An Epistle to the Pioneers.

Rev. Nehemiah Doane Writes on the Teachings of Jesus.

Oregon was written by Rev. Nehemiah Doane, a ploneer of 1849, who came to Oregon to take charge of the Oregon Institute at Salem. At one time Rev. Mr. Doane taught every pupil in Portland and the surrounding country in a little school house of one room, and he was a very prominent figure in the early life of the state. Mr. Doane, who is now 82 years old, has ever been an earnest student of the Scriptures, and his vigorous preaching has exerted a wide influence throughout the Northwest. What Mr. Donne has to on religion now in the Autumn of his life when his convictions have been seasoned by long years of labor and re-flection cannot fail to interest deeply those who have been associated with him in the building of the state, as well as to their children and those who have come later

o enjoy the fruits of their labor; To my friends, the Pioneers of the Pacific Northwest: A personal God has ex-isted from eternity. Such a Being must be self-existent. In our finite thought, do not know what self-existence is, Deity alone must comprehend it. "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways," saith the Lord.
"For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your

ways, and my thoughts, than your thoughts." (Psalm 1v:2-9.) Here is the ground of self-existence. First. Somewhat must have existed from eternity, for if, at any point in past duration, it could have been truthfully said: Nothing, absolutely nothing, exists, it must always have remained so; for, out of nothing nothing comes.

The Latins thought this so important a truth, that they sought an adage to express it in the briefest manner possible. Ex nibilo nibil fit; that is, out of nothing nothing comes. But the Universe does exist. Our five senses assure us of the fact. Therefore, first, somewhat has existed from eternity. What is that somewhat which

has existed from eternity? It must be either the Universe or its author. These two cover the whole ground. There is nothing outside of them. It is not the Universe, which has existed from eternity. Every part of the Universe that we have come to know the use of, the purpose of, the design of, shows in itself, the marks of that design. And everything designed must have had an intelligent designer; and that designer must have existed before the thing designed. Therefore, second, the Universe has not existed from eternity. Therefore, third, the au-thor of the Universe, whom we call God, has existed from eternity.

Third. God must be a personal being A person is one having ability for intel-ligent and moral action. All men, in their normal condition as men, are perhis. An infant of a day, is a person only in prospect. A brute, is not a person only in prospect. A brute, is not a person. Some brutes have a low degree of intel-ligence, but they have no moral faculty. They lack that responsibility which inheres in all persons. A man thoroughly insane, is no more a person than a

have shown that a man, being a part of the Universe, has not existed from eternity; he must, therefore, have come from God, who has existed from eternity. To say that God, who has created all personal beings, is not himself a personal being, is one of the greatest of absurd-ities. Therefore, fourth, a personal God has sxisted from eternity. God does not argue in proof of his own being, but always assumes it; because like all doc-trines taught in the Scriptures, it is to be ceived by faith, on the authority of his ord, which satisfies the heart better than the best reasoning on the subject. "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." (R. V.) "the assurance of things not hoped for, the proving of things not seen."
Our Saviour says: "If a man will do his go quite beyond this, and familiarize himwill, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." (John vil:17.) Surely this is evidence enough,

Multitudes of Christians every year, go oyfully into eternity upon this lone evijoyfully into eternity upon this lone evi-dence, and they need no other. God gives them the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Jesus says: "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." (John vill:31-32.) This also is entirely sufficient for the Christian "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me; and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, meither shall any man pluck them out of my hand." (John x:27-28.)

I have argued the being of God in this article, not because I think the reasoning to be absolute, or perfect; but because it is a thousand times better, in regard to man's own being, than that of one who denies either the being, or the personality of God.

It was revealed to no man in the Jewish dispensation, that their Messiah would be crucified, or that he would ever die at all. Nor did the prophets, who foretold his death, comprehend the meaning of their own phophecy. Peter says: "The prophets have inquired and searched dilligently, who prophesied of the grace that chould come unto you; searching what, and what manner of time the Spirit of Christ, which was in them did signify, when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should fol-

aunderstand that Jesus was to be put to death. They supposed that their Messian was to sit upon the throne of David, re-dease the Jewish people from the Roman yoke, and bring all nations under the autherity of God's kingdom on the earth.

This great error often blinded their minds in regard to the Savior's teach-They sometimes got into discussion, disputed among themselves, who should be the greatest. At last, when necessary, Jesus informed them what was going to be done to him. Matthew says: "From that time forth began Jesus to show unto his disciples how that he must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day. Then Peter took him, and be-gan to rebuke him, saying, Be it far from thee. Lord; this shall not be unto thee. They were so blinded by prejudice to the nature of his kingdom that they "questioned one of another what the ris-

ing from the dead should mean."
Within a short time of his ascent to heaven, they inquired: "Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom of Israel?" Jesus responded: "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father hath put in his own ower," and he left them to be taught more fully by the spirit.

A Pioneer and Josephus. About 42 years ago I had preached at on on Sunday morning, and at P. M. I entered a little schoolhouse miles down the prairie, and found it full of orderly people waiting for the coming of the preacher. The discourse for the hour consisted largely in setting forth the character and work of the Lord Jesus, for the salvation of men. At the close of the service a stranger invited me home with him to spend the night. The Antumn had come, and as soon as a good fire had heated up the house and made i comfortable to converse, he inquired: "What writings have we, outside of the Bible, to show that Christ was such a character, and performed such a part, as that represented in the discourse of the afternoon? Ireplied: "We are not dependent on the Bible alone for our knowl-dge of Christ. We have other writings of

'Well, what other?" I replied: "Josephus has given a very

The following address to the pioneers of say anything like what we heard today."

Oregon was written by Rev. Nehemiah "I beg your pardon, sir," says I, "he says all he need to say of Christ as a Divine Savior,"
"We have Josephus in the house,"

"Well, I have Josephus, too, in my ouse," I replied. ouse," I replied. "But he doesn't say anything about his eing the Savior. "Bring along Josephus," said I, "bring

him along."
He then brought the book, and I turned to his testimony of Christ, in his antiqui-ties, book 18, chapter 3, section 3, and read the testimony of Christ, as follows: "Now there was about this time Jesus, a wise man, if it be lawful to call him a man, for he was a doer of wonderful works, a teacher of such men as receive the truth with pleasure. He drew over to him both many of the Jews, and many of the Gentiles. He was (the) Christ. And when Pilate, at the suggestion of the principal men amongst us, had con-demned him to the cross, those that loved him at the first did not forsake him; for he appeared to them alive again the third lay, as the divine prophets had foretold hese and ten thousand other wonderful things concerning him. And the tribe of Christians, so named from him, are not atinct at this day."

"Sir," says I, "you see that this is all we could wish him to say about Christ. His only reply was: "I did not think that Josephus had said those things of Christ." Intelligent Christians rarely ever refer to the testimony of Josephus, for they have evidence most abundant, both internal and external, that the Bible is in-spired of God, and this evidence is in-creasing continually with the diligent stu-dent of that book. And because the Bible is inspired of God, it is of more value than all other books put together. Any bright student can master any book, if written in a language which he can read (which any man can write) in eight or ten conths; that is, he can acquire the knowledge of thought expressed by the writer. But no man can master the Bible in a

Sir Walter Scott says this: "The most earned, acute and diligent student can-not in the longest life obtain an entire knowledge of this one volume. The more knowledge of this one volume. The more deeply he works the mine, the richer and more abundant he finds the ore. New light continually beams from this source of heavenly knowledge to direct the conduct and to illustrate the work of God and the ways of men. And he will at last leave the world, confessing that the more he studied the Scriptures the fuller conviction he had of his own ignorance and of their inestimable worth. and of their inestimable worth.

No book has encountered such flerce rigorous thinkers and finished scholars have undertaken to destroy it. They have brought into their service the pen, and all the power of oratory, to bring to anught the teachings of the Scriptures. But now as we enter the 20th century, the Bible is received by vastly increasing millions of people. A reliable writer has said: "There are now 421 different languages or dialects into which the Bible, as a whole or in part, has been translated. These include the languages spoken by at least three-fourths of the human ce. At the opening of the 19th century the different versions of the Scriptures numbered only about 50, spoken by less than one-eighth of the race. This marvelous increase is almost wholly due to the labor of missionaries, and it constitutes in itself a majestic achievement. There is no other single piece of literary labor during the century which can for a mo-ment compare with it. "All these languages have been studied which can for a mo-

and mastered by foreigners, after long, continuous exacting toll. Think of the time and pains that are necessary to obtime and pains that are necessary to ob-tain such an understanding of the Chi-nese, Japanese, Yamii, Hindustani, Per-sian, Turkish and hundreds of other tongues, as to be able to converse intelli-

Nazazene or Ebionite Jewish Christian, while others have affirmed that the passcited from his Jewish Antiquities is an interpolation, principally (it should seem) on the ground that it is too favor-able to be given by a Jew to Christ; and (that if Josephus did consider Jesus to be the Christ or expected Messiah of the Jews, he must have been a believer in him, in which case he would not have dis. patched the miraculous history of the Savior of the World in one short para-graph. When, however, the evidence on both sides is fafrly weighed, we apprehend that it will be found to preponderate most decidedly in favor of the genuineness of the testimony of Josephus: f 1. It is found in all the copies of Jo phus' works, which are now extant, whether printed or manuscript; in a He-brew translation preserved in the Vatican rary, and in an Arabic version preserved

the Maronites of Mount Libanus. 2. It is cited by Eusebius, Jerome, Rufinus, the antagonist of Jerome; Isidore of Pelusium, Sozoman, Cassiodorus, Nicephorus and by many other authors, Greeks, Syrians and Egyptians of the fourth and fifth centuries; all of whom had indisputably seen various manuscripts and of considerable antiquity. How, then, can men living 1100 or 1200 years after these writers, and who are so remote both from the sources consulted by them, as well as from the events related by them, prove that all these ancient authors were utterly destitute of discernment and that all sagacity is exclusively reserved for

2. Josephus not only mentions with respect John the Baptist, but also James. the first Bishop of Jerusalem.-(he says) assembled the Jewish Sanhedrin, and brought before it James, the brother of Jesus, who is called Christ, with some others, whom he delivered over to be stoned as infractors of the law This passage, the authenticity of which has never been disputed or suspected, contains an evident reference to what had already been related concerning Christ; for, why else should he describe James-a man of himself but little known-as the brother of Jesus, if he had made no mention of Jesus before?

4. It is highly improbable that Joseus, who had discussed with such minuteness the history of this period-men, tioned Judas of Gallilee. Theudas, and the other obscure pretenders to the character of the Messiah as well as John the Baptist and James the brother of Christshould have preserved the profoundest silence concerning Christ, whose name was at that time so celebrated among the Jews, and also among the Romans, two of whose historians (Suctonius and Tacttus), have distinctly taken notice of him, But in all the writings of Josephus not a hint occurs on the subject except the testimony in question.
5. It is morally impossible that this pas-

sage either was or could be forged by Eusebius who first cited it or by any other earlier writer. Had such a forgery been attempted it would unquestionably have been detected by some of the acute and inveterate enemies of Christianity; for both Josephus and his works were so well received among the Romans that he was enrolled a citizen of Rome, and had a statue erected to his memory. His writings were also admitted into the Imperial library; the Romans may further be considered as the guardians of the integrity of the text; and the Jews we may be assured would use all diligence to prevent any interpolation in favor of the Christian cause. Yet it cannot be discovered that any objection was ever made to this passage, by any of the opposers of the Christian faith in the early ages; their silence, therefore, concerning such a charge is a decisive proof that the pass age is not a forgery. Indeed, the Christian cause is so far from needing any fraud to support it that nothing could be more destructive to its interests than a fraud so palpable and obtrusive.

Jesus was the most lovely being among the children of men; yet he encountered the most deadly opposition. The brethren of his own family did not, at first, be-lieve in him. His fellow townsmen heard with admiration his comment upon the prophecy he had read in the synagogue, mother forgues. And the translator must go quite beyond this, and familiarize himself with vocabulary and idloms as to think in the strange tongue, and to put **IDAHO'S MINERAL WEALTH**

to the surface of the earth to find mar

kets awaiting them. Can we doubt, then, that with the won

derful progress we have made in com-merce and trade, manufacture and the development of precious and base metals, with other products of mother earth,

that we shall for many long years to come continue to be what we now are—the world's greatest producer of copper, iron, steel and coal? The world's yield of gold from 1800 to 1855 averaged but \$15,000,000 a year. In 1800 it was \$200,000,000 This is a wonderful showing, yet

000. This is a wonderful showing, yet the United States in 1800 was a me. 2 child among nations, but today trans-

acts more than one-tenth of the world's foreign trade, mines one-fourth of the gold, and in reliroad enterprises is far ahead of any other nation. Still we

have a vast territory locked in for want of transportation. When this difficulty

is overcome, natural treasure vaults that

will astonish the world will be opened. Among these treasure vaults is the great

Mines Along Boise River.

are so extensive and varied in kind that it is difficult to know where to begin to

give an intelligent summary to those in-

write of mining campa along the Bolse

River, from this fertile agricultural and

horticultural section, to the Sawtooth

Mountains, that will be tributary to this

city when enterprise and capital take hold

First in sight of Boise is the Black Hor-

not able to procure necessary machinery

get his ores to market.

and extend the means of transportation a

few miles into the miners' storehouse

As I am at Boise, I will first

The mineral area and resources of Idaho

State of Idaho.

and James, paster of the church there, said to him: "Thou seest, brother, how many thousands of Jews there are which believe."—Acts xxi:20. I am glad that today there are so many millions of people who love, honor and worship, as divine, our Lord Jesus Christ, and that these millions are increasing rapidly every year. There is scarcely to be found among the enlightened nations of the world a man who has a word to utter against him. Even Thomas Paine infidel (deist) that he was, says of Christ, in his "Age of Reason": "He was a virtuous and amlable reformer. He reached most excellent morality.

Admissions of Agnostics.

The elegium of Deist Rousseau admits the purity of the Gospel, and shows that his honest conviction had got the better of his theory. He says to a friend:
"I will confess to you that the majesty
of the Scriptures atrikes me with admir-

ation, as the purity of the Gospel has its influence on my heart."

Peruse the works of our philosophers, with all their pomp of diction; how mean, how contemptible are they, compared with the Scriptures! Is it possible that a book at once so simple and sublime. book at once so simple and sublime book at once so simple and sublime, should be the work of man? Do we find that he assumed the tone of an enthusiast or ambitious sectary? What sweetness, what purity in his manners! What an affecting gracefulness in his delivery! What sublimity in his maxims! What profound wisdom in his discourses! What presence of mind in his replies! How great the command over his passions! Where is the man, where is the philoso-Where is the man, where is the philoso-pher who could so live and so die withut weakness and without ostentation? When Plato described his imaginery good man with all the shame of gullt, meriting the highest rewards of virtue, he described exactly the character of Jesus Christ; the resemblance was so striking that all the Christian fathers "What prepossession, what blindness must it be to compare the son of So-

phronious (Socrates) to the Son of Mary! What an infinite disproportion is there be.

tween them! Socrates, dving without pain or ignominy, easily supported his character to the last, and if his death, however easy, had not crowned his life, it might have been doubted whether Soc-rates, with all his wisdom, was anything more than a vain sophist. He invented, it is said, the theory of morals. Others, however, had before put them in practice; he had only to say, therefore, what they had done and to reduce their examples to precept. But where could Jesus learn among his competitors, that pure and sublime morality of which he only has given us both precept and example? The death of Socrates, peaceably philosophizing with his friends, appet the most agreeable that could be wish for; that of Jesus, expiring in the midst of agonizing pains, abused, insulted and accused by a whole nation, is the most horrible that could be feared, Socrates, in receiving the cup of poison, blessed the weeping executioner who administered it; but Jesus, in the midst of excruciating tortures, prayed for his mercliess tor-mentors: Yes; if the life and death of Socrates were those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus were those of a God. Shall we suppose the evangelistic his-tory a mere fiction? Indeed, my friend, it bears not the marks of fiction; on the contrary, the history of Socrates, which nobody presumes to doubt, is not so well attested as that of Jesus Christ, Such a supposition, in fact, only shifts the difficulty, without obviating it; it is more inconceivable that a number of persons should agree to write such a history than that one only should furnish the subject of it. The Jewish authors were incapable of the diction, and strangers to the morality contained in the Gospel, the marks of whose truth are cartifilder and trimitable that the so striking and inimitable that the in-ventor would be a more astonishing man than the hero."

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith in His excellent Word! What more can He say, than to you He hath | to handle the ore. Along the Boise River To you, who for refuge to Jesus have fied? -George Kelth. NEHEMIAH DOANE,

University Park, Portland, Or., July 17. Congressman Springer's Pen.

Washington Letter.

During Lone Wolf's stay in Washington while negotiating business with the departments, William M. Springer was free years has produced a handsome return to

value of \$30 per ton across the entire veln, which is 40 feet wide. An additional tunnel can be run from

Boise River, on the line of the survey of the proposed Idaho Midland Railroad, a distance of 4000 feet, and cut this ledge ALMOST EVERY MOUNTAIN CONat a depth of about 1000 feet. The output would reach many thousands of tons, and with railroad transportation could be placed on the market at a handsome TAINS PRECIOUS METAL. profit. This district has many other equally as good mines and prospects. On the north side of this river, at this point. Irwin Mahon, Secretary of International Mining Congress, Writes of there is an area of 20 miles square that is practically unprospected, while large ledges of quartz crop out of every moun. a Few of the Properties. tain. These ledges assay on the surface from a few cents to \$100 per ton. No BOISE, Idaho, July 26.-The dawn of the twentieth century is here, and the most striking picture hanging upon the walls of American hopes for the future is the fact that the United States is prework has been done or locations made. It is useless to do so, until the district is reached by a railroad, and then it

eminently the mineral producer of the world. The production of about \$1,000,-000,000 of mineral wealth in a single year It will take entirely too long to give it means a great deal to the business of detail the many promising prospects that have been discovered and located for a distance of 25 miles along both sides of the country, particularly when it is all entirely new wealth, with absolutely nothing of a fictitious character about this beautiful river, so I will only men-tion a few of the principal mines. At Pine, a mining camp of 40 years' stand-It is the future now, and not the pas problems in mining that must be solved. In this connection it may be expected that all the side lights of science, proing, 80 miles up the river from Boise, 200 claims have been opened up, mills built, and money made. By deep sinkfessional skill and justice will be turned ing, however, the ore became base and upon this industry, and the discoveries of scientific and chemical processes of the past, in the treatment of orea, will be would no longer yield its values to a free milling process. The mines are now idle, and will remain so forever, unless from now on intensified, and the working a railroad is built up the Boise River, to this and a dozen more mining camps, at a profit of all low-grade ores, here-tofore deemed worthless, and their valthat, with such advantages, will produc ues lost by the millions upon millions of dollars, will, through the discovery of new methods, add all these lost millions, and large amounts of excellent shipping ores. From Pine to the Sawtooth Mountains there are other camps that have made a more, to the volume of our production, record on surface ores. Rocky Bar, on Bear Creek, seven miles from the Boise River, north, has 300 claims that have a During the past century we have brought the land surface of our entire country in touch with the markets of record of \$30,000,000 in 10 years, and suf-ficient base ore, with transportation, for the world and developed its producing capacity in the natural products of bread stuffs, provisions, cotton, timber and oth as much more. Here is fine water power and a splendid belt of pine timber. Over this range of mountains, 13 miles from er products of the soil. The mines, however, we have only begun to explore, but have sufficiently developed them to prove Rocky Bar, is Atlanta, established in the enormous store of minerals required by the world, which we have but to bring

will certainly prove a great mineral,

as well as timber region, in this section

Oldest Mining District in State. Atlanta is the oldest mining district of the state and is made up of such celebrated mines as the Atlanta, East, Mon tezuma, Montezuma Number Two, Old Chunk, Pettit, Monarch, Last Chance Buffalo, Atlanta Gold and Silver Consol idated (five claims), Grace, Eureka, Ida-ho, Anaconda, Klondike, Webfoot, Main, Blue Bird, Greylock, Tahoma, Tahoma Number Two, Stanley, with 40 other loca-tions of minor note. These are all patented properties. For the past 15 or 16 years the mines named have been idle. They are all producers, having previous to being shut down produced some \$58,-000,000, principally sliver. This district is located on the Middle Fork-headwaters of the Bolse River, 15 miles west of the summit of the Sawtooth Range and 82½ miles east from Bolse, and 12 miles north of the survey made for the location of the proposed Idaho Midland Railroad. Until the completion of the Idaho Midland Railroad the only means of trans-portation is by wagon road, over a high range of mountains, that is open for travel only from July 1 to October 1 It is this fact that explains the tardiness of development. Here is to be found every advantage that timber and a great water power afford for all public and pri-

vate purposes. On the headwaters of the Boise River and its tributary, the "Smokeys," are large ledges of silver and lead mines, it only partially developed, and entire out of the world for a market. The territory along and tributary to the Boise covers an area 130 miles long and 50 miles wide, all interspersed with mines and timber, consisting of about 6500 square miles, and no means of transportation.

ret district, where a 10-stamp mill is con-stantly operated on a large ledge of high-grade ore, taken from the Hornet group of mines, while many others just as good in this camp are idle, as the ownrs are Custer County Mines. We reach Custer County first, after we cross the Sawtooth Mountains, a county that has an area of 4670 square miles, and more than a good mine for every mile. This county has produced more silver than any other county in the state. for about 100 miles we find in every direc-tion mines, water power and timber, but Its record for gold, copper and lead leads in the countles of the state, and yet there is not a mile of railroad, telephone, little active work, as the means of transportation are so limited that only ledges of fabulous wealth will pay the owner to or telegraph in the county, and Challis, The Neal district, 20 miles up the river from Boise, has some excellent mines. A the county seat, is 160 miles from the

the very meaning of the Bible, narrative, and madness, and attempted to kill him. quently seen piloting the Indian about the the owners, but, owing to poor wagon. There are mines here that have produced millions and have millions in sight, some with five, 10, 15 and 20 miles of develop ment work, and each shaft or tunnel shows its ore values. At present, one silver-lead smelter and six stamp mills, are operating about 100 stamps, and a large placer dredge. About 3500 claims have been located, and as many more may be taken up, with timber and water power for all purposes.

Among the noted camps in the past and present, are the Solace mine at Vianna, the Mountain King at Sawtooth City, Fisher mines and mills on Fourth of July Creek, Stanley Basin mines, Greyhoung Mountain, Bonanza, Custer mines and mills, Estes Mountain, Rams Horn, Its II miles of development; Yankee Fork, State Creek, Thompson Creek, Squaw Creek (Red Bird mine), Clayton Smelter Company, 27 mines; Bayhorse mines, Skylark, Forest Rose, River View, Democrat, Post Boy. Then there are good indications of coal and excellent roofing state, and the entire county presents one great field of minerals of all kinds, gold, silver, lead and copper predominating, with Iron, zinc and antimony in paying quantities, all waiting for the Idaho Midland Rail

Northeast of Custer County is the Coun. ty of Lembi, with an area of 4450 miles. This has been a noted mining camp for 40 years, and has produced \$20,000,000 in the precious metals, and today has more active mineral location than any cor-responding area of territory in the United States, having about 7000 claims entered, and still the work goes on. The Black Bird copper camp, largely owned by E. DoBoise and associates, of DuBoise, Pa., who are doing most extensive development work on their various mines, gives promise of being the successor of the Butte and Anaconda, in Montans. This copper-gold belt or zone is 10 miles wide and 39 miles long, including the famous Yellow Jacket and Brown Bear groups, and its wonders increase every month Following these are the celebrated Singt-ser group of gold mines, now being de-veloped, fully equipped with mill at de-hoisting works. Next comes the old Lees-burg district, with its many mines, supported by such noted districts as Copper Creek, Owl Creek, Indian Creek, Gibbonsville, with a large record in gold and stiver; Redbird, Queen of the Hills, Sunny-side and the Oro Cash. Salmon City, the county seat, is 80 miles from the nearest railroad. These districts about Salmon City last year produced \$350,000 in gold.

No Help From Government. Like all other enterprises, whose origin and earlier prosecution have been speculative, mining has had many and serious difficulties to overcome. This it has done, notwithstanding the fact that the vast improvement in American metallurgy since 1893, whether applied to gold, silver, copper, ginc. iron and steel, owes nothing to the Government. No bill has ever passed both houses of Congress which had for its object the endowment of a mining education or the encouragement of metallurgy. Yet mining has passed through all ses incident to undertaking, and today takes its place under the same economic business rules governing other sound and conservative

oney-making ventures. It is no longer purely speculative, but on the contrary, a thoroughly legitimate and enormously profitable business, post-tively demonstrated by the success of thousands who have accumulated great fortunes. The percentage of success re-sulting from intelligent mining is higher than that attained by other forms of The revelations in commercial industry.

turer, operator and scientific man, will earn much to their advantage by attending the coming fourth session of the In-ternational Mining Congress, convening

in Boise, Idaho July 23, 1901. Mining, transportation, shipbuilding and navigation represent our distinctive nationality, and are more essentially and intensely American than any other that falls under the legislative power of our Government. The former, mining, impartially patronizes all other industries, giving to them the sinews of war, so to speak, and insures to the country a course of prosperity such as can be boasted of by no other nation on the face of the earth.

Seven of the largest augar refineries on Bayou Teche in St. Mary Parish, near New Orleans, have decided to discontinue of coal in the manufacture of sugar to New Orleans an agent to contrac erection of the necessary oil tanks.

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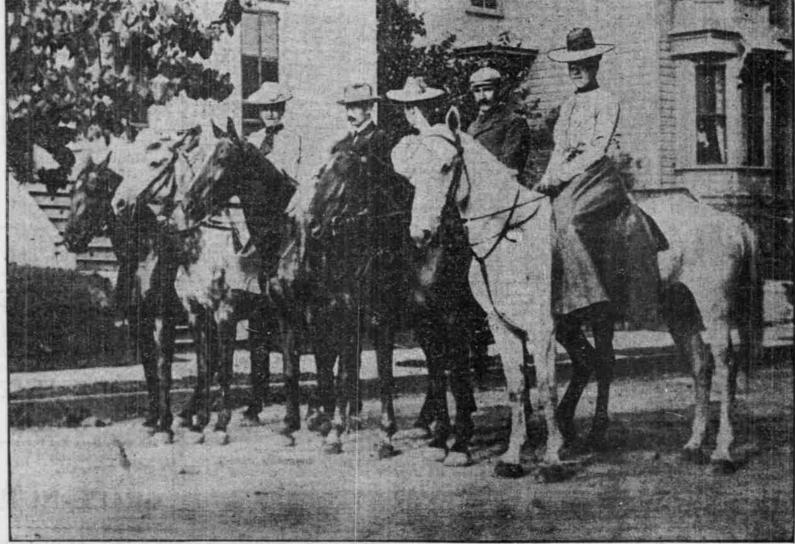
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ON HORSEBACK TOUR TO THE OCEAN SHORE.



MEMBERS OF PORTLAND RIDING CLUB OFF FOR AN EQUINE JAUNT.

A party of members of the Portland Riding Club, together with Instructor Nicol, and consisting of the Misses Anne and May Shogren, Mrs. F. G. Buffum, E. T. Chase and C. L. Gillland, left the city Saturday, July 13, for a two weeks' trip to Tillamook and Netarts. A feature of the jaunt to the seaside is that the ladies of the party have adopted the fashion, recently come into vogue in the East, of riding astride, with divided skirts.

poetry, prophecy and doctrine, clearly and unmistakably before the readers. This attainment lies within the power of but few, and for them it involves long, arduous, incessant labor."

The Testimony of Josephus. We are aware there are Christians, who regard the passage in the writings of Josephus, speaking so favorably of Christ, as an interpolation by some one, and not the honest testimony of the author himself respecting Christ. To those who regard the passage in question as an inter-polation I would commend the following passage in Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy

Scriptures, vol. 1, p. 463: "Josephus, though a strict pharisee, has borne such a noble testimeny to the spotless character of Jesus Christ, that Je-rome considered and called him a Chrissays he, "Josephus says there was tian writer, Mr. Whiston, and some mod- priests were obedie such a man as Christ; but he does not ern writers are of opinion that he was a | In A. D. 60, Paul went to Jerusalem by the state,

And the Jews, his own nation, instigated, and the Romans executed his crucifixion for biasphemy; because he declared him-self the Son of God! But, there came immediately after the crucifixion, a mysteri-ous influence and power upon the Jewish and Gentile world; so wonderful that great churches were formed in Jerusalem and Antioch, and in many other places in the name of this crucified malefactor! who had said: "If I be lifted up from the earth, I will draw all men unto me. This he said signifying what death he should die"—John xii:32-33. How this illustrates the words of Jo-

sephus: "He drew over to him both many of the Jews and many of the Gen-tiles." The words of Luke, too, alluding to A. D. B., after the crucifixion: "And the word of God increased, and the num-ber of the disciples multiplied in Jerusa-lem greatly; and a great company of the prisate wors obedient to the faith." nt to the faith."

city streets or having a quiet conversa- roads, and lack of timber, the mines of tion with him in the hotel lobby. One af-ternoon Springer and Lone Wolf took an With railroad facilities the Neal district F-street car, and, while the politician went direct to a vacant seat at the far end of the car, Lone Wolf acted much as if he was doing his first bit of practice in tight rope walking, and lurched from car side of the car to the other, until he finally fell into the lap of a buxom woman.

they will take you for a Laplander or a Pawnee," whereupon everyone smiled and the big Indian, looking sheepish and con-fused, dropped alongside the laughing exan, giving a few grunts of dis-

The price of medicine in Prussia is regulated

would become an excellent mineral-pro distance from a railroad, it will not stand the field of discovery, and the work of the expense of transportation and pay the profit a mine of its magnitude should. The Mountain King is developed for a depth of 350 feet, and drifted on the same voin some 450 feet. It shows an average and the investor, as well as the manufactor of the rent clerk in the building.

river and extending along a well-defined ledge 24 miles. One hundred thousand Before the Indian could extricate himself Springer rose to the occasion and said: "Well, anybody would know you were a savage, but if you don't get up values tried, but so far without success, owing to the refractory nature of the ore. The ore is high-grade and most excellent concentrating material, but, being a long