Great Audience Hears Christian Scientist.

PROMINENT PEOPLE THERE

Judge Septimus J. Hanna Explains New Creed.

PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS

Explains Principles, Purposes and History of Doctrine to Interested . Hearers, Under Auspices of Local Churches of This Faith.

One of the inrgest audiences which ever filled the Marquam Grand Thoater attend. ed the Christian Science rally held under the auspices of the local Science churches Mesterday afternoon. The principal speak. er of the occasion was Judge Septimus J. Hanns, of the Board of Lectureship, who is conducting a campaign of education on the North Pacific Coast. Judge Hanna was introduced by H. W. Scott, and in the audience was many of Portland's most endront citizens

Long before 2 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting, the lobby of the theater was niled with an eager crowd, which overflowed into the street, and when the seating capacity of the auditorium and stage had been exhausted the doors were closed upon several hundred people who were unable to guin admission. The audiences represented all shades of religious beliefs and seemed to be animated by the pole desire to learn more about the widely-dis-cussed creed. The membership of the other city churches was largely represented, although none of the more prom-inent pastors was present. Jewish people predominated in the audience, and the absence of physicians was noticeable.

The meeting was in the hands of the Christian Scientists, and the arrangements were entirely satisfactory to those who succeeded in getting into the theater. The turning away of a large number was necessitated by lack of room and not through

any mismanagement.

There were no decorations, save that the stage was flanked by palms and pois of crysanthemums. About 300 members of the two Christian Science churches were seated upon the siage. Among others in the audience were: Mayor Williams, Mrs. Dr. Henry E. Jones, Mrs. Isam White, Mrs. I. N. Fleischner, Mrs. Max Fleischner, Mrs. S. J. Hanna, Mrs. A. S. Duniway, Mrs. Steers, Mrs. H. D. Green, Mrs. Harry Hogue, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Crossman, Mrs. Harry Allen, Mrs. G. Gerst, of San Francisco: Miss Shanahan, Miss Mary Hirsch and Miss Cathrine Countiss.

There was no music, the afternoon being devoted entirely to the address of Indeed

devoted entirely to the address of Judge except for the remarks of Mr. ott in presenting him to the assembly. Judge Hanna is a speaker of much force and power. His address is a plain statement of the principles, purposes and his-tory of his church. He indulges in no point of view, a woman of sound education audience the sincerity and zeal with which he proclaims the new faith. His reason-ing is simple, direct and convincing. The deep interest manifested by his hearers vesterday evidenced the strong hold which Christian Science has upon the commu-nity, and the abic exposition of it by so eminent an authority undoubtedly did much to advance its ideas.

Judge Hanna is Introduced. In introducing Judge Hanne, H. W.

By request I come to this platform to introduce the speaker of today. I am not of your society, bug I have compiled with the request out of courtesy to those who asked me, and out of personal renard for the speaker, with whom I have had some acquaintance during many years, and whose wife is my own near kinswoman. Of the subject on which the speaker is to address you I have small knowledge, for I have given little attention to it; but I are awars that it cresents liself with the claims both of a philosophy and a re-ligion, and as such it deals in its own way with the most interesting subjects that have presented to the human mind and soul,

element always has a prominent place. There is truth in shilosophy, but no philosophy is absolute; there is truth in religion, but no creed embraces all of it. With changing conditions of the human mind in the history of our race, philosophy changes its expression are awakened, we run into cold speculation on side and follow the lead of a warm imagination on the other. The task of the rational inspired word of the Bible as our sufficient mind is to keep itself within the limits of reasonable to the subjects upon those subjects upon second—We acknowledge and adore one support of the subjects upon the subjects upo

But the agitation will continue; the theme limage and likeness. is an eternal one. The inquiry takes as many directions as there are varieties of intellect and soul, and the conclusions or deductions that satisfy one mind fall to satisfy others. Again, as penerations come and go, the same paths are trodden by multitudes, who take little mote of the countiess footprints that have preceded them. We are ext to think ourselves unfolding man's unity with God through Jee

new discoverers, yet there is little that is new, under the sun.

But man feels that he has a hold on the infinite, and therefore will forever pursus this inquiry. Some yield to authority; others persist in independence. Which is the better way? It depends on the temperament of the individual. There can be no single rule for all; else thought would stagante.

The first religious idea is the idea of a mysterious power superior to man, creative retributive, beneficent. With this idea to main of man has always been haunted and possessed. Man's position in nature (shall we say his Kreatness?) proceeds from his consciousness of himself, and whatever else religion may be, the history of our race shows that it is undoubtedly the sphere is which man's experience reaches its utmost concentration. In a word, it is the highest form of man's consciousness of himself in his relation to all others. And this it is that makes man without becoming aware that every person who subscribes to them adopts the Bible as his

a considerable number of people are thinking earnestly along any certain line, the mental emanations must necessarily become powerful factors in influencing public sentiment and producing those tapid changes in popular feeiling so frequently encountered in the history

There are mysteries of psychology of pathol on the brink of this great sea of mystery, wing it to those who had more courage or exploration. Long time I have been told there was a compass for salling this unknown sea. There are those who believe Christian Science

to be in preservious of its On that which be come to the realm of a personal experience which I do not chare myself. I do not dogma-

to introduce your speaker. Mr. S. J. Gratified at Interest Shown.

Judge Hanna prefaced his address by paying a high tribute to Mr. Scott and expressing the grafification he felt at the interest manifested by the representative people of the city. He complimented Portland and the State of Oregon upon its deep interest in all matters calculated to will the state conditions. uplift and ennoble.

His address was in part as follows:

In appearing before you for the purpose of speaking on the subject of Christian Science I deem it proper to say at the outset that. In the space of a single discourse, I can only touch some of its lending phases. I can only hint, as it were, at its teaching, its aims and its narroses. hint, as it were, at its tenching, its aims and its purposes.

I assume that you have assembled here in no spirit of side curiosity or expectation of hear-ing that which is sementional or queet. I take it for granted, rather, that you are here in a spirit of sober, serious inquiry, to hear what-ever is to be said, and willing to give re-spectful attention and consideration. In this

spirit I address you.

It is the duty/of the lecturer upon this sub-ject to speak primarily to those who are not Christian Edentists. I shall andcavor to follow this rule, although I cannot see how, I can speak upon the subject at all without saying some things to and for Christian Science

If I were here to discourse upon any ordinar ally and properly expect me to tell you some

what of my authority for so speaking, and if there was a text-book upon the subject you would wish to know something of that text-book, as well as to bear, at least briefly, of the life and character of the author thereof. The Text Book of the Creed. A few words, then, as to the text-book. This

book, of which the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy is the author, was first published in 1875. As revised and chlarged at various times since then it has reached at the present time over 277 editions of 1000 copies each. It bears the title of "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," and contains within its covers, in comprehensive and comprehensible form, the entire text of Christian Science. More specifically its text of the contains the contains of the contains cifically it is a thorough exercisis of the Scriptural method of healing all manner of diseases, and of curing all manner of sin through the understanding of God as all-present, all-powerful, all-wise and universal mind-in short, this book is a spiritual interpretation of the Bible: hence its titla, "Key to the

Mrs. Eddy is at once the discoverer and the founder of Christian Science. She discovered for herself how God had healed her of a sickness, the result of an accident, which, accordness, the result of an accident, which, according to all ordinary evidence, had pinsed her at the very door of death. This may be said to have been shar original discovery. This aroused within her a burning desire to know how God had healed her, and also to impart to others the knowledge of how the sick are healed. This led her to reason the Scriptures that the might find the healing principle. She pursued her search until the found the healing principle to be God. Site preved this by heal-ing all manner of diseases, and she proved as well that the same understanding of God which well that the name understanding of the water healed sickness also destroyed sin. Having so found and proved the healing principle, she proceeded to teach others to found a college for teaching this healing system, to found periodicals for its propagation, to found a church wherein the healing gospel could be preached and expounded through public serv-tees; and she adopted, from time to time, such other producerties as became necessary to the other propagands as became necessary to the establishment of a healing and saving religion. That such a system has been successfully es-tablished, I need not ray, for it is matter of common knowledge. Thus I say, Mrs.

Bddy is both a discoverer and a founder.

And what of the life and character of one
who has established such a religious goverment? I am sure a few words in reference to these will be prelcomed by every sincere in

quirer.

Born amid the beautiful but rugged hills of Bow, near Concord, N. H., of sterling and strictly religious parents, oescended from a long line of worthy and distinguished ances-tors. Mrs. Eddy was tavored by nature with advantages which fitted her for her future career. Her early environments were such as to nurture and enlarge her inherited gifts. She was a student by natural bent and intuition. Her carly training has been supplemented by long years of careful and thorough research and study. She has studied deeply in many of the higher branches of learning and in general literature. She is, from every

Mrs. Eddy's Religious Character.

It may not be amiss for me to say that for nearly ten years, as former first render in the mother church in Boston and editor of the official periodicals, I have had opportunities which enable me to speak intelligently of Mrs. Eddy's life and character, as well as of her

labors and literary a tainments. inbors and literary a tainments. Speaking from this vantage ground I can truthfully say that, intellectually, she is one of the most acute persons I have ever seen; that she labors incressantly and unselfishly for the cause to which she has devoted her life, and that, notwithstanding her yours, she per-forms an amount of labor each day which, if known, would seem incredible, even if done by one yet in the adolescence of life. As to as Christian as is possible to a person of this earth. I cainot conceive how a person on this plane of existence could walk more closely with God, or exemplify a more exalted Chris-

And do not the wonderful results of he proved herself to be a religious reformer and

a Christian evangel.

I pass now to a consideration of the precepts
and principles of Christian Science.

The Creed of Christian Science. So far as Christian Science has a creed, it on changes its forms; and since we which constitute its declaration of faith. All can attain to absolute pertitudes, it will who become members of this church must be so. Feelings are enlisted, emotions solemnly subscribe to these tenets. They are

or the Divine Comforter, and man his divine

Third-We acknowledge God's foretver sin in the destruction of sin, and in the under-standing that evil and sin are unreal, bence not eternal. But the belief in sin is punished

Fourth-We acknowledge Christ's atonement as the evidence of divine and efficacious lave, unfolding man's unity with God through Jeeus

The world would seem to have lost sight of the relationship between all and sickness. This relationship is ignored set only in theory but in practice. It is even yet boldly maintained that there is no kinship, between sin as cause and alckness as effect. The Christian Science just

spirit, ask you to reloice with us that God. In these inter days, in sending around the world a mighty current of healing around the world a mighty current of healing troth, and may I not ask you to unite your voice with ours in precinese of this contention must be proved to the likbs. Jesus said of the man sick of the paisy, in reply to an accuration of a certain cribe that he blusphemed, "Whether is easter, o say, Thy sins be forgiven thes; or to say. Arise, take up thy bed and go unto hime house." He cast a devil out of a dumb man, and the dumb spake, Jesus here treated dumbrases as evil, or what we term human distress should it longer be striven against of the Hible. Jesus said of the man sick of the paisy, in reply to an accuration of a certain arribe that he bisaphemed. "Whether is easier, to say. Thy aims be forgiven thes; or to say. Arise, take up thy bed and go unto thise house." He cast a devil out of a dumb man, and the dumb spake. Jesus here treated dumbness as evil, or what we term human error. These instances are recorded in the ninth chapter of Matthew. In the tenth chapter we are told that "when he had called unto him his twelve discloses, he says them nower. ier we are told that "when he had called unto him his twelve disciples, he gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of disease." Here, gurely, sin-unclean spirits-and sickness are classed together. Many similar instances might be cited, but they are all summed up in his great commission to the twelve apoetles, wherein Jesus said: "And as ye go, preach saying. The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the deed court out dwils." Here he disraise the dead, cast out devils." Here he dis-tinctly couples sickness and sin together, and it will be observed that sickness comes first

on the list.

distress should fit longer be striven against until they are annihilated? I ask, in all sin-cerity and candor, has the healing and saving Christ been withdrawn from human reach because there is no longer need of such a Christ?
And, in this sense, has the day of healing
miracles passed because there is now no necessity for them? As Christian Scientists we maintain, however, that divine healing is mi-

raculous only as it is not understood. All true healing is done through the understanding of ever-operative law.

In the closing words of the preface, the au-thor of the Christian Science text-book thus. tenderly launches her precious volume upon the ocean of public thought: "In the spirit of Christ's charity—as one who hopeth all things, endureth all things," and is joyful to bear on A chief point in Christian Science is that solation to the sorrowing and healing to the

SERIOUSLY ILL AT THE HOTEL RITZ, PARIS



PARIS, Nov. 15 .- (Special.)-The Duchess de la Rochefoucauld is seriously ill. She was Mattle Mitchell, daughter of United States Senator Mitchell, of Oregon. She had been storping in the Hotel Ritz, and is so ill that there is danger in removing her to her home. The Duchess has no town house, but spends most of her time in the Chateau de Montmirail, near Parls. What causes alarm to her friends is that her filness is the result of complications from an operation for appendicitis in 1902. Scores of friends call daily, bearing sympathy and sending flowers. M. Opoix, overseer of the Luxembourg Gardens, and vice-president of the Horti-Society, sends the Duchess her orchids from a plant for which the ama-

seur paid \$4000.

sickness is not of God. He is not its creator. He does not send it. It is no part of his law. It is, rather, the result of not conforming to his law. This is surely true of those kinds of disobedience of the divine law, or the la right living, for I am aware, as you are, that some of the best people the world affords seem to suffer most from some forms of sickness. What I do wish to be understood as saying is that every kind of sickness is the result of long ages of human error, of straying away from God's law, and the innocent suffer with the guilty, because we are all, more or less, under guilty, because we are all, more of less, the ban of these long ages of transgression until we come into an understanding of the divine law by virtue of which these human conditions may be overcome and desiroyed.

Jesus came to make known this divine law to by rare presence of mind Haller avoided by rare presence of mind Haller avoided. mankind, and he did make it known by prov-ing the possibility of overcoming these human

conditions in his own works. The Cause and Cure of Sickness.

It is apparent from what has thus far been said that Christian Science teaches that sick ness is the result of sin, in its broad definition as human error. Let me briefly explain. All will agree that the sin of lust, or licentious-ness, is a prolific cause of sickness. It is the source of loathsome and fatal diseases. Physicians will agree to this. Licenticusness is the outgrowth of impure thought, Purify thought and impure conduct cases. Thus, with the purification of thought and conduct, the fearful and death-dealing diseases resulting

from licentipusness are destroyed.

Another fruitful and appailing cause of sloaness and death is drunkenness, the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. Destroy the appetite for liquor, remove the drinking habit, and the varied and horrible forms of sickness flow-

ing therefrom will cease. Christian Science has proved efficacious in destroying the causes of licenticusness, as well as the appetite for liquor. Thousands of your fellow citizens and mine have risen up and testified to this, and the number is daily in-Many of the cases of redemption from these distressing sins are as pathetic in their circumstances as they are glorious in

are the cause of more sickness than all other causes. Remove them, and you have taken away a percentage of this source of sickness that would go far towards transforming this

earth into a paradire. of disappointment, discouragement and depres-sion, these mental conditions act upon the physical and bring about many of the disorders and complications which are called physical

I have, in a general way, pointed out the cause or causes of sickness. There is no sickness without a cause. This is the simplest may be, the history of our race shows it is undoubtedly the sphere in which man's experience reaches its utmost concentration. In a word, it is the highest form of man's consciousness of himself in his relation to all other objects. And this it is that makes man minn.

I have said that in the world there is not much that is new. That splendid Virgilian line, written two thousand years ago, "Mens agust moight, et magno se corpore miscet," agust moight, et magno se corpore miscet, saginat moight, saginat moight, et magno se corpore miscet, saginat moight have said that in the world there is not them adopts the filble as his guide and as the Word of God.

The sixth and last tenet comprehends all the proceeding tenets. The solemn admention to story the mind of Christ is a cause office of the physician or the metaphysics, office of the physician or the metaphysics of the cause may be, is to get af and remove the cause may be, is to get af and remove the cause may be, is to get af and remove the cause may be, is to get af and remove the cause may be, is to get af and remove the cause may be, is to get af and remove the cause of sickness which are cause may be the cause of sickness is of such a nat in Christ Jesus is surely a Christian. He who same striving the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely, to that extent and in that sense, leading a Christian life, though he may yet have to travel a long way before reaching the high goal. Step by step, he may climb the ladder whose top marks the full measure of the stature of manhood in Christ Jesus.

The Connection of Sin and the ladder with the course is found to be mental—and this is looks for—then the work to be done is to regulate or remove this mental cause. The Christian Scientist endeavors to awaken his patient spirituality and point out to him his true relations of manhood in Christ Jesus.

The Connection of Sin and the way is the word word word in the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely. If the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely, to that extent and proper have been an extended to be mental—and this is surely. If the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely, to that extent and proper always looks for—then the work to be done is to regulate or remove this mental cause. The Christian Science and apply the remedy. If the cause is found to be mental—and this is warrely, to that extent and proper have been properly to be done in the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely. If the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely and the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely. If the cause is found to be mental—and this is the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely. If the cause is found to be mental—and this is the cause is found to be mental—and this is the cause is found to be mental—and this is the cause is found to be mental—and this is the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely. If the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely in the cause is found to be mental—and this is surely in the cause is found to be mental—and the cause is found to be

all-life, nay, life eternal Appeal to All Sects.

May 1 not, there, appeal to all good people, of every belief or sect, to aid us in spreading this healing and saving gospei? May I not deeply, earnestly, and in the most "raternal

book insists that there is a direct connection, sick—she commits these pages to honest seekrious and candid consideration the words to

which you have so untiently listened.

BURGLAR SHOT AT HIM. H. M. Haller Interru s Bold Ma-

rauder Robbing His House. Interrupted while robbing the house of H. M. Haller, 301 East Sixth street, a burglar Jast night drew his revolver, fought has way from the house and made

the bullet, and got out of range before a

second shot could be fired. "I had been out visiting friends," said Mr. Haller, "and the members of my family were with me. As we approached the house about 9 o'clock in the evening

shining from the front parlor. "'How foolish of us to go away and leave the light burning,' my wife remarked. As we passed out from behind the next house the light was shining from

the back parlor. "I was sure by this time that there was someone in the house that had no busi-ness there and started on a run for the front door. I thought I would be able to run in upon him unexpectedly and overpower him."

Mr. Haller is a powerfully-built man, and could easily have managed a burgiar of ordinary size had he managed to get him within his grasp. "Come back, he may be armed," cried

only ran faster in the direction of the front door. The sound of the women's voices alarmed the burglar, and as Mr. Haller was ascending the steps the rob-

ber opened the front door. Mr. Haller saw the quick flash of a revolver and did perhaps the only thing could have saved his life. Dropping to the ground instantly he rolled down over the embankment and landed in a heap on the sidewalk. At the instant that he started members of his family and to the robber it looks as if the shot had done its work. The mother and her children shricked for help, and the robber calmly cocked his pistol and waited for the man to make a

The click of the pistol as it was cocked a second time convinced Mr. Haller that the robber would shoot again, and he sprang to his feet and ran down the street. The burglar evidently preferred escaping to killing a man and fled in an Officer Slover hastened to the scene, but

were unable to obtain any clew. Mr. Hal-ler was unable to give any description of the robber, other than that he was a man After looking over the ground, the officers decided that the bullet must have

ed between Mr. Haller's arm and his know now what it is to be shot at." said Mr. Haller. "The man could not have been more than seven feet away rom me when he fired, and I felt sure ant he would hit me. My wife and chil-

For all troubles arising from the tion, take Oregon Widney Was

HIGH WINDS PLAY HAVOC WITH TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Nearly 1000 Local Instruments Put Out of Order and Long Distance Service Interrupted.

The damage done by the storms of las week to the Portland branch of the Pacific States Telephone Company, is estimated at \$20,000. The company has not suffered so much damage from storms before in years. Wires were out all over the city, and for two or three days not a circuit outside of Portland except one could be worked. Destruction was wrought in every direction. Two long-distance circuits are still disabled, and there are about 16 local wires not in workng order. Nineteen long-distance cir cuits and nearly 1000 local phones were put out of service by the storms. Extra forces of repair men have had to be kept at work night and day to put the wires in order again. In many places poles were felled, and crossarms and wires were

This havoe necessarily resulted in tying up of telephone business, both in the city and over the state. Trouble is still being experienced in many places, but the company is rushing the repair work with all possible speed. The bulk of the damage suffered by the

company was done by the storm of Wednesday. The gale of that day and night felled trees across the wires along the routes of the long-distance lines, smashing crossarms and bringing the wires to the ground. The morning after the storm every circuit out of the city was out of commission, with the exception of one. The only outside place that could be reached was Linnton. Pive circuits to the east, five to the north, two to the west and seven to the south were out, and there was no communication between Portland and outside cities. The Tillamook line is still down.

Where the lines ran through timbered districts, the greatest trouble was encountered. The gale blew trees across the wires, tearing them to the ground, and in many instances snapping the pole in two, Much of the Tillamook line was destroyed in this manner, as was also the Crescent City line, which has not been

centirely repaired yet.

The day after the storm men who are kept stationed along the long-distance lines were sent out to do repair work, but it was soon found that the damage was of such extent that the small forces of these stations were inadequate to cope with the situation. The result was that several gangs of men had to be sent out from Portland to assist in the work. Some of these gangs are still in service.

It took two days after the storm to get the lines to the north and east in shape to be used. It took almost as long to repair the circuits to the west; but to the south the gale apparently was not so severe, and less difficulty was met with. A good deal of the repair work that has been done is only temporary, according to the state-ment of J. H. Thatcher, manager of the company, and more extensive work will have to be done later. The damage in the City of Portland from

the blow was principally from the crossing of wires and short-circuiting, which was just as effective in the matter of putting the phones out of commission as a break would have been. The most difficulty was on the east side of the river. where not less than 500 lines were out of service. On the west side about 300 lines were affected. Repair men have been kept busy since the sform, straightening out the tangles, and still more work remains

'We found a few poles down in the eastern portion of the city," said Mr. "but there was little trouble from this source. We are doing all we can to mend the disabled wires, and hope, within a very short time, to have everything in good working order once more."

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

ters Right. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 15.—The recent telegram sent by the Oregon delegation to District Attorney Hall, declaring that they never at any time expressed an opinion about the grand jury's indictment of ex-Congressman Moody would tend to give the im-pression that the delegation had never passed comment upon Moody's probable guilt or innocence. In this repect the delegation's message is misleading, for as stated in a dispatch to The Oregonian under date of October 29:

Both Oregon Senators had previous knowledge that the indictment was forthcoming but are free to express doubt that in any way tampered with the United States mail. They say the case against him appears filmey and unreas-

This statement correctly represents only ions expressed at the time by both tor Mitchell and Senator Fulton. the two Senators explained that they were then unfamiliar with the details indictment they could not believe that any man with Moody's knowledge of affairs and his experience in public life would be foolish enough to hold up meil addressed to another person or to open mail not ad-dressed to himself. They said that Moody certainly knew the seriousness of tamper ing with the mails and would not likely lay himself open to prosecution for a well-known violation of the law.

While they thought it unreasonable to suppose that Receiver Thomson, of the La Grande Land Office, would attempt to so. licit a bribe at a time when every one knew of the searching investigation that was then being made all over Oregon for all sorts of land frauds, they expressed the belief that it would be even more foolish for Moody to have held up mall belonging to another when he might know that such an action on his part could be used with good effect by his enemies. Both Senators were very doubtful if Thomson had violated the law, but both said it was even more improbable that Moody should have laid himself open to prosecution for interfering with another's mail. At no time did the Senators pass comment on the action of the grand jury in bringing in the indictment, for they said they knew nothing of the facts. But

they did express the opinion that there was as much reason to doubt Moody's

guilt as to doubt that Thomson was guilty

The opinion of the Senators was asked as to whether or not the indictment had been brought about by Moody's political enemies, and both explained that so far as they knew the persons who figured in the case were not particularly identified with Oregon politics. Therefore they inclined to believe that the case had not been worked up for political purposes. If the delegation's message to District Attorney Hall was as carefully worded as Senate Mitchell's statement quoted last night they do not deny having made comments such as are above referred to, though the impression may be given that at no time did they express doubt of Moody's guilt. The delegation never did express an opinion "as to whether the indictment was proper or otherwise," nor did any member ever speak publicly "in commendation or censure of the grand jury." but the two Senators made statements to the effect above set forth, and left no doubt as to the impression they intended to convey.
While Representative Williamson at a

later date discussed the indictment at some length, but "not for publication," he expressed no opinion as to whether the indren were almost frantic, for they were sure that I had been killed."

Mr. Haller is the general manager of Kelly, Clark & Co., Fourth and Vine

Marine Notes.

The steamer Hercules, which has been refer as a freightboar on the Populate

line to The Dailes, has been withdrawn. So much of the wheat of Klickitat County is finding a market by way of The Dalles that there is at present no need of an extra freightboat.

The barkentine North Bend, which comes from San Francisco under charter to the North Pacific Lumber Company, is the latest addition to the coast lumber fleet headed for this port. The schooner Melrose, from Redondo, is another good-sized carrier that is again headed for Port-land. She sailed from Redondo Novem-

The steamers Elder, Navarro and Alliance are due today from San Francisco. The steamship Columbia is due at San Francisco from Portland.

Tackle the Legislature.

Albany Herald. It is neither good sense nor good policy to rave at railroads, but where abuses are as trying as they are at present in transportation matters in Oregon, it is fair to seek some remedy, so the present press suggestions regarding the enacting of a suitable law regarding transportation affairs are worthy serious consideration at special or regular Legislative sessions. Oregon is greater than E. H. Harriman.

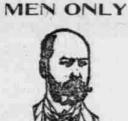
was the first maker of sticks of soap for shaving. Sticks in 3 sizes; shaving cakes in 3 sizes.

Pears' Soap established over 100 years.

Some of the troubles arising from a disordered stomach are Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness and Constipation; the cure is Abbey's Effervescent Salt, the fruit remedy, try it and be convinced. All druggists, or by mail, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Free Sample - We will gladly send you upon receipt of your name and address.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CQ.
9-15 Murray Street, New York.



EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS

I am proud of your success in my case. I had doctored so much that I was discouraged. I am more than satisfied.

No traces of the blood poison since my last letter. I have now been treating six months. Shall I continue?

I am satisfied that you do all you claim, Surely no worse case of "Weakness" existed than mine, yet I am delighted to state that I am cured.

A certain doctor sent me to you, saying that my case was one for a specialist. I am now entirely well.

I have found you candid and straight forward. Your treatment has surpassed my expectations. Send another supply, care of my secretary, as before.

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