HAS NO SUCCESSOR

General Charles F. Beebe Hands in Resignation.

STATE REORGANIZATION BEGUN

Regular Officer, Who Has Inspected The National Guard in This State, Makes a Most Complimentary Report.

The first step in the reorganization of the National Guard of the state, made necessary by the passage of the Dick bill in Congress, was taken on Saturday, when Brigadier-General Charles F. Beebe's resignation as commander of the Oregon Brigade was accepted. He will have no successor, and so the brigade staff will be disbanded at once. The single regiment of the Guard in the state after this will consist of 12 companies, and the colonel commanding will be the ranking officer.

It was not expected that the work or reorganization would be begun so promptly, but Adjutant-General Gantenbein feels, with the other members of the Military Board, that the state should be quick to take advantage of the opportunities offered under the new law. The general order announcing the acceptance of General Beebe's resignation pays a high compliment to that officer, and is dated at Salem, January 31. It reads:

First—The National bill to promote the efficiency of the militia was approved by the President January 21, 1903. It provides that the organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia shall be the same as that of the regular Army. In order to entitle the Oregon National Guard to the benefits of the act, it is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to take immediate steps to comply with its requirements.

Second—The present appropriation being insufficient properly to maintain a brigade in this state, the resignation of Brigadier-General Charles F. Beebe, heretofore tendered, is accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the Oregon National Guard. Having served more than seven years, he is upon his own request, transferred to the National Guard Veterans as of this date. In taking this action the Commander-in-Chief desires to express appreciation of the long, faithful and efficient military service rendered by this capable officer.

Third—The various brigade staff officers will, without delay, deliver to the respective officers of the general staff all records, documents, official correspondence and other state or United States property, for which they are accountable, exchanging invoices and receipts therefor.

Fourth—Until further notice the Commander-in-Chief will perform the duties prescribed for the brigade commander. Reports and returns heretofore rendered to or through brigade headquarters will be forwarded direct to general headquarters.

Adjutant-General Gantenbein has also made public the official report of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Williams, of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, the regular Army officer who was sent here to inspect the National Guard. He praises the organization highly, and says its equipment is in fine condition. He tells what good care the men take of their uniforms, and describes the tentage as in excellent condition, and ample for all present purposes. Regarding the last encampment, which he attended, he says:

During the four days of encampment drills were had daily in each of the schools, company, battalion and regiment; guard mounting and regimental parade, full form, daily. Brigade review (which involves many movements in drill) was had each evening, and was executed most creditably. Escort to the colors was executed well. Proficiency generally good. Effects of not having had united work were, of course, perceptible, but improvement was noticeable from day to day. Time was not sufficient to reach field exercises. The personnel of the guard is superior. Many of the officers were in the United States service in Spanish and Philippine Wars. Discipline, in the broader sense of the term, is good. The well-known but unavoidable social relations between officers and men render almost impossible rigid observance of many petty forms of discipline exacted in the regular service.

The encampment was conducted with great credit to the brigade commander, who was untiring in his labors. The mobilization was effected, and the troops placed in a prompt, systematic manner, with no evidence of confusion. All property issued is accounted for on returns made quarterly, similar to those used in the United States Army. Officers receiving property are placed under bonds, and the bondsmen made liable for any shortage not properly accounted for. The regulations in regard to property accountability are enforced.

Colonel Williams finds fault only once, and that is in regard to target practice. Regarding this he says: "No systematic target practice. No state range. Gallery practice in Armory of Third Regiment, Portland. A short range at a few home stations. No practice in camp." In a note which Adjutant-General Gantenbein adds to the report, he says that Colonel Williams was influenced by published state reports more than two years old, and makes this correction:

Each organization in the state has a suitable outdoor range. The third regiment also has an indoor gallery range for use in inclement weather. Target practice is required of every organization, and any company failing to qualify as marksmen 75 per cent of its entire number, unless satisfactory reasons are shown for such failure, is considered so lacking in efficiency as to warrant its disbandment. No target practice was conducted in camp, for the reason that each organization has its own range at its home station.

The next meeting of the Military Board will be held at Salem during the first week in March.

Brigadier-General Charles F. Beebe, who has resigned from the Oregon National Guard.

Reunion of the First Oregon.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The veterans of the First Oregon Cavalry and the First Oregon Infantry of 1861-65, have completed arrangements for a reunion of the surviving members of those organizations to be held at the City Hall in this city on Tuesday, February 3. A continuous session will be held during the afternoon and evening. The afternoon session will be devoted to the routine work of organizing, but in the evening the surviving veterans will have an old-fashioned campfire, when a programme of speaking and other exercises will be carried out.

OFFER TO SELL CRUISERS

Argentine and Chile Now Have No Use for Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Both Argentine and Chile, through their respective Ministers in Washington, have proposed to the United States the purchase by this Government of the armored cruisers and battle-ships these South American countries have under construction in Europe. By a treaty signed several months ago, Argentine and Chile agreed not to increase their naval strength, and, to a limited extent, adopt a disarmament policy. At the time the treaty was consummated several months ago Argentine had two armored cruisers under construction and Chile two battle-ships under construction in England. The cruisers are to be 8000 tons each, and to have a speed of 21 knots. The battle-ships are to be of 12,000 tons' displacement and 21 knots' speed. Under the terms of the treaty both countries have to cease this construction, and they accordingly want to sell them.

ADVERTISED.

Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

Direct plainly to the street and number of the house.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, February 2. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent for each advertised letter called for.

Alix, Chas E
Albey, A C
Allen, Miss Lela
Allen, C L
Andersen, G E
Anderson, Richard
Aplin, Mrs Lena
Armour, Miss Ada
Bauman, Miss Josie
Bagh, Mrs Gertie
Baines, Victor
Ballinger, Miss Pearl
Bates, C
Bedford, Del
Bell, William D
Berrien, Mrs Leona
Bertelsen, Mrs Bergitte
Bergerom, Joseph
Binford, Miss Bess
Bishop, A C
Bender, Joseph
Bisbee, Ralph
Blank, L
Blane, Miss Lena
Bothwell, James O
Bowman, M C
Boyer, Mrs Ida E
Bryan, Mrs Mae
Brandenburg, Mrs F B
Brand, William
Bratton, Miss Lottie
Brooks, Lue
Brown, Miss Alice B
Brown, Mrs C E
Brown, Gen J Marshall
Brown, S E
Buel, C E
Bupson, C E
Burns, Chas
Bush, Chase
Butts, Edward
Centennial Club
Campbell, Mr. Oyster Dealer
Carling, W H
Carlington, Ella
Catter, Frank B
Casey, W S
Chase, Ernest
Chatman, Miss Carrie
Childs, D A
Childs, Sept
Clonser, Mrs Clona
Clark, Colonel
Clarke, Miss Kittie
Clifton, Mrs Lillie
Cohen, Nathan, Estate, Heirs of
Colvin, Master Clayton
Collins Mnfg Co
Collins, Lu
Conn, E O
Copp, Walter
Corey, Clair
Cox, Mrs Lidia
Crate, Christina
Crawford, Miss Daisy
Crofort, Jay R
Croenert, A J
Cutting, Miss Lida
Cullen, Miss Sadie F
De Laney, Mrs Belle
Devine, Lillie
Ditter, Johanna
Dickens, Frank
Doherty, Charles
Dogherty, Miss Lucy
Dresser, Mrs George
Dull, Mrs Lena
Eartz, Jake
Edwards, Mrs Mabel
Ellis, Robert
Ellis, W M
Fairchilds, Miss Vivian
Farland, F M
Fellerman, J
Fercken, Mrs Clara
Fleaser, Johnie
Fields, Miss Margaret
Fink, Mrs
Floyd, Mrs Adda
Forrest Stock Co
Fry, Miss Elsie Boughton
Francis, Miss Mildred L
Fredericksen, Charles J
Frey, Mrs
Furney, George
Fuller, Frank
Garvin, Frank C
Gardinier, J E
Gertz, Leonhard
Gerwels, Mrs J H
Goostry, George
Goodfellow, Mrs Ginta
Graham, Frank
Green, Robert
Green, George
Gaylord, E S
Hadden, Mrs Estelle
Hallberg, Geo E
Hallock, T
Hall, Miss Nannie
Hall, Abram S
Hall, Edgar
Hammonds, James
Haner, James
Han, R
Hanson, Lou
Hanson, L C
Hanson, Mrs
Harris, Burton
Harris, Mrs H
Hart, A M
Hatch, Will
Hatch, D C
Hawley, Miss Emma
Heart, Miss I M
Heath, Pearl
Heilig, I M
Henrichsen, Mr
Henderson, Ralph
Hastings, J W
Hess, Miss Rose
Hirshman, Mr & Mrs M
Hoppe, Miss Elsie
Hopkins, Hon C B
Hoey, Jane
Hofman, Edie
Hoopengarner, Max
Hoehour, R J
Howes, C M-3
Hudson, Frank B
Hull, Marvin L
Humes, Minna Vedder
Humniel, Misses
Huston, Mrs Lizzie
Ives, Miss Henrietta
Idans, Miss Alpa
Judson, Miss
Janvan, Den Heer
Jansen, Mr & Mrs Fred
Jackson, Go
Johansen, Mrs
Johnson, Mrs F A
Johnson, Mrs Josie
Johnson, J O
Jones, Mrs E P
Jones, Jesse B
Jones, John L-2
Kain, S C
Kein, Chas
Keim, Andy
Kelly, James
Killeen, P
King, Jack
King, Mrs C
Krieger, Henry
Kramer, Ricka
Kretzer, C
Kuhl, Mrs Myra
Kuliper, Mrs Otto H
Lambert, Mr
Lange, Mrs Louise
Lane, Miss Vera
Latourell, Mrs J C
Lathrop, John
Laun, Lulee
Lutgley, Mrs A
Legther, Otto J
Long, Maggie
Lovejoy, Mrs Ella
Lynch, M J
Lowery, J E
McIlride, Miss Edith
McLiney, Walter
McClin, Miss Nellie
McDonaugh, Miss Marguerite
Macdonell, P
McKnight, Wm
MacMullen, Miss Nellie C
Mallett, Mrs F
Malone, Miss May
Maylor, S
Mellson, A
Milsapp, John
Miller, Edith J
Montgomery, Miss Lola
Moore, Nettie
Moran, Amelia
Morgan, Mrs A H
Mosher, Thomas B
Munro, Mrs, 388 E Clay
Multnomah Com Co
Narjot, Mrs Ernest
Nicis, John
Nielson, Miss Jennie
Nelson, Mrs E
Ones, Miss Dora
Owen, George
Ott, Mrs J W
Otis & Hough
Pfaefer, William
Parmelee, Miss Kate
Peax Mfg Co
Peters, John
Porter, L
Powell, Harry I
Proude, C N
Price, C
Price, Charles
Quigley, Mrs Sarah
Rauert, Henry
Rankin, Miss Sadie-3
Randal, A J
Rasmussen, A
Reyburn, G R
Rechtie, John D
Reckard, Mary Alice
Runer, Caroline
Rickards, Carlton
Roe, John
Rodell, John
Rockfeller, W H
Rock, F D
Roberts, Capt
Rodgers, Joseph A
Rolland, Miss Lou
Rosenthal, Mrs, 53 Capp
Rowland, Mrs Frank
Russell James M & Mrs
Ryan, John
Scharffenberg, Theo
Skelton, Mrs Effie
Sayer, Mrs
Sallenberger, Adolphus
Savage, Mrs H
Schneider, Rudolph
Schule, Marie
Scott, Miss Nora-2
Secret, W S A Co
Shulz, Henry
Shouls, Al
Simon, Nicholas
Simons, F E
Singleton, J R
Smith, Mrs C J
Smith, Mrs Gurtie
Smith, Mrs Mary A
Smith, L M
Smith, W
Sohoiger, Mr
Spinks, Manley
Spooner, Clyde T
Staley, Ephraim
Stanley, Mrs Belle
Stenvig, Miss Josephine
Steward, Mrs Bettie
Stewart, Hannah C
Stewart, Mrs George
Stiles, K A
Stocks, Mrs Capitola
Sutherland, H L
Swanson, Aug
Tate, James E
Taffe, Mrs I H
Temple, Fred A
Thompson, Albert
Thompson, F H
Thompson, A T
Thompson, Rufus
Tulms, Nina
Tourney, George
Trutove, Ed
Tripper, Gustav
Troterman, M E
Trowbridge, G M
Von Querner, Miss Bettie
Wakefield, Miss Alice
Wagner, Mrs Josef
Wade, Mrs N A
Waggener, James S
Walker, Miss Jessie
Wallace, L M
Wallace, Miss Theo-2
Ware, Dan
Warner, Charles M
Ward, C H
Walling, Mrs E W
Whitney, J A
Wimpo, Mrs Tullius M
Wood, Frank
Whitley, James
Wellver, Cassie
Ward, Leonard C
Walker, Alvin
Warren, J L
Wachelet, Joseph
Walzat, A
Natherhead, Miss Helen
Weln, J Henry
Wescott, Mrs George
West, James
White, T S
Winters, C H
Williams, Miss Flora-2
Williams, Mrs D
Williams, James H
Williams, John W
Williams, Mrs M D
Wilson, George
Wilson, Mrs L
Woodard, H C
Wolfe, Lewis
Young, Segert A
Zachman, John

PACKAGES.

Arrington, A E
Bisbee, F A
Eastman & Bancroft
Godfrey, Mrs Emma
Hurlbert, Mrs Kate
Harper, Myrta
Hilton, Miss Belle
Jones, F H
King, Mrs J
McFarland, Mrs Laura
Seward, Miss

ITALIAN LETTERS.

Olatalo, Kusti
De Palma, Pietro
Forchella, Giuseppe
Gamerotti, Giuseppe
Lase, Domenico
Marchi, Cesare
Fagio, Francesco
Gasperetti, Alfred
Gasperetti, Giuseppe

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Rough Weather on the Atlantic.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Cunard Liner Lucania, which arrived at Liverpool today, reports having encountered high seas and rough weather in the Atlantic.

SEEM TO BE CHEAP HELP

GIRLS WHO GET TWENTY DOLLARS A MONTH.

Secretary of Y. W. C. A. Tells of Their Troubles at Annual Meeting Held Saturday.

At the meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, held on Saturday evening, the same officers and board of directors who have served during the past year were re-elected, and the following names were added: Mrs. A. G. Barker, Mrs. Dell Stuart, Mrs. Beharrell and Mrs. J. H. Gibson.

The meeting was opened by devotional exercises, led by Mrs. L. E. Rockwell. The treasurer, Miss Mabel Hazeltine, read a satisfactory report of the association's finances and statistics from the membership, lunch, Bible study and educational committees were given by Mrs. I. H. Amos, Miss McElroy, Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Gibson, besides interesting reports by Mrs. Walter J. Honeyman, president, and Miss McElroy, general secretary.

Mrs. Honeyman, whose deep personal interest in the association has been of inestimable value in making it the success that it undoubtedly is, said that she wanted the members fully to realize their duty as a unit.

"We are an association," said Mrs. Honeyman, "and we have set out to accomplish a certain end. I think we have just made the beginning, but we should feel like Sir Isaac Newton, who, at the close of his long life, exclaimed when some one spoke of all he had done, 'I am just like a child playing with a few pebbles on the seashore, while the vast ocean lies undisturbed before me.'

"In January, 1902, we had our attractive rooms, our busy luncheon hour, everything looked new and bright. Today our rugs and carpets are worn and the varnish is rubbed off the floors and furniture, and we rejoice for they tell the story that our rooms have been well used, and that our secretaries have been too busy to keep every place polished and speckless.

"Our constitution says that we have banded ourselves together for the physical, moral and spiritual uplifting of young women. We have given them good food and a place to rest. Our classes have grown more than enough to prove what could be done if we had a place large enough for our needs. Our Bible classes and Sunday afternoon classes are slowly but steadily growing, and best of all, our roots are growing down into the hearts and lives of our young women.

"Our devoted and efficient secretary, Miss McElroy, has her guiding hand on it all. She it is who sends the deep spiritual thrill into all our lives. The members are doing their part nobly, and crowd around Miss McElroy, helping and being helped in turn.

"I would like to thank all our workers and these members who have worked so faithfully and well during the past year, for no president and secretary could have had better support than we have had."

Miss McElroy spoke in a most winning manner of her experiences as secretary, showing a deep and intelligent sympathy with the lives and interests of the working girls.

"Some of the greatest financiers in the country are to be found among these Portland girls," Miss McElroy said. "How many men do you know, or do you know one man who can pay for his room, buy his dinners, clothe himself and pay his laundry bill out of a salary of $20 a month? And there are hundreds of girls in this city who get no more than this. What can we do to help them?

"A girl came here the other day and wanted to find a boarding place. She couldn't pay over $15, and think of it, she was only getting $18. I wish you could have seen her, nice, honest, sweet appearing girl, and she has no place to board, and only $18 a month. We ought to think more emphatically, to think of our individual responsibility as members."

Miss McElroy said a great need of the association was a building for its individual use. The Y. W. C. A. is soon to move into newer and larger quarters, but to do the best work, still more room is needed.

The lecture committee reported that General Howard had been secured to give a lecture on February 13 on his personal recollections of the Nez Perces Indian War.

The officers and directors of the association are as follows: President, Mrs. Walter J. Honeyman; vice-president, Mrs. L. E. Rockwell; treasurer, Miss Mabel Hazeltine; secretary, Mrs. Herbert Cardwell; board of directors Mrs. I. H. Amos, Mrs. James Failing, Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett, Mrs. H. W. Stone, Mrs. H. K. McArthur, Mrs. James T. Gray, Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Mrs Belle Sellwood, Mrs. A. G. Barker, Mrs. Dell Stuart, Mrs. Beharrell, Mrs. Jacob Kamm, Mrs. W. S. Ladd, Mrs. J. H. Gibson.

OLD CONVENTION'S RIGHT

To Nominate a Successor to the Late Congressman Tongue.

TILLAMOOK, Jan. 30.—(To the Editor.)—Although a member myself of the last convention that was destined to ever honor in life the late lamented Thomas H. Tongue, which fact creates it a somewhat delicate matter to fully indorse the claim of Chairman Harris that the old convention is the only proper body to now nominate Tongue's successor, yet I clearly believe, for various substantial reasons, as I would consider them, that the former body of delegates should be granted this privilege. They say, to treat the objection first, that "new issues have arisen since then," and also, "new candidates," all of which sounds very nice; but these objections are only so much corelative matter. What have we, the members of the old convention, been doing since its adjournment? Is it to be supposed that we have all been into a Rip Van Winkle sleep since that occasion, and have thus failed to properly imbibe those "new issues," whatever they may be? And as to the "new candidates," they are all "new," as far as that Roseburg convention is concerned.

That was probably the most quiet district convention that was ever held in the state, every member of which seemed to be there for substantially one purpose, and that purpose was to renominate the able man whose loss this state will feel the next term at least, no matter who we nominate or elect in his stead. The name of no other candidate was mentioned or considered on that occasion. Indeed, to have done so would have been useless. Now, how would a new convention treat the dozen or so of those "new candidates" whose names we see mentioned of late as Congressional aspirants in this district? It would select one of them, of course, and do him the honor of creating him their candidate. Now, we would be pleased to know what else than this the "old convention" would do, or could do, and it would reconvene in a condition mutually healthier to the business in hand than would the ordinary advertised assemblies who are, as we all know, too often cut and dried in advance.

Thus the old body would assemble clearly "unfixed" for any candidate, and with a cultivated prejudice against none. Also, with new delegates ordered in this case, where the issue is a single official, and he a distant Congressman, interest in the campaign would be weak in many localities, the primary representatives would be poor, and in outlying precincts doubtless not a few would fail to convene at all. This was not the case with the "old convention," by reason of the many other officers at issue at that time; its fabric, whatever its composition is based on as good a representation as the district ever gives.

As stated before, the Roseburg convention was destined to be the last single body to do Thomas H. Tongue honor in this life; then is there not a sentiment in the claim of Chairman Harris that it alone is the proper authority to name his successor for the same term—a sentiment beyond the cold calculation of material politics, an appeal to permit the still further existence of the last political monument erected in honor of Thomas H. Tongue to exist further for a definite purpose in life, and in memoriam of the lamented dead? F. M. LAMB.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Lecturer Carol Norton Calls It Applied Christianity.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Carol Norton, a Christian Scientist worker of New York City, delivered a lecture on the subject "Christian Science Is Applied Christianity" in the Salem Grand Opera-House before a large audience this afternoon. The speaker was introduced by Hon. W. H. Holmes, a prominent Salem attorney. Mr. Norton is the best speaker the Christian Scientists have ever had to present their views in this city. He is an interesting talker, and presents his subject in an entertaining way that receives the careful attention of his audience to the last.

Christian Science was defined by the speaker as a protest against materialism in religion, and a reproduction and restoration of the Christ standard. Christianity, asserted Mr. Norton, is a scientific subject capable of being practically demonstrated, rather than a religion based entirely on faith and hope. Reference was made to the marvelous cures that are being accomplished through the agency of Christian Science, and the lecturer claimed for this an evidence of the restoration in this the 20th century to the undivided garment of Christianity as recorded in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. A true understanding of health includes a right knowledge of God, he said, and God is as supreme in the physical realm as He is in the moral, spiritual or mental. Deliverance from bodily ills, said the speaker, through prayer must be as reasonable in this age as it ever was, and if not so, then the physical ills are in much worse condition than the sinner. The speaker contended that the Christian religion is as much a system for physical healing as for moral regeneration and spirituality. In concluding, the speaker stated that death is a part of the mortal plan, and is not of divine origin.

Mr. Norton said in part:

"Can the religion of Jesus Christ be termed an applied Science? Is Christianity capable of rational demonstration? Christian Science, as discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy answers these questions in the affirmative.

"Christianity, according to Christ, healed moral disease and depravity by the application of the curative principle of Good. The teachings, methods and life of Christ healed bodily disease, functional and organic, by the same method. The universal life of all that is real is God. Therefore, Nature in its real sense is synonymous with God, and if a law of Nature cures, God is the Healer. Herein abides the simple naturalness of the miscalled miracles recorded in the New Testament. Herein again exists a glad message to the humanity of this era, second only in importance to the sin-healing message of Christianity. All life being energetic or mental, it is resident in Mind. Therefore, a sick, disordered body should be brought under the healing operation of the law of divine Creation and Mind, in the same sense that a watch needing repairs would naturally be taken to its maker, a jeweler, rather than to a blacksmith.

"Christianity as an applied science through the introduction of the Golden Rule standard of conduct will democratize our whole social structure, reveal the rights of man, and give equal possibility of advancement to both sexes. The present epoch is teeming with evidences of the new Era of man's just rights. On every hand are signs of the Golden Age of human co-operation.

" 'The test of civilization is the estimate of woman,' said George William Curtis. The civilization of the 20th century is meeting this test, and is not found wanting. Men and women are bursting the bonds of traditional serfdom and rising to their native dignity and dominion as creatures of Soul, not sense; of Spirit, not matter.

"Christian Science is not an invention, but a spiritual discovery. It is the recovery of the primitive power of the religion of Jesus. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science alone knows the spiritual cost of this recovery. The reappearance in human affairs of a lost art invariably meets, not only with opposition, but ofttimes with temporary rejection. That which is as old as the everlasting hills, because for a while lost sight of, is erroneously hailed as something new and revolutionary.

"O, may that heartless offspring of human selfishness—ingratitude—not blot, as of old, the fair page of present Christian history. May we all grasp, even if faintly, humanity's debt to the selfless labor of the woman and womanhood, to whose tireless toil is traceable the rich blessings that are coming to a needy world through operative Christian Science. Woman's touch is ever chaste and gentle. Her spiritual message always one of love. Her historic and present part in the great drama of life is essentially that of service, ministry and soulful pure affection. How could a woman Scribe listening to the still, small voice of the Most High, let her pen record any but a womanly interpretation of the Mother-heart of God? From the uplands of practical, as well as intuitional spiritual understanding, Mary Baker Eddy wrote Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures. The good that her life, teachings and books are accomplishing amply proves the scientific and Christian character of Christian Science. Her life work is spiritually heroic, and humanity is her debtor. Mrs. Eddy's place in history is born of work already accomplished. Her spiritual viewpoint, authorship and righteous philanthropy settle the nature of her leadership. The demonstration of her teachings prove their scientific basis."

Mr. Norton is a member of the board of lectureship of the First Church (Scientist), Boston, and resides in New York City. He is a cousin of Longfellow, and comes of one of the best connected families of the New England States. Mr. Norton was a young business man, who, having lost his health, regained it through the agency of Christian Science, and has concluded to devote his time and services as a lecturer in the interest of that organization.

NEW PLUMBING CLASS.

City Inspector Thomas E. Hulme to Be the Teacher.

Arrangements have just been completed with Thomas E. Hulme, City Plumbing Inspector, to take charge of the plumbing class in the Y. M. C. A. night school. For the benefit of those who wish to begin this work now, the term will be extended to June 1, and a fee of $4 will be charged for the four months. The class meets Wednesday and Saturday nights, and the theory of plumbing as well as practical work will be taught.

Ashore on British Coast.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Danish steamer Xenia, Captain Kruse, Stettin, December 3, for Boston, has gone ashore at Cuden, 25 miles from Aberdeen and is completely submerged. Two of the crew were drowned while the captain and the remainder of the crew were saved.

Rough weather prevails around the British Coasts. A lifeboat crossing Swansea Bay to assist a vessel in distress was caught in a squall and capsized. Six of the lifeboat men perished.

Norwegian Steamer Wrecked.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Norwegian steamer Avona, Captain Dreyer, New Orleans for Aarhuus, which called at Dartmouth, January 28, has gone ashore at Lemvig, Denmark. Three boats and six corpses have been washed ashore. It is feared that the remainder of the crew were also drowned.

TO ESTABLISH A MARKET

EAST SIDE FRUITGROWERS WILL COMBINE.

Central Place in the Business District of the West Side for a General Exchange.

Next Wednesday evening fruitgrowers in the district composed of Russellville and Mount Tabor, north and south, will hold a meeting in the Russellville Schoolhouse, on the Base Line road, to organize a combine. At a preliminary meeting held some time ago a committee composed of W. M. Gates, W. E. Lewis and W. W. Howitt was appointed to formulate a plan for organization, and this committee will report in favor of a fruitgrowers' corporation with the nominal sum of $500 as capital stock, and shares at $1 each, so that each grower in that district can hold one or more shares. The committee will further report that such corporation, when it shall have been perfected, shall proceed to secure a room at some point in Portland, which shall constitute its central market place where all the berries raised by the combination shall be received for disposal. These will be the general recommendations of the committee.

W. E. Lewis, member of the committee, said yesterday: "We have studied the situation thoroughly, consulted with growers all over this district, and have concluded that to be effective we must form a combination that will stick. The meeting we held Wednesday was the best attended of any that has been held for many months. Since then the committee has been investigating and concluded that the only thing was to incorporate with a small working capital of say, about $200, at $1 per share. This will give us something to start on. We shall probably work on lines somewhat similar to the Fruitgrowers' Association of Hood River, and handle berries on the 10 per cent basis to meet the bare expenses of our house. The Hood River Association handled on 8 per cent, and as only 4 per cent was necessary to meet current expenses the surplus was returned to the growers at the end of the season. We can do the same thing. We have been talking with fruitgrowers all around here, and they express themselves pleased with the idea of organization. Through such corporation we shall be in position to meet the requirements of the cannerymen. Last year a great many pounds of strawberries and raspberries were promised to the canneries, which were never delivered. We want a house of our own where we can deliver berries and there have them graded. Every grower is bound to have first and second-class berries, which, by grading, will not hold the market down to the second-class. Furthermore, we shall try to establish a house which will handle other farm produce as well as berries. We want to cease coming into Portland at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning with our berries, then to compete with Chinamen. If we have a house of our own we can avoid this.

"Just where we shall get rooms has not yet been determined, but perhaps we may ask the City Council of Portland to allow use the use of part of the Market Block building. I think that would be a good place for our market. We shall try to avoid the mistakes made by the growers in their recent effort to organize in Portland. They began at the wrong end of the business. We invite and urge all growers to attend this meeting next Wednesday evening. We shall need to work rapidly to get in shape for this year."

INVEST THE SCHOOL FUNDS

Large Sums Lying Idle Which Might Be Earning Interest.

JACKSONVILLE, Or., Jan. 31.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian has rendered valuable services to the people of this state by relating the manner in which the school lands are managed. I now wish to say a word in relation to the management of the money derived from the sale of school lands. The report of the State Treasurer as published in The Oregonian, shows that on December 31, 1902, there was cash in the treasury belonging to the irreducible school fund amounting to $734,772, which was not producing any revenue for the schools of this state.

Section 3215 of the statutes of Oregon provides that:

All moneys belonging to the irreducible school fund, university fund, or agricultural college fund shall be loaned at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1, each year; Provided, however, that if at any time there be a surplus of either of these funds over and above all loans applied for the State Land Board, may, in its discretion, invest such portion of said surplus as in their judgment they may deem proper in bonds issued by municipal corporations and school districts in the State of Oregon, the legality of such bonds to be approved by the Attorney-General.

Neither the report of the State Treasurer nor that of the State Land Board shows that any part of the large amount of school fund lying idle in the treasury has been invested in any kind of bond the interest on which has accrued to the schools of this state. The law empowering the State Land Board to invest this fund in bonds does not specify any rate of interest these bonds should bear, which gave them great latitude for investment. Yet we have no evidence that any part of the fund has been invested in bonds. It is true that the law gives the State Land Board discretionary power and they have used their power to hold the money in the treasury. If the State Land Board had a keen desire to benefit the schools of this state they would deposit this money in bank on call for which a low rate of interest would be paid. A large amount of this money may be so deposited. Yet the reports of the Treasurer and the board do not show that any interest has accrued to the school fund from such source.

Until this idle money is invested at 6 per cent interest no more school lands of any character should be sold. We believe that it would be to the best interests of the schools of this state if all lands belonging to the common schools should be withdrawn from sale for the term of two years. Why should we continue to sell school land at a nominal price for the purpose of accumulating idle money in the treasury? It appears from the reports above mentioned that there is now $2,500,000 of the school fund loaned at 6 per cent interest, and there is no doubt that if the sale of school land was suspended for two years the whole of the school fund would be earning 6 per cent—and the value of the school lands would increase.

Section 3319 of the statutes of Oregon provides: "The board shall on the 1st day of August, each year, and oftener if deemed advisable, divide the interest on hand arising from the irreducible school fund among the several counties of this state." Section 3315 of the code provides that the interest on the school fund is payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July each year. The board reports that the interest payments are being promptly made. The Treasurer's report shows: That on the 31st day of December, 1902, there was $83,233 94 on hand. If the January interest payment is promptly made it will increase the amount to at least $125,000. It has been the rule of the board to use its discretionary power and make but one apportionment annually. The interest on this fund is payable semi-annually and there should be a semi-annual apportionment.

Is there any valid reason why this large amount of interest should lie idle in the treasury when it is needed by many struggling school districts in this state? In relation to the interest arising from the school fund, we will stae that the law should compel the board to make a semi-annual apportionment on the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August each year. It is the duty of the present Legislature to safeguard the school lands and the school fund as much as it possibly can be done.

To suspend the sale of school land for the term of two years would have a good effect in many ways and the schools would not be injured.

J. H. HUFFER, SR.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Arrived—Steamer City of Puebla, from Puget Sound; steamer Noyo, from Willapa Harbor. Sailed—Schooner Irene, for Port Townsend; schooner Lizzie Vance, for Gray's Harbor.

New York, Feb. 1.—Arrived—Moltke, from West Indies cruise; Brandenburg, from Bremen. Sailed—Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Phoenicia, for Naples and Genoa; Hawaiian, for San Diego, San Francisco, etc.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Arrived—Lucania, from New York for Queenstown. Sailed Jan. 31—Livonian, from Glasgow for St. Johns, N. F., and Philadelphia.

Queenstown, Feb. 1.—Sailed—Ivernia, from Liverpool for New York.

Back of the Cough

There's more to a cough than the tickling sensation in the throat. There's a cold behind that and a weak spot to be strengthened.

Cough mixtures get as far as the tickling sensation in the throat; that is where their work stops. They may relieve the cough, but they do not cure the cold and certainly will not build up the system. Their action is therefore merely local and of necessity very limited.

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Fainting spells are a sure indication of a weak heart. The heart cannot do the work required of it and stops beating. If it ceases for more than a minute death ensues. Weak hearts must have aid from the outside, such as Dr. Miles' Heart Cure alone can give. It is a heart tonic. It regulates the pulse, enriches the blood and improves the circulation.

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