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NO. 1.

STORY OF MRS. EDDY

Synopsis of an Interview With George A. Quimby.

Who Asserts That the Original Copies of the Famous Quimby Manuscripts are in His Possession

[Published by Request.]

I have traced the life story of Mary Baker Eddy to the time of her visits in 1862 and '64 to Phineas P. Quimby, a healer, of Portland, Me., in the '50's and early '60's. In January, 1866, Mr. Quimby died from the effects of a tumor, at his home in Belfast, Me. Subsequently Mrs. Eddy started and founded Christian Science. Some years later when Christian Science had begun to assume proportions prophetic of its present hold on public interest, a student of Mrs. Eddy's undertook to plagiarize her book and was enjoined by court process.

The Quimby tradition, or more exactly the Quimby manuscript tradition, reminds one of a certain Mrs. 'Arris, who figures in fiction. She was a beautiful myth while she lasted, and very effective, but she ceased to be when Sairy Gamp's bored and irate listener declared at last her absolute conviction that there was no Mrs. 'Arris. The picture of a lady brought forward at this juncture might have still bolstered up the myth, but the so-called facsimile of a part of a manuscript by Phineas P. Quimby printed in a recent magazine does not sustain the Quimby manuscript tradition, because it is not the photograph of a piece of writing by Phineas P. Quimby, and the writers of the magazine article never saw a Quimby manuscript. This assertion the writer has from the lips of the man who claims to guard and own the much discussed papers.

Mr. Quimby agreed over the long distance telephone from Boston, to show the writer the Quimby manuscripts.

Mr. Quimby took from a draw in his desk a copy book such as school children use to write essays in. It was in a good state of preservation, not yellowed by age, and was written from cover to cover in a neat copyist's hand. There were no erasures nor interlineations, no breaks for paragraphs and very few headings. There were dates at the end of the articles, of which there appeared to be two or three different ones in the book. The dates were 1861 and 1864.

"Is this your father's handwriting?" I asked Mr. Quimby.

"It is not. That is my mother's I believe, and here is one in the handwriting of one of the Misses Ware."

"Are none of these in your father's handwriting?"

"No, they are all copies of copies."

"But, Mr. Quimby, what I came to Belfast for was to see your father's manuscripts. You agreed to let me see them, and I have a particular reason for wishing to do so."

"These are the only manuscripts I have shown to anyone and the only ones I will show," said Mr. Quimby, pacing the floor.

"But there has recently been 'facsimiles' of your father's manuscripts, over the date 1863, in which appears the words 'Christian Science.' I particularly wished to see that manuscript. If you allowed other magazine writers to see it, why will you not let me?"

"I am showing you exactly what I showed other magazine writers. There is the very page that was photographed."

"And in whose writing is this?"

"My mother's I believe, or possibly one of the Misses Ware."

"May I ask you if this is the copy of something your father wrote, or a conversation with him written down here, or did he dictate it?"

Mr. Quimby became strangely excited. He walked up and down the room, flushing with anger and speaking emphatically.

"No, they are not conversation nor dictation, but copies of things my father wrote. He used to write at odd moments on scraps of paper whatever came into his mind."

"HAVE YOU THOSE PAPERS NOW?"

"And you have those papers now?"

"Yes, I have."

"Will you let me see a few pages of them?"

"No, I won't. Nobody has seen them and no one shall."

When George A. Quimby first saw Mrs. Eddy, then Mrs. Patterson, he was a boy of nineteen, not interested in philosophy or religion, but attached to his father for the sole purpose of looking after his business.

Mr. Quimby's first alarm came then as a lad of nineteen who was guarding his father's business. He did not want to see him superseded by a woman. Later Julius A. Dresser and Annette Gertrude Dresser, by the success of "Science and Health," decided to write a book on mental science. Edward J. Arens, an early student of Mrs. Eddy, had tried to issue a similar book, but had been enjoined. The history of this case will be given later. The Dressers and Arens stirred up Mr. Quimby. Later came a lawyer who some years previous had defended a rebellious student of Mrs. Eddy's. This lawyer had a pamphlet which he wanted to bolster up with the Quimby writings. Still later, Dr. Minot J. Savage, who had begun to interest himself in matters of psychical research, appealed to Quimby to let him use the manuscripts. And in succeeding episodes this man has been appealed to again and again to make himself a party to an attack on the author of "Science and Health," to give color to the statements in penny dreadfuls or elaborately serious literary undertakings.

If there is any truth in mental suggestion, in hypnotism or the science of psychology, what wonder that George A. Quimby has come to believe that behind the iron doors of his safe lies a treasure in some yellowed scraps of paper, upon which his father wrote his random thoughts. If Mrs. Eddy's agreement to publish these papers at her own expense and give him the profits did not bring them forth, if the appeal of so eminent a man as Dr. Savage, in the name of justice and the world's record of historic thought did not bring them forth; if at this moment, when he is the focus of concentrated public attention as the arbitrator in a sense, of a serious intellectual problem in the history of a modern religious movement, he will not produce evidence worthy of the name, what must be thought of his contention or his claims in his father's name?—Sibyl Wilbur in Human Life for April.

Bert Kelsey Gives Himself Up.

Bert Kelsay, for whom a warrant was issued under complaint of John Trunel of Creswell, charging him with the theft of a check for \$240, returned from Tacoma yesterday and at once gave himself up to Sheriff Fisk, who turned him over to Justice Bryson. As Prosecuting Attorney Williams was at Cottage Grove, his preliminary hearing could not be heard and he was allowed to go on his own recognizance until such time as the state cared to have the hearing. Mr. Kelsay says as soon as he heard there was a warrant out for him he came home to face the charge and says he is innocent. There may be something new develop at the hearing which will probably be held in the near future.—Register.

LUMBER MEN MEET

Addressed by G. M. Cornwall A. N. Hagen and Others.

Business Relating to the Industry Discussed—Committee Appointed to Attend Commission Meeting

The Western Oregon Lumber Manufacturers Association met in the parlors of the Cottage Grove Commercial Club, Friday afternoon April 12th. There were present: J. H. Chambers of Cottage Grove, W. T. Hankins of Star, A. D. Owens of Cottage Grove, A. E. Owens of Cottage Grove, A. L. Woodard of Cottage Grove, J. B. Hopkins of Eugene, F. J. Anlauf of Anlauf, E. A. Anlauf, Wm. Skidmore of Comstock, M. A. McKibben of Cottage Grove, A. N. Hagen of Portland, Geo. Taylor of Cottage Grove, M. E. Dunn of Wildwood, Henry Fisher of Cottage Grove, J. J. Kinney of Leona, Geo. M. Cornwall of Portland, F. H. Rosenberg of Cottage Grove, C. P. Jones of Cottage Grove.

The meeting was called to order by the president, J. H. Chambers. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. The trustees reported that they had selected F. H. Rosenberg for permanent secretary. Notice was read that the consideration of the Association's protest regarding a change in the \$3.10 rate had been postponed until April 23d by the Railroad commission. On motion the president appointed M. A. McKibben, J. J. Kinney and W. E. Brown a committee to attend the meeting of the commission at Salem that day. As the new rate goes into effect the 18th much surprise was expressed at the delay of the commission in hearing the case. J. J. Kinney proposed as a means of raising a fund to meet the office expense of the Secretary etc. that an annual levy of one fourth of one cent per M of the cut of each mill be made on the members the minimum fee to be \$5. On motion the proposition was adopted.

President Chambers stated that he would meet with representatives of other lumbermen's Associations in a few days to select a man to recommend for appointment on the state forestry board.

Mr. A. N. Hagen, chief Inspector of the Grading Bureau of the Oregon and Washington Lumbermen's Association gave a most helpful and interesting talk on the importance of proper grading and the benefits to be derived thereby by both shipper and buyer.

Geo. M. Cornwall addressed the meeting in his usual eloquence, giving the condition of the log market on the coast and along the Columbia River. He showed a weakening market and conditions not the most favorable. He told of a split in the association of logging men, and a separate organization of those dealing strictly in yellow fir.

After short remarks the meeting was adjourned and a general harmonious evening was passed together by the visitors.

REFENDUM COSTLY

Each Measure Submitted Means an Expenditure of \$25,000.

Salem, Or., April 15.—When the people of Oregon come to realize that it is going to cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000 for the satisfaction of exercising their right of suffrage upon just one question of general legislation, it is very doubtful if they will display such haste in petitioning for this privilege, under the initiative and referendum clause of the Constitution.

There are many changes in the

process of submitting questions of legislation to the people under the new law, over the old, principal among which, from a financial standpoint, is that which requires the Secretary of State to mail each legal voter of the state a copy of the measure upon which the initiative and referendum has been invoked, in pamphlet form, together with printed rules of such arguments forward as to the passage of such measures as may be advanced by the chief interests concerned. The expense of postage alone, for complying with this additional requirement, for mailing such information to over 100,000 legal voters, will amount to over \$3000. The postage, however, is but a small item when compared with printing and distributing envelopes, writing and printing the circular letters and distributing them, which are figured at not less than \$2000; cost of paper, printing and binding of proposed laws in pamphlet form, \$5000; publication of propositions, \$5000. These estimates do not include the cost of printing and binding arguments, pro and con, concerning the measure or measures that are to be submitted, which is to be paid by the individual or association advancing the same, but to be sent out by the Secretary of State, which will not be less than \$5000 more.

Norris & Rowe Secure the Famed Seven Avallons.

Since bicyclists first gained their wonderful vogue great interest has been evinced at the number and variety of tricks that could be accomplished upon the wheels. Each troupe of expert cyclists try to outdo the other in hazardous accomplishments and many are the difficult tricks performed upon the whirling wheels, but it remained for the Avallons, a troupe of seven young men and women dare-devils to invent all new feats of a sensational nature. Norris & Rowe brought the troupe from Europe where they were a sensation for several seasons in the huge hippodromes of England, France & Germany. Admirers of trick and fancy riding are legion and those who ride at all can best appreciate how difficult are the tricks performed by the Seven Avallons. Upon the high elevated stage under the mammoth waterproof tents of the Norris & Rowe big tent, the Avallons execute a number of the most astonishing and breath compelling maneuvers. Down they dash, the seven in a row with their arms extended, then go rapidly into various figures, then the girls mount upon the shoulders of the young men three and four high and from their dizzy perch stoop they gracefully turn back somersaults to the ground, then comes the difficult fancy, trick and rough riding until one gaze is spell bound admiration of the flying graceful figures.

It is indeed a wonderful set and sends the big audiences away wondering how on earth the young men and women accomplish such seemingly impossible tricks. The Avallons are but one of more than a hundred acts that will be seen when Norris & Rowe exhibit in Cottage Grove on Thursday April 25th, when two performances will be given at 2 and 8 p. m.

Wild Car Loaded With Stone on the Main Line.

Medford, Or., April 16.—A car loaded with granite broke loose from a south bound freight near Talent, last night, and it being a down grade from that place it rapidly gained speed, passed this city on the time of train No. 11, at the rate of about 70 miles an hour. The operator, who had been apprised of the fact by wire, made an attempt to switch it, but failing to do, wired Gold Hill and had the south bound passenger sidetracked at that place. When an up-grade was reached the car stopped.

IS ARRESTED AGAIN

Accused of the Theft of John Tunnel's \$240 Check.

Mrs. James is Accused by Bert Kelsay. Charged With the Crime of Having Given Him the Check.

An information was filed today against Mrs. Annie James, charging her with larceny, in that she is alleged to have been connected with the theft of the \$240 check from John Tunnel, the Creswell miller. She was arrested once before on the same charge, but upon examination before Justice of the Peace Bryson was discharged from custody, as the evidence introduced did not seem strong enough to warrant holding her for trial in the circuit court. Additional evidence against the woman has since been found and she will be tried on the charge. Bert Kelsay, the young man who gave himself up to the sheriff Monday, is charged with the same crime. The case has already attracted a good deal of attention and promises to attract much more before it is completed. A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed to appear at the examination of Kelsay next Monday and at the trial of Mrs. James.

Mrs. James was taken into custody at Springfield this forenoon by Constable Plank of this city and brought to Eugene. She at once employed Lee M. Travis to defend her and appeared before Justice of the Peace Cryson this afternoon for arraignment.—Guard.

LORANE BANDIT CAPTURED.

William Kohn Arrested at Drain for Robbery of Post Office. Says He is the Man.

Roseburg, Or., April 17.—William Kohn, who was arrested at Drain for the robbery of the post-office, and who confessed he is a fugitive from justice from Ukiah, Cal., where he is wanted to serve out a term of a 15-years sentence for robbery, now confesses he is the person who created so much trouble and for whom the citizens of the Lorane country hunted so faithfully. Kohn says he was shot at repeatedly and that either the persons hunting him were badly excited and scared, or were very poor shots. In any event the house in which he was concealed was filled with lead, but he remained unhurt. The story that he was shot and that he stopped and sat down on a log to bandage his wounds is proven to be a canard by the fact that he is unhurt.

The officers of Ukiah have been communicated with, and it is expected they will come for him soon.

CHANGES IN SCHOOL LAW

New Regulations in Oregon go Into Effect on May 25th.

There are a number of changes in the new state school law of Oregon which goes into effect May 25. These changes are of interest to all teachers and parents. The following are some extracts from the new law:

1. Only one second and one third grade certificate can be secured in the state.
2. Mental arithmetic has been dropped from all examinations for county papers.
3. After February first, 1908, all applicants for first grade must be examined in Literature and Physical Geography.
4. It shall be the duty of the state board of education to indicate at least one year before examination for certificate, the source or sources from which at least sixty per cent of the questions in Theory and Practice will be selected.
5. Teachers or the principal shall make monthly reports showing registration, attendance, tardiness and such other information as required on the blanks furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
6. The school superintendent shall require teachers, before beginning to teach in any school district in his county, to register all diplomas and certificates not previously registered in his county and file a copy of the contract. Should any teacher fail to register diploma or certificate or file contract said teacher shall forfeit the full amount of salary for the time already taught. Should any school board fail to enforce such forfeiture the county school superintendent shall deduct said amount from the next apportionment of county school funds due said district.
7. The clerk shall refuse to draw an order for the teacher's wages for the last month until the teacher's register shall have been completely filled out, filed and approved by the clerk.
8. Eighty-five per cent of the county and state funds shall be paid to the teacher.
9. The county court is compelled to levy seven dollars per capita.
10. The annual census shall be taken the last week in November.
11. All school districts must secure a flag and keep it flying at or near the school house on all favorable days.
12. All districts must have at least four months school during the year.
13. Two or more school districts may be united for the purpose of establishing and carrying on high schools or grades above the eighth. Such schools are known as union high schools and will in no way effect the present organization of the district or the first eight grades.
14. School officers' convention

Continued to second page.

PEARCE BROS.

SPECIAL FOR COMING WEEK

- 52-Piece Dinner Set, Imported Stone China, \$6.50
- Latest Pattern Glass Sets, 6 Pieces, .75
- Beautiful Sherbet Cups, 95c to \$1.25
- Handsome 2-Piece Cut Glass Set, \$3.00
- Vases 15 cents to \$2.75.