NO BAD FAITH, DECLARES FENTON

Why Lewis and Clark Fair Corporation Cannot Erect Memorial Building.

MONEY IS NOT AVAILABLE

Surplus Will Not Be Large, and Undertaking Will Be Expensive. Besides, Exposition Stockholders Must Consent.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 1.—(To the Editor.)—My attention has been called to a published interview with Mr. J. H. Albert, of the State Lewis and Clark Commission in effect charging the Lewis and Clark Exposition Company with bad faith in the matter of building the "Lewis and Clark Memorial Building," authorized by section seven of the act of the Legislative Assembly which made the $500,000 state appropriation and which upon conditions therein specified authorize the State Commission to use $50,000 toward the construction of this building. Mr. Albert says that as one of the Directors of the Corporation I drew this act and that as one of the committee of four from the company I had conceived in the resolution of the joint committee of the two bodies that $100,000 was insufficient for the purpose, and that the corporation had refused to proceed with its part of the work. May I place this matter properly before the public? It is true that I was a member of the committee on legislation that framed the state commission act, and I admit that the conception of a Memorial Building in the language of section 7 was mine, and that the chief reason why I have given three years' time to the work of the Exposition without compensation at a great personal sacrifice, was my interest in the historical phase of the great expedition and the wonderful results flowing and to flow therefrom. The building contemplated by the act was to be, in its true sense, a Memorial Building, and its uses were carefully expressed in the law. It was to be a monument to the great explorers, as well as to the Exposition, and within its walls were to be gathered the rich historical treasures of the Oregon Historical Society, a permanent mineral exhibit from all the Oregon country, statue, works of art, paintings, and any and everything that would create here in this great historic Northwest a museum of international value and importance. To this end the act of the legislature was framed, so that the site of the proposed building should be conveyed to the state, the city of Portland should by ordinance agree to perpetually operate and maintain the building, the corporation should contribute not less than $50,000, and the state commission not more than $50,000 towards construction. It was then believed that $100,000 would construct such a building, and the law contemplated its construction and use during the Exposition as a Mineral Exhibit Building in which all the state could and would display their mineral resources.

Plans were asked early in the work of the Exposition for all buildings, this included, and if I am not mistaken, Architect J. Krumbein prepared elevations and plans for this particular building to be built of stone, and while it was a magnificent design and structure it would have cost about $250,000. Realizing that it would be impossible to devote so much money to this one building, and that its construction of stone would not be possible in time to use for the Exposition, I drafted the bill introduced by Senator Mitchell, and which passed the Senate of the United States, and by section 16 of that bill an appropriation was proposed to be made of $250,000 towards the construction of the building and $100,000 towards placing therein appropriate statues of bronze, marble or other material of Jefferson, Captains Lewis and Clark, Senators Benton and Linn, Captain Gray, the American navigator, who discovered and first entered and named the Columbia River, John Jacob Astor, the founder of Astoria and the first great American fur trader, and such of the great historical figures as might be deemed advisable. The measure was linked to and dependent upon the joint or several action of the state commission and the corporation to secure the site, the $100,000, and the favorable action of the city of Portland. Although the measure passed the Senate, the House refused to consider the Mitchell bill, and a substitute framed by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on Exposition, was passed. Mr. Tawney and his committee refused to consider or make or allow to be made any appropriation for these purposes and we were left to the resources provided by the act of the Legislature and the voluntary donation of any sum the corporation might choose to appropriate or make.

On December 4, 1903 I offered a resolution at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Corporation, reciting the various provisions of law above set out, and the proposed action by Congress and proposing to appropriate and set apart $50,000 by the corporation toward the construction of this building, and to set apart twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts from admissions and concessions until the fund was secured. The resolution, upon the suggestion of President Goode, and upon my motion, was laid on the table where it has remained. The management at that time was uncertain as to the future of the Exposition, as to the action of Congress and as to whether the building could be built for use during the Exposition.

Thus matters rested until the Exposition expanded beyond the conception of its promoters, and every dollar of possible receipts from all sources was pledged to the work of making the Exposition a success. We all hoped to make it possible to open the Exposition without any debt, and as a matter of fact no money was borrowed at any time to carry on its work, but on June 1, there was an overdraft of nearly $30,000, besides the May pay-roll, which was very large, wholly unprovided for, and in addition to this very considerable deficit, there was a very large sum due for construction and other matters, not then vouchered. It is not only fair to the directors of the Exposition, but to the stockholders and the public, to say that the corporation has not been able to show any cash balance until about September 1, and but for the remarkable attendance thus far and the extremely favorable weather, I should not have anticipated any surplus for distribution to the stockholders. And at this time I feel reasonably certain that any estimate of that possible surplus in excess of $80,000 is too liberal, for we have only two remaining weeks of the Exposition, and the prospect of rainy October weather. The committee appointed to confer with a like committee from the State Commission, consisted of Mr. Wilcox as chairman, Mr. Ainsworth and myself. We met a few days since and considered the report of Mr. Lewis, the director of architecture, who had been requested to examine the provisions of section 7 as to the uses to which the buildings would be placed and the property, library, relics and effects of the Historical Society, now in the City Hall, and advise us as to size and cost of such a building as the act described. He reported that the Portland Library building had cost $168,000, and would now cost more; that such a building as the act contemplated, and as would be necessary would cost not less than $150,000 to $200,000. The point was also made that the corporation could not now use receipts of the Exposition, or any surplus, to erect a building for the purposes indicated, now that the Exposition was closing, as the original plan and express provisions of law contemplated its construction for use during the Exposition. In view of this situation, the committee, sitting jointly, agreed that the corporation did not and would not have sufficient funds to erect a suitable building, even if the State Commission would appropriate the $50,000, and, sitting jointly, the committee expressed its judgment that it was inexpedient to proceed with the selection of a site at the time or with the building, but they did, in substance, recommend that a voluntary subscription for and on behalf of the Oregon Historical Society should be procured to secure a site and assist in the construction of this memorial building, provided the state would increase its appropriation to $150,000. There the matter rests. It may be stated, also, that, as a small stockholder of the corporation, and as a director, I did not wish to vote or take a position officially that would force stockholders who have really subscribed the bulk of the money to build the Exposition and carry it to a successful conclusion, to part with any possible surplus that may be left. It may well be doubted whether legally this surplus could be so used, against the wishes of the stockholders. Some of the most liberal subscribers to the stock have invested considerable money to aid the Exposition in many ways and this money promises to be a loss, and the directors cannot very decently ask them to suffer any further loss. If they should voluntarily surrender their stock and donate the possible surplus to this memorial building fund I would be greatly gratified and I have assurances from a good many stockholders that this will be done. As president of the Oregon Historical Society I have been authorized to appoint a committee of three of its most influential members to take the work in hand, and if present plans can be matured, and if such plans shall give any reasonable promise of success, this committee will be named and will undertake to secure donations of the surplus and any sums which public-spirited citizens of the state, particularly of the city, may be willing to subscribe to this great work.

I have no doubt that the $50,000 stock subscribed by the transcontinental railways, the stock subscribed by the street-car lines and other public service corporations, will be assigned to the corporation in trust for the Oregon Historical Society, and any surplus donated to the building fund, and many other stockholders will not only do as much, but may do very much more, if the plans promise a creditable and permanent stone memorial building. The City of Portland could better afford to purchase and donate a suitable site for this beautiful structure in which to preserve the historical treasures of this great Northwest as a monument to the great explorers, Lewis and Clark, than to buy an expensive site for the Forestry building, and attempt to operate and preserve the same at a monthly outlay of several hundred dollars for care and operation and at an aggregate cost of $14,000 for site and $10,500 additional for founation, roof and heating appliances. The Forestry building is a marked success, as an exhibit, but it would be far better to donate it to some city in the East that would agree to maintain it there, as an advertisement of our timber resources, than to allow it to moulder into ruins on its present site, an object of curiosity and interest to a few hundred tourists each year. I feel that the memorial building should be built, that it ought to have been begun a year before the Exposition opened, and I hope it may yet be constructed, but I am unwilling now to vote away the stockholders' surplus of any there be, without their consent. It is easy to do a good many things with other people's money, provided you do not spend your own, but it is not always judicious or nonest to do so. It is to be hoped that the $50,000 in the hands of the state commission for this purpose, may yet be saved for the fund, and the stockholders of the corporation may instruct the directors to devote their possible surplus to this worthy enterprise. The Oregon Historical Society is a state institution worthy of its name, and will do everything within its power to secure the memorial building.

WM. D. FENTON.

MAN UNDER THE BED.

Mrs. Hollies Makes a Find That Startles Her.

Caught in the act of robbing the room of Mrs. M. G. Hollies, in the Morrison lodging-house, at 215 Morrison street, C. S. Moore, was arrested at 12:30 o'clock this morning by Patrolman Foster. Moore is thought by the police to be the man who has been robbing rooming-houses for the last month.

At police headquarters his clothing, which consisted of three vests and other superfluous apparel, was taken off him and a number of women's trinkets found. Officers Price and Johnson stripped the man and when they took the stolen articles to the Morrison House they were identified by roomers there. When arrested Moore was hiding under the bed in the room occupied by Mrs. Holles.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Misses Lilla and Mabel Reid, of Holyoke, Mass., are visiting in the city. They are cousins of Bert E. Haney, deputy prosecuting attorney.

Miss Mary A. Rothlisberg, of Grangeville, Idaho, and Wilbur E. Moore, of Spokane, Wash., were married last night at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage by Dr. Clarence T. Wilson. Miss Rothlisberg is one of the most popular young ladies of Grangeville, and Mr. Moore is well known in Portland as a young man of unusual promise, being the manager of the official publications at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Moore expect to make their future home in Portland. They leave today for a short wedding trip to Seaside.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Northwestern people registered today as follows:

From Portland—P. Messenger, at the Hotel Astor.

From Seattle—W. T. Prosser, at the Broadway Central; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cleary, at the Ashland; A. B. Stewart, at the Hotel Astor; C. E. Peabody, at the Manhattan.

From Spokane—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Owen, at the Hoffman.

Mead Coming to Portland.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Governor Mead left here tonight for Portland, where he will remain a portion of the present week on business connected with the Washington State Fair Commission. Upon his arrival in Portland this morning he will make a visit to the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum at Vancouver, one of the state institutions he has not yet visited.

The Governor expects to return to Walla Walla the latter part of this month in connection with the investigation of affairs at the Penitentiary, and also to make an address at the annual logrolling of the Woodmen of the World, which will be held in this city October 24.

PLEADS FOR BELIEF

Christian Science Lecturer Discusses New Creed.

GREAT CROWD AT MARQUAM

Miss Mary Brookins, of Minneapolis, Introduced by W. S. Duniway, Addresses Audience That Fills the Theater.

Announcement that a distinguished woman lecturer of the Christian Science faith would discuss the different features of her belief at the Marquam Grand last night had the effect of filling all the available space of the big playhouse. About 200 persons occupied seats on the stage, while the entire lower floor, besides the galleries and all the boxes, were full to overflowing.

Miss Mary Brookins, C. S. B., of Minneapolis, a member of the Christian Science board of lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, who is touring the Pacific Coast in the interest of her faith, was the magnet that drew the big congregation. She was listened to with marked attention throughout.

In introducing Miss Brookins, Willis S. Duniway said:

"It is a few years only since the early Christian Scientists, lampooned and derided as they were with a ferocity that was little short of persecution, had reason to echo the cry of George Eliot that one of the great needs of the world is toleration. But Time, the great leveler, brings adjustments. The hobbyist of today may be the prophet of tomorrow; the dreamer of one generation, the revelator for the next; the martyr of one century, the saint of a future age. Every movement, every faith, must prove its worth. As the Salvation Army won its way by kindness, charity and humanity—as the gentle Quakers have held their own by their lives of simplicity and peace—as all good measures thrive in face of obstacle and calumny—so have Christian Scientists grown in numbers, power and spiritual grace in face of detraction.

"I believe there is vast good in every religion; but all truth had not been presented to the world before Christian Scientists began their studies and exhortations; else there had been no followers for Mary Baker G. Eddy. No idea, no doctrine, no Gospel, may make progress if it fail to appeal to the love of truth and right that God has implanted in every human breast. 'Faith,' says Henry Cope, 'is not a fence about a man; it is a force within him. So the doctrine of Christian Science makes head because it is an expression of sincere belief and purpose by thousands who seek an answer to the ever new and ever old question, What is Man and Why?—because Christian Science, for those who receive and accept its precepts, has a basis of truth that makes them better and nobler men and women."

Miss Brookins Expounds Faith.

Miss Brookins spoke as follows:

Christ Jesus expounded and exemplified Life that means power, authority, dominion over the flesh. It was not after the storm had subsided, but in the very midst of its fury that he said: "Peace, be still," and there was a great calm. He did not wait for the ascension before declaring: "I have overcome the world."

In view of these assurances of man's dominion over all material elements, illustrated by what has actually occurred, it will never be found in the mind of man to be content with anything less than the conscious possession and exercise of life that is in perfect consonance with absolute good.

Definition of Heaven.

According to the teaching of Christian Science heaven is harmony itself, the absolute reign of Spirit without a rival power—that condition of Mind in which Principle actually does govern and control all with supreme and undivided sway. This definition has no reference to time or place.

According to our consciousness of good, will we bring its sweet harmonies into our experience.

Now let me ask you: Are you satisfied with the amount of knowledge you have? Are you content with your present conception of Being? Are you not fearful, or at least doubtful as to whether much that you suppose you know is true? Do you wish what you believe to be the present facts about God and man and their mutual relations, to be eternally true?

Yet truth is unchangeable and eternal Everybody knows that.

Rest assured that what is really true now will be so throughout the endless ages and what is not good enough to be true to that extent is not true now and never was true. So then, Pilate's query: "What is truth?" is a question, not to be deferred to a dim and distant future, but is the all-absorbing inquiry of today, and surely, a most cordial welcome should await whatever may offer anything like an acceptable answer.

One Sure Way.

Here at us note, as we have seen before, that there is that native quality of aspiration, inherent in humanity, that will never, in its hope, and expectancy, and eager pursuit, stop short of the absolute, the infinite, the everlasting truth itself.

This being the case, there must be an exact and unmistakable way to this acme of achievement, this longed-for goal, this "the desired of all nations," and we believe such a way to have been discovered and revealed to this age, by our Reverend leader and teacher, Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, in what has been named by her, "Christian Science." We also believe that the teachings of this science, once thoroughly understood, and rightly practiced, are fully adequate to the accomplishment of even so infinite an end.

First of all, be it known that Christian Science is not something that Mrs. Eddy has invented, or manufactured in some storehouse or workshop of human conjecture. It is not a system of mental therapeutics in which the muscles or organs or elements of mortal mentality are manipulated for the benefit of the sick.

Value of Knowledge.

Knowing is knowledge, and real knowledge is science; and, as truth alone can be known, the only absolute knowing or knowledge, or science, must be that which pertains to truth, and achieves the purposes of good and it is our purpose to show that Christian Science is just such Christly knowledge, or Christian knowledge. To us science, in order to be science at all, must be Christly, or Christian Science; and must always, from everlasting, have been Christian Science, co-existent with the ancient of days.

Then the advent of Christian Science at this time simply means that the discovery was made through the pure, spiritual discernment of Mrs. Eddy, that there is, and ever has been, available to man, a science so Christly, so unerring, and so comprehensive in its nature and operation as to actually meet the needs of the race in overcoming its varied ills; that this science is the knowledge of God and his eternal laws; and that coincident with her discovery Mrs. Eddy founded a system of practice, teaching and preaching, which is calculated to bring this knowledge within the reach of all who wish to avail themselves of its beneficent offices.

When mortal thought misjudges or misrepresents or maligns Mrs. Eddy it must be out of total lack of appreciation of her mission, and of the wonder of her fulfillment of it. No one, having any adequate conception of her history, can but be stirred to the depths of his being by the unutterable pathos, and the unmeasured majesty of a life lived so near to God.

One Divine Mind.

As a direct result of the advent of Christian Science more unity of purpose and more concerted action are in evidence along all higher lines of human progress. The teaching reveals one fundamental principle named life, truth, mind, love, spirit, God, Infinite Being, hence the only One. In this profoundly simple doctrine of the oneness of mind, of spirit, of life, of power, is found a basis of action that precludes friction and insures harmony.

The claim has been made by those who believe in minds many, that influences for good may be exerted by one human mind acting upon another human mind through mesmerism, or hypnotism, or mental suggestion.

But the one divine mind that is omnipotent must include within itself all the power there is. Hence there is no agency nor potency for good that is not involved within it. Why look for more than the all? Or why expect to find something outside of or beyond the Infinite?

Besides, it is a well known fact that the thoughts and purposes and activities of the human mind are by no means confined to the offices of good. Who would willingly entrust his welfare to hands that might work good or ill at pleasure, when the infinity of divine good is ever at hand, asserting its undivided right to rule and to bless the race?

Science and Religion Are One.

The scientific unity of all things real is especially noticeable in the two great avenues of intelligence, science and religion, which are also the two generally recognized avenues of help. In no respect is the inspiration of this system more apparent than in this matter of identifying science with religion.

At the great concourse of religionists held in Chicago some years ago a learned speaker made the statement that the world was waiting for the man of genius who should come forward and establish union between science and Christianity. Little did this good brother know that the woman of genius had already come forward and established, not only the union, but the unity of true science with all true religion; that, rightly understood, these two are not antagonistic and destructive to each other, but that they have a common basis, motive and object. Science is simply knowledge made practical and applied, and all real knowledge must be divine. Christian Science is then the practical application of the doctrines set forth by the Nazarene teacher, explicating by precept and proof the deep and everlasting import of His words and works.

Christian Science teaches that the two Christian offices of preaching the gospel and healing the sick are so inseparable, so equal in importance, and so identified in purpose and method that one's Christian life is incomplete if either one is omitted. In a system wherein science and religion are one, the theology must be curative.

View of Prayer.

Christian Scientists have been called a prayerless people, but like many of the statements concerning them, this one is quite the opposite of the fact. Indeed, it is only through the teaching of this science that we have found it possible to obey the scriptural injunction: "Pray without ceasing." While no one can be continually in the physical attitude of prayer, nor forever repeating its words or formulae, one can always be in silent spiritual communion with his God.

So far from neglecting to pray, the fact is the Christian Scientists rely so entirely, so absolutely, upon this avenue of the divine favor that they are, on the other hand, often called fanatical on this subject; and even their common sense is called into question because they do not exhaust the resources of materia medica before taking their sick to God in prayer.

But why should infinite and ever present goodness and love be made secondary to man-made theories, that lay no claim to exactness, but are indeed selfconfessed systems of experimenting and guessing, which often lack even the redeeming feature of agreeing with each other.

Is the wisdom or the skill of man more reliable than omniscence that we should give them the preference in time of need? Is human power worthy to be weighed in the scales with omnipotence in the hour of man's extremity?

Use of the Bible.

Through the peculiar method of our church service, in which the entire congregation is privileged to participate, our people are turned to closer and more general study of the Holy Scriptures. It would be impossible to find any class of people more devoted to the study of the Bible than the Christian Scientists are, for they have learned to regard it, not so much a history of the past nor a prophecy of the future as a revelation of eternal truth, which is "the same yesterday, today and forever," and which consequently applies with full force to the needs of the present time.

So this science that is religious because it is of God, and this religion that is scientific because it is founded upon eternal fact, instead of fancy or blind faith, are welded into one sound and demonstrable doctrine, whose verity is attested by "signs following." "My doctrine is not mine," said Jesus, "but His that sent me. If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."

Unreality of Matter.

Now we believe Christian Science is a rediscovery of what Jesus taught and demonstrated as to what God is and what God does. It is man's discovery of himself in the image, the character of God, spirit, mind, instead of the effigy in matter, that physical sense testimony would have fastened upon him.

The only evidence we have of matter is the testimony of the physical senses, which take no cognisance whatever of God. All will admit that God is truth, as the Scriptures declare. It is plain that the physical senses do cognize matter and all its apparent conditions. But, as they know nothing of God, truth, then it cannot be that matter is truth, but quite the opposite. Truth, being real, its opposite must be unreal, and that is just what Christian Science says of matter.

Again, spiritual sense, through which we do apprehend and love God, truth, reality, reports absolutely nothing in regard to matter; another very good reason for placing matter outside the pale of reality.

But it no longer rests wholly upon Christian Scientists to prove the non-existence of matter. In these latter days of liquified air and purified thought, matter is rapidly losing its supposed consistency as substance, and all merely material knowledge is being relegated to its proper place among the superstitions of the past. Even to the sense of the more advanced material scientists, matter is rapidly dissolving under the more direct rays of truth, and is being resolved into its original element—thought. A learned professor in a German university says: "Matter is a thing of thought, which we have constructed for ourselves rather imperfectly to represent what is permanent in the change of phenomena."

Some Good Results.

Though not much given to statistics, we can say without exaggeration that many hundreds of thousands of so-called incurable cases of disease have been healed through Christian Science. Notwithstanding this astounding statement its work is by no means confined to the cure of physical ills—rather is this incidental to the vastly greater mission of healing sin and leading in all matters of genuine reform. It reclaims the fear, not through fear of punishment nor anticipation of reward, but by the supremacy of mind that is good, dispelling the illusion of his love of sin, and by so uplifting his sense of good and enlarging his affection for it, that he ceases to find satisfaction in aught but the way of holiness. Hosts of people have been and are being healed of the appetite for intoxicants, tobacco and opium through this sort of temperance work—proving it to be a prohibition that actually does prohibit the sin itself.

Friendly Attitude.

Christian Scientists have no quarrel with the medical fraternity. We appreciate and honor the sincerity and self-sacrificing love of human-kind that has ever characterized that profession as a whole, and we would not under-rate the honest endeavors of hosts of Christian physicians to serve and help the race.

To our friends in the other churches we say: We have not come into the field of religious labor for the purpose of multiplying denominations or to intrude in any way upon your well-earned domain. An untold volume of holy zeal and consecrated activity have been exercised in the upbuilding of God's cause as you have understood it. To both of these classes we say: "Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us?" Christian Scientists are not your enemies, with all respect and honor due to your devoted efforts and worthy achievements, Christian Science comes as a later message from the All-Father, looking toward the fuller establishment of his kingdom on earth as it is in heaven. It is the angel that troubles the waters of his never-failing Bethesda, that the way-worn and weary, the physically, mentally and morally infirm may be refreshed and healed. Its mission is to bring to human knowledge the ever-present healing Christ, the risen Savior, reappearing now, not in person, but in idea, to save and bless mankind.

Some Historical Points.

It must be remembered that this movement has been inaugurated but a short time comparatively, but all things being considered, the rate of its advancement is beyond question, without precedent since the apostolic times. If we were to look back beyond the beginning of the last quarter century we should not see a single Christian Science church on the face of the earth, for the original one, the mother church of the denomination, was organized in 1879. Now there are not less than 913 organizations, many of which are suitably housed in beautiful and costly buildings, dedicated free of all financial incumbrances and filled at services with hosts of earnest, devoted people, bent on knowing more of God, and on doing more of good. The Christian Science textbook, published first in 1875, has reached more than 367 editions of 1000 copies each, and the sale of Bibles has correspondingly increased. What does it all mean? It means that deep down in the human consciousness is being laid the foundation of that eternal truth, the knowledge of which was promised to make us free and that upon this firm substructure is being reared with solid masonry of spirit the superstructure of purer thinking, of more righteous living. It means that there is a large and rapidly increasing body (a peculiar people indeed) who are really learning how to become as a little child and walk in willing, implicit trust and obedience wherever, through their divinely appointed guide, God is pointing out the way. It means that this way of righteousness is proved to be exemption, not only from the snares of sin, but from the pains and frailties of the body as well; a way of salvation in the fullest sense to health, wholeness or holiness, harmony, heaven.

Practical Application.

Of course it would be useless to attempt to set forth in one evening anything like a full exposition of so vast a theme; one can but point out some of its virtues and possibilities, sufficiently to commend it to your favorable esteem and to incite you to further investigation. If any ray of hope, or comfort, or inspiration has come to you from this hour's discussion, its object will have been attained. For, if remembered and followed, this ray will become the day star, to lead you to the haven of a practical, provable knowledge of God.

Finally we who have had experimental knowledge of the value of this advice do not hesitate to recommend most earnest study of this vital subject and association with those who have made some progress in its love. We especially advocate the daily perusal of the textbook, "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," in connection with the Bible, pondering deeply and applying as far as possible its wonderful precepts, thus coming into closer acquaintance and fellowship with its inspired author. Then you will find that you, too, can demonstrate the spiritual power of the undaunted thought of truth, to supplant any and every suggestions of evil; can prove that divine mind is omnipotent, to heal and save to the uttermost.

DEMANDS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Christian Socialist Orator Would Revolutionize World.

J. W. Wells gave an address yesterday in the interests of "Christian Socialism," at 162 Second street. His subject was "Gambling in the Necessities of Life." He dwelt at length upon the prevalence of the gambling evil in the country at present and laid special emphasis upon the evils of stock gambling, which effects the staple food articles. Socialism, he said, is the remedy for these conditions. He added:

"Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users, that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together."

CHINA PHEASANTS SCARCE

Opening Day of Season Disappoints Most Hunters.

Pheasant-shooting in the vicinity of Portland is reported as very light by the majority of the local hunters, who took advantage of the opening day of the season to seek the birds in the vicinity of this city and suburbs. The bags secured by those who journeyed forth yesterday were disappointing to the huntsmen, hardly any of whom secured more than ten birds. Those who returned yesterday afternoon report the pheasants as being scarcer than ever before, and some of them said that, in their opinion, the season for shooting China pheasants should be closed for a period of years, in order to permit the species to propagate in sufficient numbers to make the sport interesting.

Among the sportsment who returned with fair bags were: George Lewis, Ed Schiller, John Rometsch, Dan McGil, Fred Beal, Ed Blazier, D. McNicholas, Joe Smith, Dick Carlon and Maurice Abrahams. Many others returned practically empty-handed.

For twenty-five cents you can get Carter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver regulator in the world. Don't forget this. One pill a dose.

KELLY TAKES THE LEADERS TO TASK

Condoles With Pat Powers Over Faithlessness of Mayor Lane.

WORD GETS HIS SHARE

Some of the Reasons Which the Old-Time Democrats Give for Their Dislike of Present Party Management.

"Where's me frind, me old frind, Pat?" But Pat Powers wasn't in evidence, so "Jawn" J. Kelly proceeded round the corner to the thirst parlors of his "frind," and there Pat was, all smiling, just as if Mayor Lane had delivered the goods, instead of turning him down for boss of the garbage crematory, for be it known that, no matter how dark the days, "Jawn" is the very light of Pat's eyes.

"What's thot you'r doin'?" asked Jim Foley, who just floated in to behold Pat stirring somethin' with froth on it.

"That?" replied Pat, "why, that's mixology."

"Doxology?" snorted Jim, "aw—"

Kelly Discreetly Changes Subject.

But John discreetly changed the subject. He is no apostle of reform, John isn't; that is the kind of reform which Sheriff Word and Mayor Lane have put in practice. John's kind would have been that of putting "Raypooblicans" out of "Dimycratic" offices. For John was a politician in Portland when the oldest shade trees on Nob Hill were just sprouting out of the ground. Then came the Alaska rush and swept John up under the north pole, where he found gold. And now he is a retired warrior, with a villa in California and men servants and maid servants, and horses and kine. But Fate has not dealt so kindly with "Frind Pat." The latter has to eke out a living by the sweat of his brow, all because Mayor Lane, according to John's testimony, was faithless to his word and did not put Pat over the crematory.

"I met Docther Lane the other day," proceeded Mr. Kelly, "an' had a talk with him."

Everybody pricked up his ears at this information, but John refused to tell what had taken place, and a grunt of disappointment went round the circle.

"Show me a Mayor," shouted "Jawn," "wot keeps his word."

Think It Lese Majeste.

Horror perched on the countenances of the assembled braves at this lese majeste declaration.

"Sure, an' don't the docther?" queried Jim Foley, who was said to have been disappointed in his quest for dogcatcher.

"No sir, he don't!" shouted Mr. Kelly rising up on his tiptoes dramatically, and shooting out the words as from a twelve-inch gun. "No, sir," and he looked for proof at Pat behind the bar, but as Pat has always said that he felt no soreness, so he exhibited none. But John was positive.

"Didn't Bob Inman and Alex Sweek go to the Mayor afther the eliction," he persisted, "and didn't the Mayor promise to do anything he could for 'Pat?'"

Nobody knew whether this was the fact or not, but as Mr. Kelly had the knowledge straight from Bob and Alex, the assertion wasn't disputed.

"Yis," continued John, "an' Lane promised to make Pat supr'nthendent uv th' creamerie."

Boosted Pennoyer and Lane.

Pat heard what was said but applied himself so energetically to the wants of a thirst customer that he had no time to corroborate John's declaration.

"Thot's the man," went on Mr. Kelly, pointing at Pat, "wot made Lane mayor, jus' as I made Pennoyer."

The auditors applauded loudly for John and then sighed deeply for Pat, but Pat looked cheerful just as if Mayor Lane had rewarded him for his long service in the party with the best job in the city service.

Then John surveyed the premises. They were the very same that Sheriff Word had kept under the eye of a deputy for so many months, after the gambling raids, for the reason that the Sheriff was bound not to let the gambling paraphernalia of the Warwick escape.

"Thin there's thot man Word," continued Mr. Kelly disdainfully. He's made this a Soonday town. He thinks God Almighty created him especially to keep men from entertaining other men's wives in boxes," and this time it was John's time to grieve.

"What are we comin' to?" he said sadly, as he remembered the good old days, and the bunch grieved in unison.

Steamer Columbia Arrives.

The steamer Columbia arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock, with a passenger list of 120 and the usual general cargo. Her officers report good weather on the trip up the coast.

Torchlight Parade Forbidden.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 1.—The Prefect has issued an order prohibiting the torchlight procession which the coalition parties and the Socialists respectively announced yesterday would take place October 3.

JOYS OF MATERNITY

A WOMAN'S BEST HOPES REALIZED

Mrs. Potts Tells How Women Should Prepare for Motherhood

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to childless and lonely old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to a displacement of the womb or lack of strength in the generative organs.

Mrs. Anna Potts

Frequent backache and distressing pains, accompanied by offensive discharges and generally by irregular and scanty menstruation indicate a displacement or nerve degeneration of the womb and surrounding organs.

The question that troubles women is how can a woman who has some female trouble bear healthy children?

Mrs. Anna Potts, of 510 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

My Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"During the early part of my married life I was delicate in health; both my husband and I were very anxious for a child to bless our home, but I had two miscarriages, and could not carry a child to maturity. A neighbor who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it. I did so and soon felt that I was growing stronger, my headaches and backaches left me, I had no more bearing-down pains, and felt like a new woman. Within a year I became the mother of a strong, healthy child, the joy of our home. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a splendid remedy, and I wish every woman who wants to become a mother would try it."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free to expectant or would-be mothers.

An Adorable Girl Comes to America

And tells what she sees in the "Smartest Set" of New York and Newport. By the authors of "The Lightning Conductor." The story of "LADY BETTY" begins in the OCTOBER

Ladies' Home Journal

15 Cents at All News-Stands

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