AGRICULTURE IN RURAL SCHOOLS

J. H. Ackerman Tells Grange of Necessity of Such Instruction.

HOW TO ACCOMPLISH IT

Superintendent of Public Instruction Would Train Children to Save the Soil and Respect the Dignity of Work.

BEST NOT TOO GOOD FOR FARMER.

My friends, I wish to insist that the country child is as much entitled to a special teacher to fit him for his chosen profession as is the city child, and why not? Just as I firmly believe that the farmer's wife and daughter are entitled to as comfortable and convenient a dwelling as their city cousins. Let us get over the thought that anything is good enough for the farmer and the farmer's family and nothing is too good for the resident of the city. The farmer should not try to live up to the motto of a certain country hotel which said, "Anything is too good for our guests." Let us, then, through our Grange meetings, and all other influences, insist that the education given a country youth shall be such as shall enable him to look upon all honest labor as a God-given heritage—not "The Man With the Hoe" idea; that will enable him to test early in life whether or not he is adapted to his father's profession; that will enable him to make his school life as nearly as possible akin to real life; and last, but not least, to be able to hold up his head in self-respect with the realization that the man who tills the soil, if he is self-respecting and pursues his vocation competently, is among the salt of the earth and is of God's noblemen.—J. H. Ackerman, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The paper by Professor J. H. Ackerman, Superintendent of Public Instruction in this state, on "Elementary Instruction in Agriculture in Rural Schools" was the principal feature at the educational convention yesterday at Evening Star Grange Hall. It received close atention. Mr. Ackerman said in part:

"The Oregonian struck the keynote in its editorial criticising President Hadley's recent paper in which it so strongly intimated that the school of the future must meet life at more common points than it has in the past and that the American people will draw more and more freely upon their material resources for the purpose of enabling the school to plan its work to reach the new demands made upon it.

"The rural schools of Oregon have, from their inception, gradually improved and their efficiency has grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength, until today better work is being done in them than at any time in their past history. This is the natural outcome of cultivation and fostering care. But, while this is true, there is still room for improvement. There are broad fields yet to be possessed and brought under intelligent tillage for higher advancement, and I believe one important field now in sight constitutes the subject now under discussion; namely, 'The Teaching of Elementary Agriculture in the Rural Schools.' I believe this measure is practicable, and one that lies within the domain of public school work in our state, and can be put into successful operation. Why not? The cities have their special subjects. Why not the country? A principal law of our being is that of progress and higher civilization, and it impels the human race on to greater enlightenment. Our public free school system places in reach of all children—in rural districts as well as in the cities—a fair business education; but there are many bright and worthy children in the state that deserve and should have access to facilities for agricultural education. It is for these I am pleading today.

The Early Schools.

"It is a well-known fact that the first organized schools were established for the sole purpose of fitting their students for the ministry, and later on they took upon themselves the task of preparing for the learned professions. Culture was the dominant idea, with no thought of an education which would reach the masses. When the elementary schools were organized, their courses of study quite naturally followed those of the higher institutions and, hence, were courses for culture only and designed to meet the college entrance requirements. It has been but recently that the courses of study have been modified to meet life at its practical sides and, doing this, the culture side has not been sacrificed, for one of the most marked changes in pedagogical thought is that culture may be derived from the pursuit of studies that have a practical value.

"It is self-evident that the old course of study—based on culture—tended to fit its students for village and city life—away from the farm. Today there is a growing demand that rural life shall receive its proper share of attention at the hands of programme makers, and this demand, I take it, accounts for the subject of elementary agriculture being assigned to me for discussion at this meeting.

Not a New Question.

"While this question is a comparatively new one in Oregon, it is an old one in other states, as many of them have had the subject under discussion for years, and some of them have gone a long way towards solving the problem. This movement for elementary agriculture in the rural schools is not a fad, but is a necessity. It had already proved its value. While many details are yet awaiting solution, yet the results have been such that there will be no backward step. That we shall make mistakes and perhaps failures there is no doubt; but that it will ultimately be a part of the rural school system there is no question. Just how the problem will be solved I am unable to say. I am of the opinion, however, that it can be partially solved by having two courses of study, one for the rural schools and the other for village and city schools; the one for rural schools placing stress on subjects which will educate the child along the lines of his environment and leading directly to the agricultural high school, thence to the Agricultural College. May I digress from the main subject to say that the true function of the Agricultural College must not be lost sight of. It should ever be kept within the scope of what its name signifies, and its best and truest friends are those who insist that it shall perform the work for which it was established. The Agricultural College has its field of work, and the State University has its distinct field. Both distinct, both important to the welfare of the state, and both to be encouraged by our sympathy and financial resources. The other course of study should be framed to meet the demand of the village and city child, and to cor-relate with the high school, whose course of study will emphasize the commercial and literary and should lead to the State University.

"In both courses, due attention must be given to the fundamentals, viz., reading, writing, arithmetic and language, for without these, nothing can be accomplished. We are pleading for elementary agriculture in our schools for several reasons. First, for the purpose of instilling into the minds of the country boy and girl, love and respect for the land in general and for the occupation of agriculture in particular. We contend that in this day of advancement and scientific methods, the farmer cannot pursue his occupation by the slipshod, unscientific methods as of yore, consequently, he should receive systematic instruction, and that such instruction must be systematically given in our schools by teachers who have made special preparation for giving it. That is to say, the farmer of the future, in view of the changed industrial conditions, cannot hope to be successful with no other training than that picked up in a haphazard fashion on the farm, and he must look to the public school for this training, as this is the only organization regularly established for his education.

Should Be Taught to Respect Industry.

"Second, unless the youth is taught to respect industry in general, and appreciate the material side of civil life, he will look upon all labor as mere drudgery and feel that culture is the only thing worth striving for, and that anything materialistic, insofar as it is for citizenship, is beneath his respect. To illustrate. Not long since I stood in a schoolroom in which hung a picture of 'The Man With the Hoe,' and underneath it was written the one word, 'Labor.' It seemed to me that any child looking at that picture from day to day would become so imbued with the thought that labor was debasing and, hence, to be avoided, that he would invariably shrink from the very thought of it, and especially all work connected with agriculture. I would banish all such pictures and thoughts from the schoolroom and place in their stead teachers who love industry for its own sake; teachers who are in full sympathy with rural life; teachers who can see the beauties of Nature as well as its material advantages. Then, and only then, will farm life be lifted beyond 'The Man With the Hoe' idea. May this come speedily should be the prayer of all who have the best interests of society at heart, and we verily believe that elementary agriculture, rightly taught, will be a potent factor in bringing this about.

"Third—Almost all of the material used in our present school work nearly always exercises the reflective and receptive instincts in contradistinction to this, and many are of the opinion that the active and creative instincts should be more fully cultivated. For this purpose no one thing affords such an abundance of material as does the growing plant. With the school garden, which will become, eventually, a part of every well-regulated school, the pupil will have ample opportunity to become acquainted with vegetable life under wise direction and instruction.

"Fourth—Every person, sooner or later, must experience and become accustomed to failures and successes. By means of the school garden he is taught to do a definite thing early in life and to make an intelligent study of why he fails or why he succeeds, a lesson that cannot be too early learned.

Sources of Knowledge.

"Fifth—Our knowledge is derived from two sources—that which is acquired directly from objects, and the other, which we receive second-hand, so to speak. One of the benefits to be derived from the study of elementary agriculture is that it trains the pupil in ways and methods of acquiring knowledge for himself, and incidentally acquaints him with the manner in which information is originally acquired and how the world's stock of knowledge has been accumulated. There are really two worlds—the school world and the real world—and it should be the duty of the school to connect the school world with the real world as nearly as possible, and thus make the value and meaning of school more apparent. One of the most valuable studies with which to accomplish this is elementary agriculture."

The remainder of the paper was devoted to setting forth how elementary agriculture could be introduced and form part of the course in rural schools. He would eliminate certain studies and portions of studies, cutting out the non-essentials. The normal school could train teachers for giving instructions in elementary agriculture. The Superintendent suggested grouping of rural schools together. In closing, he said it was a question that would take time to solve.

Criticises Dr. Snell.

Professor N. W. Bowland criticized Miss Snell, professor of domestic science in the Oregon Agricultural College, in his remarks on "The Relations of the Grange to Education." He contended that if her theories concerning the education of children were carried out they would disrupt the public school system. He also contended for better pay for teachers.

H. A. Darnell, principal of the Lents school, discussed the topic, "What Can We Do for the Child." He placed responsibility for failures to the door of the too lenient parent. He declared that every child should be taught an occupation.

Manual Training Illustrated.

W. A. Law, of the South Mount Tabor school, demonstrated the practicability of the training department in the rural school, by showing the work that was being done in the South Mount Tabor school, where a manual training department is maintained. Professor Standley, of the Portland Training school, could not attend on account of the illness of his wife.

County School Superintendent Robinson spoke of "Some Needs of Our Common Schools," and supplemented the paper of Professor Ackerman on "Elemental Agriculture." He contended for each school in the county having some agricultural instruction and asked that a special committee be appointed by the Grange to help carry out this plan in Multnomah County, to cooperate with the Principals' Club.

There were papers read by D. A. Grout and others and the institute closed last night with an entertainment by the schools.

SEEKS A REAPPOINTMENT

Alex Sweek Would Like to Remain as Referee in Bankruptcy.

Alex Sweek, in spite of the fact that he is a Democrat, would like to be again appointed as referee in bankruptcy by the United States District Court. Mr. Sweek has held the office since the passage of the bankruptcy law in 1898, by successive two-year appointments at the hands of the late Judge C. B. Bellinger. Judge Wolverton, the new incumbent, will now have the disposal of the office in his hands, and it is expected that he will appoint a Republican.

N. D. Simon, ex-Deputy District Attorney for Multnomah County; R. C. Wright, of Portland; R. Citron, Frank S. Grant and L. C. Garregus are all said to be after the place.

The office in Multnomah County is worth as high as $1000 a year, according to the number of cases referred. There is a fee of $15 in each case, and a commission varying with the amount involved.

Mr. Sweek's term of office will expire in June next, when Judge Wolverton will make his new appointment. In the meantime the applications are piling up on the judicial desk.

ALASKA ASKS PORTLAND'S AID

Wants the City to Bid for Immense Trade of the Northwest.

IS GOUGED BY SEATTLE

Business Men of the Great Territory Desire to Make Purchases From the Merchants of This City.

A. M. Green, of the Behring River coalfields, says: "A line of steamers plying between Portland and Alaska would be the most profitable investment of its kind I know of."

L. C. Dillman, who has been identified with some of the biggest properties in Alaska, says: "The men who are interested in Alaska look with favor upon Portland and it only remains for the business men of this city to make an effort to secure that which they are entitled to."

Dan Kain, one of the original locators of the Bonanza copper property, said the following the other day: "Portland gets virtually none of the business, but if a line of steamers should be established a surprisingly large number of Alaskans would buy their supplies and make their headquarters here. The Alaskans are sore in Seattle, and now is the time for Portland to act."

That the recent agitation to secure for Portland part of the Alaska trade is not untimely and is based upon a solid foundation is shown by the friendly attitude displayed by the Alaskans themselves. The mining men are as anxious to have Portland enter into the field as are the business men of this city. There have been more Alaskans in Portland this Fall than for several years, and although a dozen or more of the most prominent of them have been interviewed, the opinion is universal that Portland will make a costly error unless she makes an effort to secure some of that business.

Some of the Alaskans, who, although they talk in the most enthusiastic terms over the prospects of Portland extending her commercial operations to the Frozen North, hesitate to say anything for publication against Seattle, as most of them are now compelled to make their headquarters there. There are those, however, who make no pretense with being disgusted at the way Seattle has treated the Alaska trade and are wondering why Portland does not take a hand in the game.

Seattle in Disfavor.

That Seattle is now in disfavor with the majority of the Alaskans is generally admitted, but the Alaskans have been anxiously awaiting a move on Portland's part long before the recent trouble. They cannot understand why Seattle should have all the business and Portland practically none, although this city has a harbor and is on a direct route to Alaska. Another thing that makes them wonder is the fact that San Francisco gets a good portion of the busines, as do Tacoma and Victoria. All of the principal cities on the Coast are growing rich on

M. A. Green, a practical mining man, who represents the interests of about 30 of Portland's most prominent business men in the coal fields in Alaska in the Bering River district, is a guest at the Perkins Hotel. Mr. Green has a wide acquaintance among mining men, and is thoroughly conversant with Alaska, its trade and its needs, and does not hesitate to say that Portland is allowing a golden harvest to slip through her fingers when all she has to do is to close in upon that which Nature and the laws of commerce have laid at her very door.

Portland's Opportunity.

"The Northwest is the bread-basket of Alaska, but there is only one opening of importance that is apparent," said Mr. Green at the Perkins Hotel yesterday afternoon. "I refer to Seattle. There is another opening, just as easy for the Alaskans to reach, though, as the one they are now obliged to use, and that is Portland. You must also remember that for everything they take out they leave something behind, and the people of the Northwest are the ones who profit off them.

"What Portland needs is a smelter, and then steamships would be loaded to the guards both ways. A steamship line would pay splendid interest even without a smelter, and hundreds of Alaskans would make their headquarters here as they do now in Seattle. There is plenty of business for all, and the amount of trade doubles every three years. San Francisco is doing an immense business, and again and again I hear the question asked, "Why doesn't Portland?" Of course, if you should start up a steamship line you would have to send your commercial men out to get orders. That is just plain business and is expected where there is competition.

Coal Fields of North.

"The Bering River coal fields produce the finest grade of coal of any found on the Pacific Coast. Its extent is about eight miles in width and about 30 miles in length. The veins are from three to 40 feet in width and there are millions and millions of tons of coal already discovered. Two railroads are now building in our direction, and we will have adequate transportation facilities within a year at the latest.

"The Bering district will regulate the coal market of the Pacific Coast within a few years. We can probably furnish Portland anthracite coal, of the very best grade, at about half what it costs now. Enormous quantities will be shipped to the United States, and all the warships in the Pacific will probably get their coal in Alaska. Just imagine what a great industry will result from the opening of the coal fields. Then there is the gold, the copper, the tin and other minerals. That is a wonderful country, and Portland will be taught a sad lesson some day in this respect unless she takes precautions to protect herself by building up trade relationship."

Look Upon as Prey.

"When I am in Seattle I never wear my Alaska button, because if I do I am looked upon as legitimate prey," said Dan Kain, at the Perkins Hotel, recently. "That is the truth of the so-called Seattle spirit you hear talked about so much. I can buy goods in Portland cheaper than in Seattle, and have done it. But I have always had trouble in getting the Portland supplies transferred from the wharfs to the ships. Of course, those who buy in Seattle are shown preference. I always have advocated a steamship line being established between Portland and Alaska, and I am sure that it would be a great success."

L. C. Dillman, as was published in a previous interview in The Oregonian, says that within a few years the Alaska business will have grown to such enormous proportions as to support all the cities on the Coast, even if they are 10 times as large as they are now. He is one of those who advocates, in the strongest terms, that Portland make an effort to secure the business. Mr. Dillman is interested in the Ramshead property, of which those who have been in the Copper River district bring splendid reports.

Robert S. Norris, of the American Tin Company, and who is now in Portland, is one among the almost numberless Alaskans who are clamoring for an opportunity to do business in Portland. Mr. Norris says that Seattle has "gouged" the Alaskans unmercifully. He is of the opinion that Portland would not have the least difficulty in securing sufficient trade to run a line of steamships.

Nine out of ten Alaskans who come to Portland will reiterate the same statements that have been made above. There is some talk of a local company being formed to start the long-looked-for steamship line, and there are those who are growing hopeful over the outlook for the establishment of such connections. One prominent Alaska man, who was in Portland not long ago, made known his intention at that time of buying about $15,000 worth of supplies for a party of miners who will be outfitted in Portland.

TWO BANKERS SENTENCED

Hayes and Flickinger, of Ohio, Both Sent to Penitentiary.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—Judge Taylor, of the United States District Court, today overruled a motion for a new trial for O. L. Hayes, president of the Galion (Ohio) National Bank, recently found guilty on the charge of violating the national banking laws, and sentenced him to serve seven and one-half years in the Ohio penitentiary and to pay the costs of prosecution.

The court also overruled a motion for a new trial in the case of Edward Flickinger, president of the Flickinger Wheel Company, of Galion, convicted on the charge of aiding and abetting in the misapplication of the funds of the Galion National Bank. Judge Taylor sentenced Flickinger to serve seven and one-half years in the penitentiary and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Notice was served by both defendants that appeals will be made. At the time of its failure, it was found that the bank carried about $215,000 of the paper of the Flickinger Wheel Company, the Galion Wagon & Gear Company and the Decatur Buggy Company. Hayes was a director in the various concerns named.

Will Pay Interest in Advance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury today announced that he has authorized the payment of the interest on United States Government bonds, due January 1, 1906, on December 15, 1905. Coupons due January 1 will be paid on presentation on and after December 15. Checks for the interest on registered bonds will be mailed on the same date. The total interest payment anticipated will aggregate about $4,200,000.

NOTED INDIAN CHIEF

Did Much for American Cause in the Revolution.

WAS THE FRIEND OF PEACE

Joseph Orono's Last Resting Place to Be Found in Quiet Stillwater, Maine—He Was Probably of White Origin.

Boston Herald.

Beneath the sheltering branches of a gigantic pine which stands alone on the summit of a high ridge in the village of Stillwater, where the swift running Stillwater joins the mightier Penobscot, lie the remains of Joseph Orono, Maine's noblest red man, the friend of the white man and of peace. History tells almost nothing of this once mighty Tarratine chief, of the deeds of his life or the manner of his death, but tradition, accurate in this case beyond all reasonable doubt, fixes his burial place under the old pine which has stood a solitary sentinel overlooking the towns of Orono and Stillwater for generations. The tree is on the farm now owned by Byron Porter, but originally the home of Colonel Charles D. Jameson, a famous civil war hero, who was wounded and came home to die.

When Captain George Weymouth, whose exploits of 200 years ago have recently been commemorated at Thomaston, first landed in Maine he found that two great Indian races were in possession of the territory now known as Maine—the Abenaques and Etchemins. Of the Abenaques, or Abenakis, the Tarratine tribe was the largest and most powerful. It held undisputed sway over that region now known as Old Town, Orono and Bangor. In their contests with other tribes the Tarratines were almost always victorious, for the braves were hardy and warlike and governed by courageous and sagacious chiefs.

The Tarratines, according to the early white settlers, were neither aggressive nor cruel. They rarely made war on the whites, and it is claimed that for nearly a full century after the settlement of Maine no white man was ever wantonly killed by them. Old settlers in this part of the state have told many stories of Indian gratitude and kindness.

The earliest available history of the tribe shows that it was ruled by a chief called Madockawando, whose close companion and adviser was an able but treacherous medicine man, Mogg Megone. Madockawando was succeeded by Moxus, of whom little is known. The successor of the latter was Joseph Orono, born in 1693.

Tradition, as well as history, indicates that during Orono's reign the Tarratines were very friendly to the whites. In 1781 Orono fitted out at its own expense an express to Machias to warn the inhabitants that a British fleet of five brigs and five schooners was off the coast planning an attack. So interested was he in the cause of the Americans that he gathered together a large number of his bravest and best men and marched afoot to Boston. Two days after the battle of Bunker Hill he appeared before the commander of the American forces and offered his services and those of his men. He was publicly entertained by leading men of Boston. Although his offer was not accepted, he was sent home feeling that the white man was his friend.

Chief Orono in his last years continued to inculcate the principles of peace. His dealings with the white settlers were business-like and honest. It is undoubtedly true that the harmonious relations which existed along the Penobscot for half a century were due to the noble nature and shrewd mind of Orono more than to anything else.

An Orono woman who died a few years ago had a distinct remembrance of the great chief. She describes him as being more than six feet tall, sinewy and straight as an arrow, with mild blue eyes. The latter would seem to indicate the truth of the report that he was of white origin, the story being that he was stolen when a baby from white parents in the vicinity of Brunswick. There is much to substantiate this statement, particularly the belief of Orono himself that it was true. His belief was probably founded on investigations which he had made among the members of his tribe when he was yet a young man.

Orono died in 1801 at the age of 113 years. He was mourned alike by red man and white, and the exercises over his body by the red men lasted seven days, during which time the Tarratines fasted. His body was placed, with his war robes, tomahawks and stone pipe, under the old pine tree which still marks his grave. There the tribe had its principal village for a century or more. Now it is the midst of a peaceful, populous community. The white man has taken all the territory over which Orono once ruled.

All that remains of the once powerful tribe is the handful who now live on Indian Island and who pursue the peaceful calling of basket making and guiding.

While absent in the field he was nominated for Governor by a bolting convention of Democrats, who refused to accept the anti-war candidate of the regular convention. Although defeated, he had the satisfaction of receiving more votes than the regular candidate of his party.

Exposure and privation produced consumption, and the gallant officer was sent home to Stillwater to die when he was less than 40 years old. His career was one of the most brilliant ever recorded of an American officer. He was a close friend of General McClellan, and it had been predicted, had he lived, he would have risen to the highest rank.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or undue perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp. Boston. Mailed Free, "A Book for Women."

PORTLAND SOCIETY NEWS

(Continued From Page 27.)

All members were present. The first prizes were won by Mr. and Mrs. H. Westermeyer, consolation prizes by Mrs. E. C. Warren and Professor E. J. Hadley. Light refreshments were served. Miss Margaret Warren favored those present with several fine selections. The next meeting will take place December 16, at Mrs. T. W. Nordbye.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Buebke entertained the Salisbury Hill Five Hundred Club in a charming manner at their new home on East Thirty-ninth and Caruthers streets, on Thursday evening, December 7. The first prize was won by S. B. Cobb, the second by Mrs. M. Steele. The same club was charmingly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Buebke on November 22. On this occasion S. B. Cobb won first prize and Mrs. Annie Buebke second.

* * *

Miss Bessie K. Luckey entertained on Wednesday last in honor of Miss Ethel Durham, who is to be one of Portland's December brides. The residence on Marshall street was filled with girl friends, and an enjoyable programme consisting of musical and literary numbers was concluded by a bridal shower. Refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Cormack.

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Mrs. D. J. Gregory entertained the Thursday Afternoon Whist Club last week in a charming manner. The first prize was won by Mrs. P. Plande; the second by Miss M. B. Zeller, and the consolation fell to Mrs. C. C. Wise. Refreshments closed a pleasant afternoon. The next meeting will be with Mrs. A. Schad, 247 East Seventeenth street, on the 21st of December.

* * *

Mrs. Walter S. McGuire entertained at luncheon, on Tuesday, November 28, at her cozy new home, 795 Clackamas street, in honor of her guest, Mrs. George W. Norman, of Valparaiso, Ind. The house was elaborately decorated with Oregon grape, ferns and yellow chrysanthemums. Covers were laid for nine.

* * *

A few of Miss Reta Pelton's friends passed a delightful evening at her new home on Thanksgiving. Music and games were participated in until a late hour, when light refreshments were served. Miss Clara Humparey, Mr. Fred Dunlap and Mr. Ernest Blue were victorious prize competitors.

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The Alhambra Club gave its first dance of the season at the Western Academy of Music last Tuesday evening. The hall was tasefully decorated with flags and evergreens. The cub's next dance will be a typical, old-fashioned "barn" dance, to be given on the evening of January 2.

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Mrs. Calvin Webb entertained in honor of the 10th birthday of her daughter, Gladys, at her home, 21 East Seventh street North, Friday afternoon. The children were entertained with games and music, and refreshments were served.

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Mr. and Mrs. Mohler and Mr. Mohler's mother left for the East on Friday evening in their private car. On the Wednesday before Thanksgiving Mrs. W. A. Mears gave a dinner for Mrs. Mohler, Sr.

WEDDINGS.

Breck-Hendershott.

BAKER CITY, Or., Dec. 9.—The prettiest wedding of the season, in Baker City, was Wednesday night, when Miss Mary Elizabeth Hendershott, of Union, was united in marriage to Mr. Charles H. Breck, of the wholesale firm of Blackburn & Breck, of this city. The wedding took place at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in the presence of about 80 invited friends and guests. While a choir, consisting of Miss Gertrude Tice, Miss Belle Kellog, Mr. F. Daly and Mr. F. M. Saxton, sang, "O, Perfect Love," the bride, on the arm of Judge Samuel White, entered, preceded by her bridesmaid, Miss Mabel Eaton, of Union. They were met at the chancel by the groom and his best man, Mr. Ned Parker. While the choir sang, "The Breath That Breathed O'er Eden," Rev. G. Taylor Griffit pronounced the Episcopal marriage service. As the bride and groom left the church, Miss Anna McKay played the wedding march. A reception was tendered them at the home of Mrs. Anna McKay, and they were the recipients of many presents. The bride is a Union County girl and has been court stenographer in Baker City for the past year. She has made a host of friends since she took up her residence here. The newly married couple will make their home in Baker City.

Wells-Osburg.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Alexander Osburg, 466 East Everett street, on Wednesday evening, December 6, 1905, Mr. Elmer M. Wells and Miss Edith J. Osburg were united in marriage by Rev. Albyn Eason, of Silverton. This was a quiet home wedding, in the presence of immediate friends and relatives. Miss Viva Osburg, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Miss Minna Hoffman was bridesmaid. Mr. A. R. Wells was best man and J. A. Osburg gave the bride away. The wedding march was played by Miss Bessie Briedwell. The bride wore white silk crepe de chine and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. The maid of honor wore blue silk mull and carried pink carnations, while the bridesmaid appeared in white silk chiffon and carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations. The decorations were in excellent taste and the ceremony was followed by a bountiful wedding supper. Mr. and Mrs. Wells were the recipients of many beautiful and useful presents. They will reside at 466 East Everett street.

Killeen-Scott.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Lawrence Church Thursday, November 30, when Thomas J. Killeen and Miss Mary Alice Scott were married by Rev. J. C. Hughes. The church and altars were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a profusion of choice cut flowers gave a festive air to the scene. Promptly at 9 o'clock the bridal party entered the church. Miss Scott was accompanied by J. L. Spellmeyer, of Astoria, a lifelong friend of the bridesmaid, who escorted her to the sanctuary, where she was met by the bridegroom and the attendants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Killeen. During the ceremony Miss Elizabeth Harwas sang an Ave Maria, while Miss Mattie Kelly presided at the organ. After the nuptial mass, the happy couple repaired to the residence of Mrs. James Killeen, 586 First street, where a wedding breakfast was served. After their honeymoon, spent on the Sound, Mr. and Mrs. Killeen will be at home to their friends at 586 First street.

Phillips-Nelson.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 4.—(Special.)—Dr. Albert William Phillips, a prominent dentist of Seattle, married Miss Nellie Charlotte Nelson, daughter of J. R. Nelson, of Portland, a week ago, but his friends here did not know it until today. Dr. Phillips, who is president of the State Dental Board, will bring his bride to his handsome residence at 322 University street, January 10.

Irwin-Hibbard.

At the home of the bride's parents, in Montavilla, Fred H. Irwin and Carrie Hibbard were married on Wednesday, November 29, at 5:30 P. M. Only immediate relatives and friends were present. John Hibbard was best man, and Mrs. John Hibbard was matron of honor. At 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Irwin gave a reception to their friends at their new home in Halsey street.

Matthews-Quimby.

Shelley Matthews and Miss Amanda Quimby were united in marriage by the Rev. R. L. Shelley at 8 o'clock this morning, and later took the train to Everett, where they will make their home. Miss Quimby has taught school very successfully in this county for a number of terms.

McDougall-Hopkins.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Thomas Hopkins and Mr. J. J. MacDougall took place in San Francisco, December 5. Miss Hopkins looked charming in a tailor gown of smoke-colored broadcloth. Mr. and Mrs. MacDougall sailed for Manila December 9, and will return by way of Europe.

Peterson-Harms.

Charles Peterson and Emma Harms were married on Saturday, December 2, at the manse of Calvary Presbyterian Church, at 7:30 P. M., Rev. William S. Gilbert officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson left at once for their new home in San Francisco.

Barnes-Saylor.

A. T. Barnes, of Los Angeles, and Bessie Saylor, of Portland, Or., were quietly married in Los Angeles, Cal., Thanksgiving eve., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Sailor, corner Maple avenue and Twenty-third street.

Bauer-Armstrong.

Miss Bessie Armstrong and W. I. Bauer, both of Oregon City, were united in marriage by Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, in his reception-room at the White Temple, on December 6.

Scott-Wheeler.

At the White Temple, in the pastor's reception-room, Dr. Harry H. Scott and Miss Sadie A. Wheeler were married, December 5, Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher officiating.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Batchelor announce the engagement of their daughter, May, to Mr. William Besley Scott. The marriage will take place Thursday, December 14, at the First Unitarian Church, at 15 minutes before 8 o'clock in the morning. No cards.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldstaub request the presence of their friends at the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Theodore, at the Ahaval Sholom Synagogue, next Saturday, December 16. Reception Sunday, December 17, from 2 to 5, at 708 Vancouver avenue.

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Mrs. Leo Friede and son, who have been in San Francisco for the past three months, have returned, and the family are now located at 988 Raleigh street.

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Mrs. Monroe Sander, of San Francisco, is in the city, and will be pleased to see her friends on Friday afternoon, December 15, at Elton Court Annex.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Goldstein announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Mr. Joseph Shank, of this city. The wedding will take place January 7.

COMING EVENTS.

Astra Circle, Women of Woodcraft, has planned an innovation in the way of entertaining its friends this Winter by inaugurating a series of dancing parties at East Side Woomen Hall, the first of which, a "Christmas tree ball," is to be given on Thursday, December 21. Several novel features will be introduced, unique gifts and souvenirs distributed, awards made for competitive prize waltzing and delicious fruit punch served. Professor J. G. Fox will offer for the first time in public the "Astra Circle March," composed by himself and dedicated to Astra Circle. Decorations by Otten, refreshments by Swetland and music by Fox's orchestra.

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The ladies of the Patton M. E. Church will hold a bazaar on Wednesday next. The public generally will be much interested, and the usual good time which has always characterized these gatherings is assured. Miss Nina Killingsworth, president of the society, is in charge of the event, and has the active support and help of a score of willing workers, who have been making preparations for many weeks.

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Uniform Rank of the K. O. T. M. will give their annual ball next Friday evening at the Armory. Everest's orchestra will furnish music. Very unique invitations in the form of a military summons are out, and friends may secure the same on application to members of the order or from E. M. Lucas, 517 Oregonian building.

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A novel and beautiful event is being arranged to take place in the parish house of St. David's Church on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 2 and 3, 1906, consisting of tableaux of scenes from the "Nativity of Our Blessed Lord." The performances will be under the direction of S. H. Allen-Goodwyn and Frederick W. Goodrich.

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The social which was to have been held in St. David parish house on December 16, on account of the nearness of other events will be held at a later date, which will be announced in due time by the committee having the matter in charge.

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Chapter A, P. E. O., will meet on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. J. C. Grady, 735 Wasco street. Take Broadway car. All P. E. O.'s are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

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The Ladies' Auxiliary of Company H, Second Oregon, will celebrate its seventh anniversary at the home of Mrs. Philo Holbrook on Friday, December 15. It is hoped that all members will be present.

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The members of the Wisteria Club of St. Francis will give a whist social in their hall, on East Twelfth and Pine streets, next Thursday evening. Card playing will start at 8 o'clock.

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A bazaar and entertainment will be given on Thursday evening next by the Women's Guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Albina, in the Guild rooms.

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The Illinois Study Club will be entertained at the home of Mrs. R. L. Davis, 29 North Seventeenth street, on December 13, at 2:30.

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The Ladies of Willamette Hive will give their afternoon whist party Thursday, December 14, 1905, in Alisky Hall, Third and Morrison, from 2 to 5.

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The Hibernian Social Club will give a card party in the Alisky building tomorrow evening. All friends of the club are invited.

SOCIETY PERSONAL.

Mrs. Louis Rosenblatt has returned from the East.

Mrs. Mae Friedenthal, who has been quite ill, has entirely recovered.

Mr. Duane Fellows has returned to Portland, after an extended visit away from home.

Mrs. Belle Gerlinger Dalton, of Portland, is visiting Mrs. David McGregor Rogers, at Victoria.

Hon. George E. Roberts, director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Stevens.

John G. Jordan and his daughter returned to St. Marys, Mo., after a two months' visit with Mrs. J. C. Sauvain and Miss Jordan.

Mrs. W. E. Empey, of Los Angeles, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. J. Gallagher, 118 Bancroft avenue. Mrs. Empey was formerly Lillian Gallagher.

Mrs. W. O. Rudy returned home from Indianapolis Saturday night and will be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace D. Ramsdell on Portland Heights.

Mr. Chauncey Abbott, Jr., of Nebraska, who has been for two months visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mears, left on Tuesday for Mineral Lake, Wash., where he will engage in business.

Miss Eleanor Gardner will leave Monday evening for a six weeks' visit in Los Angeles and other points in Southern California. She goes by way of Salt Lake City, returning via San Francisco, where she will visit for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Lafe Pence and son, of Colorado, will spend the Winter in Portland. Mrs. Pence is at present in the East, where she was called by a death in her family, but expects to join Mr. Pence here during this month.

Major T. S. Clarkson, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mears for some time past, leaves on Thursday next for California, where he will visit his daughter. Major Clarkson has bought Wildwood Park, near Holbrook.

Mrs. Robert Foulkes and Miss Lucy Foulkes, who have been for several weeks in San Francisco, returned home yesterday morning. They went down to visit with Mrs. Foulkes' son, Edward, who has just returned from two years' study in Europe. He went over after securing the Rotch Traveling Scholarship in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the Women's Union.

Miss Letitia Connell, of Hillsboro, is making her home here for the present.

Mrs. Maud Irvine, of Antelope, came on Monday for a short stay.

Miss M. Chapin was a guest at dinner on Monday evening, previous to her removal to Spokane.

Mrs. James, formerly Miss Agnes Moore, was a guest at dinner on Monday evening.

Dancing.

New class forming Tuesday-Saturday eve. The Ringler-Buckenmeyer School.

The Fraternal Brotherhood's masquerade party will take place Tuesday night, Foresters' Hall, Sixth and Washington.

Pupils under 16 years now being listed for classes in Fletcher music method. Term beginning January 1. Mrs. E. H. Bell, 269 East Twelfth street, North.