLER, M. D., Cor. Yamhill and Second, Portland, Or.

and any way that the New York State Republican Convention will not "bother" with the question what his position is about reciprocity, Cuban and other, and about tariff revision. These are Federal issues, and he has no business meddling with them. I propose to "bother" with them, you evidently save yourself a world of annoyance. Possibly the voters may decide that a party so anxious not to be "bothered" ought by all means to be spared the nuisance of administering the Government again. However that may be, and even if the convention should adopt the almost unprecedented course of selecting as respects National politics, the Republican nominees for Congress cannot so lightly dismiss their troubles. Congressman Payne, for example, may fairly be asked where he stands in the matter of Cuban reciprocity. He has held and abandoned all possible opinions on the subject; though, at last accounts, his needle was pointing straight for Oyster Bay. Is he too experience yet another variation? Take, too, the question of trusts. The Republican candidates are certain to talk about them, and to say how anxious and determined they are to cut their claws. But how can they be silent if the query is put to them why they do not favor the removal of tariff protection for monopolies. They may say, with Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, that they will do this "at the proper time"—that time being always some more convenient season than any given day. A fair inference would then be, however, that it was not the proper time to vote for such nominees.

Work and Wages.—Bridget—O! can't stay, ma'am, unless ye give me more wages. Mrs. Hiram Otter—What! why, you don't know how to cook or do housework at all. Bridget—That's sht it, ma'am, an' not knowin' how, sht's the way it's all harder for me, ma'am—Philadelphia Press.

From Her Point.—Life. "Do you think I am as good looking as I was, papa?" "What difference does it make, my dear, if your character is spotless?" "But papa, there is something higher in life than the mere acquisition of character."

DR. TALCOTT & CO., We Don't Ask for a Dollar Until a Cure is Effected. This Rule Has No Exceptions.

VARICOCELE. Contagious Ulcer Diseases and Acute and Chronic Prostatitis and Prostate Inflammation. Consultation free. Home Treatment a Specialty. If you cannot call, write to us. 250 1-2 ALDER STREET

Mr. Flint "Won't Bother" With National Issues. New York Evening Post. Senator Flint intimates in his casual

Boyzetting the Santa Fe. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—Grainmen are advising country shippers to ship grain and mill products over some other road than the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe whenever possible. This policy has been adopted because the Santa Fe road recently issued an order which the grain men perceive keeps thousands of cars of wheat from coming to this market.

Kiskadea Promoted. CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Warren B. Kiskadea, general passenger agent of the Pullman and Standard Steel Car Company, has been promoted to the position of passenger traffic manager of that company. The appointment is effective tomorrow.

Railroad Notes. The Ogden Short Line is said to be in the market for 30 wide vestibule passenger coaches. The Union Pacific has placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for 150 new engines. General Freight Agent Miller, of the O. R. & N., left Tuesday night on the O. R. & N. train to Spokane. President Mohler, of the O. R. & N., left yesterday morning for a trip over the Washington division of the system. The Northern Pacific has ordered four new dining cars from the Pullman Company and from the Standard Steel Car Company 1000 box cars and 100 flat cars of 30,000 pounds capacity and 260 stock cars. It has also ordered 20 new locomotives.

RECREATION. If you wish to enjoy a day of rest and pleasure, take the O. R. & N. train from Union depot to the Standard Steel Car Co. building, where you will find a crew of carpenters at work on it for over a week putting it into shape. Two hundred men will start at this camp as soon as they can be had. From the grounds where the depot is to be built is being moved a store building built in 1870. Another is being torn down that was built in 1854. This latter is the oldest building in Coos County.

The Belt Line Company has rented another of the pioneer buildings, built in 1833, and is fitting it up for offices until such time as the new building of stone shall be built at the new town of Bangor.

RAILROAD TO FALLS CITY. Geringer Project Takes New Life.—New York Times. L. Geringer, yesterday announced that it had been decided to go ahead with the construction of the Salem, Falls City & Western Railroad, in Polk County, between Dallas and Falls City, a distance of nine miles, and that the line would be in operation before the end of the year. This is upon the assumption that the arrangements made with Dallas people some time ago will hold good now. Connection with the Southern Pacific will be had at Dallas. There are two sawmills at the other end of the line that are now badly handicapped by lack of transportation, and the new road is designed primarily to handle the traffic of those mills, but it is expected that much other business will offer. Surveyors are now in the field making the final location of the track between Dallas and Falls City. It will be a common carrier, not merely a logging railroad,

showing the North-Western Railroad extending between Chicago and Elgin, a distance of 42 miles, and that was 16 years after the original charter had been obtained for a road from Galena to Chicago, with the proviso that the road "if desired, be made a good turnpike." Instead of a railroad, in the succeeding 10 years the road had been extended northward to Oshkosh, Wis., and westward to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and 10 years later it had entered the Lake Superior iron region at the rolling stock of the road, and its extreme sweetness. He had "discovered" saccharine.

Edison Knows a Good Thing.—Edison was one day walking on the seacoast, when he came across a patch of black sand. Curious to know what it contained he placed his pockets with it and subsequently turned it out on a bench in his laboratory. Just then a passing workman stumbled against the table and dropped the big magnet he was carrying across the sand. When he picked it up again it was covered with tiny black grains, proving the sand to consist largely of metallic particles. Most men would have sworn and cursed. To Edison, however, the action suggested the modern process of metal extraction from low-grade ores. In this the ore is first crushed to powder and then passed between powerful magnets, while the drops pass on to the end, and is not always so satisfactory. Sixty years ago, when Daguerre, Talbot and their brother scientists were working night and day to "fix" the fleeting photographs which Daguerre had just introduced, an unknown hand humbled the entire French academy. A poor, pinched little fellow, whose shabby clothes and half-starved appearance accorded but ill with the brain that must have been his, walked one evening into the shop of Chevalier, the optician, of the Quai de l'Horloge.

Before he left he had shown a plate to M. Chevalier which proved beyond a doubt

Boyzetting the Santa Fe. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—Grainmen are advising country shippers to ship grain and mill products over some other road than the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe whenever possible. This policy has been adopted because the Santa Fe road recently issued an order which the grain men perceive keeps thousands of cars of wheat from coming to this market.

Kiskadea Promoted. CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Warren B. Kiskadea, general passenger agent of the Pullman and Standard Steel Car Company, has been promoted to the position of passenger traffic manager of that company. The appointment is effective tomorrow.

Railroad Notes. The Ogden Short Line is said to be in the market for 30 wide vestibule passenger coaches. The Union Pacific has placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for 150 new engines. General Freight Agent Miller, of the O. R. & N., left Tuesday night on the O. R. & N. train to Spokane. President Mohler, of the O. R. & N., left yesterday morning for a trip over the Washington division of the system. The Northern Pacific has ordered four new dining cars from the Pullman Company and from the Standard Steel Car Company 1000 box cars and 100 flat cars of 30,000 pounds capacity and 260 stock cars. It has also ordered 20 new locomotives.

RECREATION. If you wish to enjoy a day of rest and pleasure, take the O. R. & N. train from Union depot to the Standard Steel Car Co. building, where you will find a crew of carpenters at work on it for over a week putting it into shape. Two hundred men will start at this camp as soon as they can be had. From the grounds where the depot is to be built is being moved a store building built in 1870. Another is being torn down that was built in 1854. This latter is the oldest building in Coos County.

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