NEITHER SCORED

Multnomah and Salem Played Muddy Football.

IT WAS A GAME OF PUNTING

Salem's Heavy Backs Were Unable to Break Multnomah's Strong Defense—Kerrigan and Bishop Made Star Runs.

Anybody's game was the general verdict as the large crowd of football enthusiasts filed from Multnomah Field yesterday evening, when the score stood: Multnomah, 0; Salem, 0.

A drizzly afternoon, with the field, in consequence, a mud puddle, a scientific exposition of football as it is actually played, was simply out of the question. Notwithstanding the atmospheric conditions, an enthusiastic crowd filled the grand stand, bleachers and side lines. Salem's rooters were out in force, and met Multnomah's encouraging "rah-rahs" with interest. Behind the line Salem had a trio of stars that would shine in any society. Sanders, the herculean Indian fullback from Chemawa; C. H. Bishop, the star of several seasons of the Oregon University team as left halfback, and C. R. Bishop, this year's star halfback of the University of Oregon team as right halfback, formed a trio of line buckers and speedy end runners that at times carried Multnomah's defense off its feet. Opposed to these rushers, the club team presented a line somewhat patched up in appearance, though in strength, held the snappy play of the Salem team in good style.

Looked at as a game, the contest was a close one. At no time was the ball in any danger of crossing the goal line. At the very beginning of the game Multnomah seemed to have the best of it, as her rushes netted substantial gains, but when the time came the Salem boys would brace on their 20-yard line and a punt would be called for. Afterward a punting contest was very much in evidence, with honors about even between Sanders, of Salem, and Downs, of Multnomah. After Sanders was retired, about 20 minutes before the game was called, the punting fight closed, as Salem's attempts were blocked, and straight football was the rule. Where either team excelled would be hard to decide. Multnomah's patched-up line, with the sturdy McMillan out of the game during the last quarter of an hour, with Edmonston, a guard, playing center, and Eddie Davey, a fullback, playing guard, deserve special praise for the sturdy defense it put up against the swift and powerful onslaughts of Salem's back field. For Salem, no particular star can be pointed out as bearing the honors of holding the champions down to a tie score. Team work was the order. A heavy line and a snappy, speedy back field, failed to score on Multnomah. When the home team has its regular line up, perhaps, a different story may be related.

The Game in Detail.

Salem won the toss, and chose the kick-off. Multnomah defending the south goal. Gervais kicked the rubber to Rusk, on Multnomah's 25-yard line. On the first line-up the heavy charging halfback Downs was sent into the line for four yards. Meyers added four more; then the Salem boys became anxious and a penalty of five yards for off side play was added. Pratt went around his right end for a substantial gain of 10 yards, and Multnomah's rooters were howling all sorts. Rusk tried the line for a five-yard plunge. One of the several fumbles that marked the game cropped up at this juncture, and Multnomah was forced to punt. Downs booted the leather to Salem's 35-yard line, where a general mix-up occurred, the ball emerging in Multnomah's possession. A reversal of affairs took place on the first down for the home boys, as an unfortunate fumble gave the ball to the team from "Penville," and now came Salem's chance to show its strength. With snap and ginger Salem's backs went into the line, the two Bishops hitting the line like catapults. Bishop senior netted three yards around right end. Edmonston came into the game by falling on a fumble in the next down. Meyers made a pretty line plunge for eight yards. The ball was now on Salem's 25-yard line, and one of Multnomah's rallies was looked for. Meyers and Rusk were tried on the line for short gains; then Kerrigan was tried on a criss-cross for a long run, but his effort across the field fell short, and Salem had the ball on downs. Sanders plunged through center for five yards. C. M. Bishop made the distance on the next down. Salem had a gift of five yards on account of Multnomah's anxiety, and the game proceeded. Sanders and the two ecclesiastics plunged into the line for gains, but the Bishops were not so successful on the next few attempts. Sanders punted to Multnomah's 35-yard line, then Downs began plugging the line. Downs found the right tackle an easy spot, and tore off eight yards thereby. Two more charges on the line necessitated a punt, and Davey kicked to Salem's 25-yard line. An exchange of punts landed the ball on Salem's 40-yard line. Sanders was sent into the line for heavy center plunges, and time was called with the ball in the center of the field. Score: Salem A. C., 0; Multnomah A. A. C., 0.

Second Half.

On the kick-off for the second half the teams were unchanged. Downs kicked to Bruce, on Salem's 25-yard line. Through out the game few gains were made on running back of punts, as the ends of each team were playing fast ball and usually tackled the runner in his tracks. C. M. Bishop hurdled the line a gain of three yards. Pile-ups on Multnomah's line were the result of the next two downs; then Sanders punted to Kerrigan on his 40-yard mark. Downs immediately punted back to C. M. Bishop on Salem's 40-yard line. Short gains by line charges by Salem's back made a 10-yard gain when the "Pen-ville" players again punted, this time the ball landing in touch on Multnomah's 10-yard line. Downs immediately punted to center-field. Salem tried the line twice for losses, then punted to Kerrigan, who electrified the crowd by one of his regular 30-yard returns. So far this season this speedy little quarter back has made his run, averaging 25 yards on returned punts, and as this is the feature about foootball that is of the stellar magnitude, Kerrigan is considered a dangerous quantity in football in Portland.

Stansbury, who had replaced Montague at the end for Multnomah, was very much in evidence on the interference. A punting fusillade followed with honors equally divided between Sanders and Downs. McKinnon retired at this stage with a badly sprained knee, insisted on returning to the game, but Wilhelm replaced him. Punt after punt followed with an appreciative gain, until Sanders was retired.

Salem punted from mid-field to Multnomah's 25-yard line, the ball being returned with little advantage to either side. Bruce tried the kicking game, but his effort landed into the Multnomah's oncoming rush line, and the result was Multnomah's possession of the ball. Downs punted to C. M. Bishop, who returned the ball on a run, zig-zagging through the club men's tacklers for a pretty run in front of the grandstand. Bishop's stride had caried him over the touch line, however, and the ball was brought back to mid-field. Time was called on the next down, the game resulting in a tie. Score, Salem Athletic Club, 0; M. A. A. C., 0.

The line-up was as follows:

S. A. C.	Position.	M. A. C.
Gervais	C	Edmonston
Reed	L G	McKinnon, Wilhelm
Gault	L T	Rusk
Olinger (capt)	L E	Hamilton
Williams	R G	Davey
Young	R T	Pratt
Flechter	R E	Montague, Stansbury
Bishop, C. M.	L H	Meyers
Bishop, C. R.	R H	Downs
Bruce	Q	Kerrigan
Sanders, Perret	F	Rasch

Officials—Dr. C. A. Ballard, Salem, referee; George McMillan, M. A. A. C., umpire. Time of game, 25-minute halves.

Salem's Friends Allege Unfair Play.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 15.—The residents of this city who attended the Salem-Multnomah football game today assert with vehemence that the Salem team did not have fair play, and say that this was acknowledged by friends of the Portland eleven. The Salem boys are anxious for another game with Multnomah, the game to be umpired and refereed by men not connected with or interested in either team.

PAID FOUR YEARS BACK TAXES

Agents for the Marquam Property Compromise for $16,000.

The taxes due on the Marquam property for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897 were paid yesterday by a check signed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, J. Thornburn Ross, president, for $15,774. In addition to this sum the county will get a few hundred dollars court cost, making the total about $16,000. The total amount due was about $19,000, but the County Commissioners agreed to a compromise. The property includes the Marquam block and 80 acres in the John Quinn donation claim on the Sandy road. The Title Guarantee & Trust Company, as the trustee of the property, failed to pay the taxes for these years and the county bid in the property at delinquent tax sales. The year 1893 was also included.

The Trust Company about a year ago brought suit against Multnomah County under the statute "to determine an adverse claim." The original amount claimed by the county was $24,500, but at the hearing of the case it was shown that the taxes for 1893 had been paid, and the attorneys agreed that the taxes for the years 1894 and 1895 on the Quinn claim should be canceled as invalid. This brought the sum down to about $19,000.

The company disputed the legality of the various assessments on the Marquam block on different grounds, one of the principal ones being that the assessment was not made by lots as it ought to have been under the law, but Judge Cleland ruled the assessments for the years 1894 to 1897 inclusive to be valid. An appeal to the Supreme Court was arranged for, but on account of the recent mortgage foreclosure sale of the property the Title Guaranty & Trust Company, as agent for the purchasers, said to be a New York company, desired to clear up the title, and the County Commissioners considered the offer made a fair one and took it.

The Commissioners say there were several very doubtful questions involved in the cases. When they received a letter from Mr. Ross on Friday, they consulted their attorneys, who advised an acceptance of the terms offered. The money can be used to advantage in paying overdue county warrants.

SMALL HOLD UPS REPORTED

Three Men Tell the Police of Light Losses at Robbers' Hands.

As Ching Soy was peddling his vegetables around Nineteenth and Morrison streets, yesterday, a robber told him to "shell out." Ching knew enough of English to know what the Mellican man meant, and he handed over $1. The stranger ran away.

A Japanese, who would not give his name, complained at the Union Depot on Friday night, that some one had robbed him of all the money he had, on the way from his boarding-house to the depot.

W. C. Cook, an employe of the Western Lumber Company, which corporation was recently robbed of $4728 by masked robbers, reported to the police yesterday that while he was passing through the Union Terminal yards, on Friday night, that five men surrounded him, one telling him to throw up his hands. Cook says he yelled for help with such good effect that the robbers fled. Cook had $20 with him at the time.

The police say that two reports of imaginary highway robberies were phoned to the police station yesterday morning from the East Side. Mischievous boys hoaxed the police in one case.

DON'T THROW IT AWAY.

Tin Whistles, Dolls, Engines and Noah's Arks Won't Do.

Don't throw away good money foolishly, dribbling around after useless knick-knacks, toys and the like, with which money you can make a substantial payment on a piano, thereby taking advantage of the golden opportunity to get one at the Ellers Piano House sacrifice sale without paying a dollar of profit to any man this side the factories. The piano brought home Christmas eve will gladden the hearts of the whole family from the old folks down to the little tot, and then it is not a useless ornament, but a modern necessity, a source of pleasure, a means of education and a stepping stone to higher culture and refinement. Think seriously over this before it is too late. It is now or perhaps never. Ten dollars a month looks easy, and it is easy, and this sum of money will secure an elegant well-built instrument. A fine piano is what you want, and Ellers Piano House sacrifice sale is the place to secure one.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea. sunday; humor

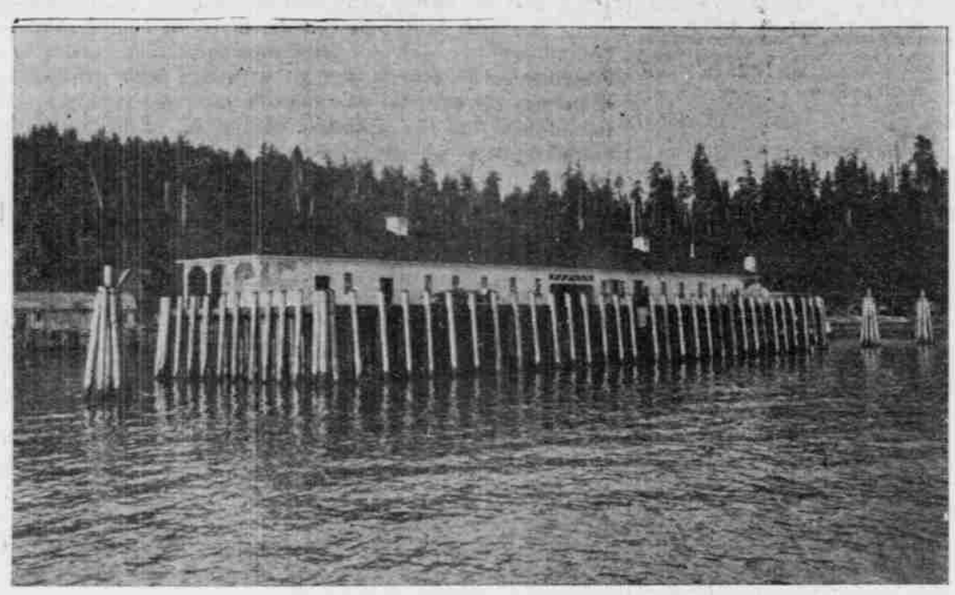
FOR VESSELS WITH SICK

WHERE THEY MUST CALL ON ENTERING COLUMBIA RIVER.

Brief Description of the New Quarantine Station Located Opposite Astoria.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 13.—The Columbia River quarantine station is now in working order. While all the improvements contemplated are not yet made, it is sufficiently equipped to permit the disinfection of and caring for the passengers and crews of any vessel that might come to its ports with a contagious disease on board.

The station is located on the Washington side of the river, directly opposite Astoria, and about 14 miles from the mouth of the river. The site consists of about three acres of land, with frontage extending to the channel, and is an ideal spot for the purpose, affording, as it does, excellent natural drainage, with an abundance of pure water obtainable from the springs on the hillside in the rear. The anchorage ground in front of the station is of the best, and the channel leading to it is of sufficient depth to allow vessels of 25 feet draft to come and go at any stage of the tide.



COLUMBIA RIVER QUARANTINE STATION.

At the edge of the channel has been constructed a wharf 250 by 60 feet. On this is a one-story building, 200 by 30 feet, which contains the disinfecting plant and bathrooms. In the disinfecting-room are two immense steam cylinders in which the baggage and clothing of at least 500 passengers can be purified in a day. In the other end of the structure are located the shower-baths, 15 in number, sufficient to permit the treating of 60 immigrants an hour. Directly in the rear of this structure stands the old Knappton cannery building, which has been placed in repair and until better quarters are provided can be used for housing immigrants to the number of 1500, should occasion require. On the shore, a two-story house has been constructed for the attendants' quarters and one of the residences on the property has been refitted for the use of cabin passengers and the officers of any vessels that may be held in quarantine.

Complete sewerage and water-works systems have been installed throughout the plant, the latter consisting of a main leading from the springs on the hillside to a tank placed at an elevation of 45 feet and from which other pipes run to the various buildings of the station. As soon as a further appropriation can be obtained from Congress it is the intention to construct on the shore two new hospitals, one for contagious and the other for non-contagious diseases, a residence for the quarantine officer and accommodations for quartering fully 2000 immigrants.

The Columbia River station was constructed under the supervision of Dr. Hill Hastings, who was recently transferred to Port Los Angeles. The station is now under the charge of Dr. B. H. Earle, of the United States Marine Hospital service. The corps of assistants, it is expected, will be appointed by the department at Washington in a few days.

Pending the building of a quarantine boat, which will probably be done next year, the steamer Electric has been chartered and is used by Dr. Earle for boarding all vessels coming from a foreign port as soon as they enter the lower harbor. Those with clean bills of health and passing inspection are allowed to proceed up the river at once, but all coming from infected ports, or having any sickness or Oriental passengers on board, are taken at once to the station, where they are thoroughly disinfected and every precaution taken to prevent the possible introduction of any infectious diseases into the port.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Said to Be a Matter of Religion, Not of Medical Practice.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—(To the Editor.)—An editorial in your issue of the 18th, commenting upon the Hertzka case, says:

Christian Scientists, it is said, have their blood up, though they themselves deny that they have blood, and intend to fight this case to the finish, hoping thereby to establish their legal standing as healers, and their methods of treating the sick as in accord with the "science of being."

This statement should be modified to read:

Christian Scientists expect to defend—not establish—their rights as American citizens to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and to make their religion practical, even to the extent of applying it to every-day life, and to the counteraction of the discords and diseases of mortals, not only administering spiritual healing to themselves, but to all who apply to them.

Christian Scientists are not contending for the establishment of a business, but they are seeking to benefit the world spiritually with the understanding that the physical condition of its beneficiaries will be also improved. It is true that among the ranks of Christian Scientists are those who are specially devoted to this work, some being called healers and others called teachers; this would probably correspond with clergymen, deacons, class leaders, etc., in other denominations. The propagation of the cause of Christian Science could not be continued in any other way. It is true one might read the Christian Science text-book quietly in his own home, and say nothing about it to his neighbor, but this would not be sufficient to satisfy the natural desire to give our neighbors the things which have been beneficial to us. If the law proposes to rob the Christian Scientist of his dependence upon God, and his privilege of helping his neighbor in time of trouble through the application of his Christianity, what does it propose to give him in exchange? Does it propose to leave him without anything; or force him to go back to the use of drugs? What is there in history to justify the assumption that such a reversal would be profitable? If the practice of Christian Science were an utter failure, and the use of medicine a sure cure, there would be some ground upon which to make the claim that Christian Science should be stamped out. Thousands die daily under the care of the best physicians at their command; notwithstanding the good which is being accomplished through the medical practice. While Christian Scientists are healing successfully, and are willing to compare records with the best schools of medicine, pray tell me upon what grounds it is demanded that the adherents of this faith should cease their prayers for the sick?

Referring to a case of Bright's disease, which had already been given up by the physician, it is said: "The prosecution therefore manifestly had a weak case." Do you mean a weak case upon which to establish the claim that Christian Science is the practice of medicine, and is therefore an offense to the law; for such I understand to be the charge? Is the treatment of Bright's disease any less the practice of medicine than the treatment of scarlet fever? Is the treatment of the adult any less the practice of medicine than the treatment of the child? Is the treatment of a patient who is considered incurable any less the practice of medicine than the treatment of one who is considered curable? Evidently our critic has in thought that if this case had been one which could have been thought curable from a medical standpoint there would have been a beter case upon which to utilize the indignation of the public mind. If it could be made to appear that a patient had died who could have been saved through medical treatment there would be a basis upon which to arouse the anger of the public from which the jury is selected, and a verdict might have been brought in, based upon their assumption, "Christian Science is a pest to the community anyway, and we will sustain the charge against its adherents, notwithstanding it does not appear to us that a violation of the medical law has taken place."

It should be remembered that the adherents of this faith do not claim to have reached that stage of spiritual growth wherein is perfect immunity from disease and death, nor infallibility in healing others. ALFRED FARLOW.

IN THE SEVERAL COURTS.

British Ship Langdale Libeled by Sailor Who Was Injured.

The British ship Langdale was libeled in the United States District Court by Nels Pierce, who seeks to recover $5000 damages on account of personal injuries received while working between decks cleaning the vessel. He alleges that he went down into the lower hold to get a ladder and on his return to where he was employed fell through an open hatchway and his left arm was broken at the wrist, so that he will never have the use of it again. He also avers that the bones of his nose were broken, his face bruised, and charges that the defendant negligently left the place unlighted and the hatchway unguarded. The papers were served by a United States Deputy Marshal, as the vessel was about ready to start down the river, but a bond will suffice to release the ship, so that she can proceed on her voyage. Pierce, the complainant, was put to work on the Langdale by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., the agents. He is represented by Henry E. McGinn and V. K. Strode as attorneys.

Decisions by Judge Cleland.

Judge Cleland decided a motion in the Circuit Court yesterday morning in the suit of Henry A. Moore vs. The Columbia Southern Railroad and Drake C. O'Reilly. This is one of the cases that is being fought in the courts, in which the Columbia Southern Railroad is concerned. O'Reilly is the chief defendant, and he is alleged to have received $25,000 from the company through fraud. The motion decided yesterday was to strike out parts of O'Reilly's answer to the complaint, and this was granted in part and denied in part. The effect of this decision will be to narrow the legal battle down to the real points at issue, and give the plaintiff fewer questions to meet in the next stage of the suit. Another suit is being fought out on the same lines, that brought by O'Reilly against President Lytle and the Columbia Southern, alleging mismanagement and misappropriation of the railroad's funds.

In the suit of J. H. Fox against James W. Webb, a motion to make the complaint more definite was denied by Judge Cleland.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Last Evening's Musicale at C. A. Whale's Piano Parlors.

Despite the threatening weather, the large parlors of Whale's Piano House were crowded last night, on the occasion of the second Winter musicale.

Mrs. John F. Watts, formerly a pupil of the New England Conservatory of Music, of Boston, was the soloist of the occasion. Her singing was highly enjoyed by the large audience. Mrs. Watts possesses a remarkably clear, sweet, well-trained voice. The instrumental numbers furnished by Misses Hoben, Vandeleur and Thomas were also particularly well received. Among the selections sung by Mrs. Watts were "Tell Her I Love Her So" and "Doubting." The delightful music furnished by the wonderful self-playing Peerless piano contributed much to the evening's enjoyment. These weekly musicales of Mr. Whale have elicited general praise.

Christmas Shopping.

Down-town sidewalks were unusually thronged last evening until quite a late hour, the family element preponderating in a marked degree. Stores were brilliantly lighted, and the sale of holiday goods seemed to be quite lively. Street-cars did a rushing business as the hours grew late and the various local street-car stations were lively with the waiting crowds. Packages of all shapes and sizes carried homeward evidently contained Christmas surprises for the little folks.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy for catarrh. It permanently cures.

ASK FOR BETTER SERVICE

BROOKLYN'S RESIDENTS WISH STREET-CAR EXTENSION.

Council Street Committee Devotes Afternoon to Matters Looking to Better Thoroughfares.

Residents of Southeastern Portland desire street-car service very much, according to Penumbra Kelly, who appeared before the street committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon on behalf of his neighbors. Mr. Kelly said the citizens of Brooklyn and beyond, now have to walk from 10 to 20 blocks to catch a car when they desire to go down town. This is found very inconvenient, especially at night, and he hoped the authorities would grant the needed relief by authorizing the City & Suburban to extend its tracks along Grand avenue southward from East Harrison as far as Ellsworth street; thence to East Tenth and on out to the Powell Valley road. Mr. Kelly did not think there was business enough in the neighborhood at present to justify the company building the track, but there probably would be in the future. The bridge on Grand avenue across Brooklyn Slough, he said, had been built by subscription as the property abutting had remonstrated against it, so Mr. Kelly did not think the Council should refuse the franchise on account of the expense of maintaining the bridge.

The objection to granting this franchise seems to lie in the unwillingness of the street-car company to undertake the construction and maintenance of a certain proportion of the bridges along the proposed route. The two franchises granted to another company this year contain the proviso that the company shall build a certain portion of the substructure of the bridges, and so the street committee could not see its way clear yesterday to favoring the City & Suburban in this matter. The problem was therefore referred to the whole Council, which will probably discuss it further at its next regular meeting.

The proposed line would give direct street-car service to the workers at Inman & Poulsen's mill; to the residents of Brooklyn and to the men at the Southern Pacific carshops. The committee was evidently in favor of granting the relief to the people out there, but also inclined to protect the city's interests in the matter of grading the streets and building bridges.

Cannot Give Relief.

The petition of Clackamas County people, for the improvement of a certain portion of Milwaukie avenue was discussed, but no relief was suggested in the matter, as the work cannot be done without a petition from the majority of owners of property abutting. City Engineer Chase said there has been a "roar" about the condition of the street for the past two or three years, but that he was powerless to act in the matter of improvement, from lack of funds. He did not think the expense of improvement would be very great. The matter thus rests with the property-owners along that portion of Milwaukie avenue which begins at the Southern Pacific crossing and extends along the avenue to the switch on the East Side electric road, a distance of half a mile.

Regulating Hauling of Earth.

An ordinance regulating the transportation of earth, sand, stone, rock, timber or wood, in street cars through the city, was approved and will be brought up at the next meeting of the City Council for passage. It provides for a charge of 5 per cent of the gross amount of freight earnings on such material. The loads must be protected at ends and sides to prevent spilling the material on the streets. Persons intending to transport such loads must file a written statement, giving the amount of material to be carried, and the place of destination. When the material is to be used in repairs or ballasting of the forwarder's own tracks, the party will be exempt from license. The penalty for violating the proposed ordinance is fixed at $10 to $50 fine.

For Protection of Payed Streets.

An ordinance to protect asphalt pavement from heavy-laden wagons was discussed, and the City Engineer instructed to see how they do in Chicago and other Eastern cities. The idea seemed to be to prevent such asphalt-paved streets as Sixth being worn out too rapidly by heavy trucks, sand drays and wood wagons. These are to be permitted on asphalt-paved streets for the distance of 200 feet or one block, and no more, at a time. The committee thought this could not be regulated, however, without the aid of two or three policemen constantly on the watch. "Wagons bearing over two tons," Mr. Chase said, "should not be allowed on such streets as Sixth unless they have four-inch tires. Trucks with wide tires bearing four tons would be no more damage to the asphalt pavement than the two-inch tire wagon, with two tons burden. Wood wagons do more damage than any other kind of vehicle."

Other Street Improvements.

A petition to improve East Water street between East Washington street and Hawthorne avenue was received with applause, and favorably acted on. A new decking of 4 by 12 yellow fir was suggested in the petition and the street committee thought this would be just the thing. The application was signed by more than the necessary backing, as regards property abutting.

A proposed improvement of Peninsula avenue, across the tracks of the St. Johns moter line was discussed and referred. It comprehends the lowering of the City & Suburban grade at the Peninsula Post-office, which would compel the street-car company to lower its track four feet for a distance of one block on each side of Peninsula avenue.

THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

Methodist Church Is Not Pledged One Way or the Other.

PORTLAND, Dec. 15.—(To the Editor.)—I have watched with much interest and amusement the controversy that has been going on of late in your paper concerning the theory of evolution. It is amusing indeed, to know how much may be written by persons who know so little of a subject. The article by Mr. Winchester is worthy in every respect a student. It does not express the degree of confidence, perhaps, which students feel in the confirmation of the theory of evolution as the correct method of creation. I have refused to enter the paper discussion, although it has been largely for my benefit. But the article in Saturday morning's paper, importing to express the sentiment of the Methodist Church on this question is too much for me. It is of little consequence whether any church accepts the theory of evolution, but when any man drags a church into this discussion in such a way as to make it appear that a church is pledged to one side or the other, then it is time for some member of that church to object.

It is true that this good Bishop of the South Methodist Church did say what is reported at the Ecumenical Council of the Methodist Churches at Washington, in 1892. But it isalso known that while he was cheered by many who heard him, yet the scientific world was at the time greatly amused over the occurrence. It was like most of the brilliant speeches on the subject made in public; it was an exhibition of ignorance. The very fact of his reference to Agassiz, betrays this in a most remarkable way. Agassiz never was an evolutionist. He was the author of the only reasonable theory that has been propounded for 50 years, as in any sense worthy of a competitive place with the doctrine of evolution. It was the theory of types. This is now absolutely abandoned, because not sufficient to satisfy the facts. And, since it has disappeared, it has left but one theory in the field and that is evolution.

If this theory is not true, then the scientific world has none whatever. Of the 30 arguments which Agassiz so fully elaborated for the establishing of his theory, which was, indeed, his "life work," 26 of them are now employed by evolutionists for the support of this "awful and dangerous" theory of evolution. It is probably true that when this great scientist visited these phosphate beds in 1859, to which reference was made, that his theory "of a lifetime" building was destroyed. As Mr. Winchester says, the truthfulness of the theory of evolution is not a matter of authority, but of fact. It must be settled by the facts. But what some of us object to is that the alarmist like Bishop Keener should assume that the theory is contrary to the teachings of the Bible, and is destructive of Christian faith. This has been the cry concerning every scientific discovery for 400 years, and yet the Christian faith lives. As to the trustworthiness of the evidence for evolution, I have nothing here to say. Among men, some are positive, most are certain, a few yet doubt. But one cannot help but notice that the doubts come principally from those who knew least about the evidence in hand. It is well for all of us to grow serious before the great proposition and learn all we can. H. W. KELLOGG.

Are Sidewalks for Pedestrians?

PORTLAND, Dec. 15.—(To the Editor.)—Is there not some law or city ordinance to compel grocers and others, who frequently occupy the greater part of the sidewalks of this city, to use their windows in displaying their wares? They often fill up half the sidewalk with vegetables and other things, and, with the bicycle racks, which are often a mere advertisement, and boxes and crates, which remain for the greater portion of the day without removal, they leave but a small pathway in what should be clear way for pedestrians. Ladies' dresses and cloaks are often badly injured from being caught by the nails, etc., attached to the boxes.

Why are they permitted to monopolize the sidewalks, instead of showing their goods in the windows, as other proprietors are obliged to do? CONSTANT READER.

PRINCE OF WALES DRINKS POMMERY.

The firm of Veuve Pommery Fils & Co. now consists of the following members: Louis Pommery, Henry Vasnier, the experienced directeur, and the Comtesse de Polignac. It is owing to the conscientious efforts of the management to produce a high-grade campagne of uniform quality, regardless of cost, that Pommery occupies the elevated position it now holds among connoisseurs, prominent among whom is the Prince of Wales. Tourists to the Continent of Europe also observe the higher price which Pommery invariably commands at the better hotels and resorts. In America all brands are sold at the same price, therefore in ordering Pommery they are getting the best wine procurable.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to many friends who so kindly aided us with assistance and sympathy during the illness and decease of our beloved son Oscar, and also to his classmates of the Park School.

MR. AND MRS. A. RITZINGER.

Dr. Lamotte's French Corn Paint. The best corn cure; 25 cents. All druggists.

WE WANT...

TO MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS SUIT

And if you value your dollars and your personal appearance you will place your order with

Nicoll the Tailor

at once.

OUR GREAT

Semi-Annual Stock-Reducing Sale Is now on

Garments to order for cost of material and making, to close out ends of bolts and reduce stock for stock-taking.

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