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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be $1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay $1.25 a year, in case they let the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000

NEEDS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

In a discussion of our foreign trade those who blame our protective tariff for our failure to increase our trade in certain countries overlook many things which should have the attention of the American manufacturer and exporter.

Consul George E. Anderson of Amoy, China, takes up this question and he claims that the failure of Americans to supply the bulk of the importations into China is from three causes.

First, failure to study the conditions and methods that obtain in the Orient which would lead to a knowledge of Oriental necessities; second, lack of American mercantile marine facilities, and third, lack of Americans themselves in business in the Orient. The first, and in fact all of these causes are holding back our trade with all the nations to the south of us and all the nations to the west of us.

For the south the American manufacturer and the American exporter insist that if the consumer there does not want the goods that he is now making, and does not want to receive them the way they are being packed by the manufacturer and exporter, then they worry not at all about his trade. They say: If he does not want to accept our conditions we do not need to sell him our goods.

The same thing controls in China. The American manufacturer, the American exporter has gotten in a way of forcing his own goods, such being made after the fashion demanded at home, on the merchant abroad. He has been doing that with Europe until he has gotten Europeans to the point of accepting the american goods, and owing to the transportation facilities of Europe, Europeans will even accept the American style of packing. This is not true of Central American countries, nor is it true of China.

Aside from a very few waterways and one or two railroads in China, methods of transportation are pretty generally confined to the one so often seen among the Chinese here, consisting of a man, a pole and two baskets. In Central America it is perhape a little bit further advanced as there it is made up of a mule, a pack saddle and two leather bags. But how can a box of cotton goods, weighing a quarter of a ton, or great pieces of machinery, cast in one solid mass, weighing from a ton to two tons each, be transported under these conditions?

Out of the things which the British or German manufacturer offers these countries, he invariably offers to not only cast and make these things in such small parts, but to pack them ready for transportation according to the general service of the country to which the goods are going.

Now as to the other matter, that we are short of American vessels in which to ship our goods is well known, and Mr. Anderson expresses a well recognized fact when he says: "American trade in this part of the world will never be upon an equal basis with that of other nations, until American goods are carried here in American vessels; until there is that transportation service which goes with regular vessels from the United States to the Orient, that advantage to trade which is possible with direct co-operation on the part of shipper and transportation interests, and that prestige which goes in a foreign market with a dominance of shipping. He well says that Americans fail to get credit for the trade they actually have because of the lack of American shipping to make a proper display of it, and also from the fact that in most of the Chinese cities much of the American trade is British or German and the American goods get to the Chinese consumer through British or other foreign hands.

This has been the writer's experience also in the countries to the south where merchandise and banking are as a rule in the hands of the British and Germans. Their first effort, naturally, and as a matter of course, is to attempt to sell the products of their own countries, but it is only where one asks for the American product, one who may appreciate the superiority of the American manufactures, that they will get American goods.

What is wanted is that our manufacturers study these markets and manufacture for them. Again, that they send Americans t'ere to sell them, and not least of all these needs is that they supply a line of shopping which shall bear the American flag and carry these manufactures and these merchants to the foreign shores.

It is not a question of tariff which has kept us from controlling these markets. The tariff has only protected the home market and made it so wonderfully great that our surplus has been small and in constant demand, and therefore we are not under the necessity of studying for the foreign market. That the time is come when the American manufacturer and merchant absolutely needs to do it, the writer doubts, as there is no great surplus of either raw product or of manufactured product going to waste in this country today. It is all sold. But if we want the markets for our own, then Mr. Anderson's report to the department of commerce and labor is well worth a study of our manufacturing and producing classes.

ITS OPPORTUNITY.

The coming meeting of the Willamette Valley Development league which is to occur late in September at Eugene promises much of interest to all the people of this state.

While a program has been outlined, or is being outlined, by the executive committee, which may include a number of subjects of practical interest, and will no doubt lead to a general discussion of the needs of this valley in particular, it promises also to open up a number of other questions looking to the future interests of the entire state.

It is believed that this convention will work further on the lines touched on at the Independence meeting; that is in a consideration of the relations of the railway lines and other common carrier interests, to the people of Oregon.

The Willamette Valley Development league begun its work by attempting to show what the necessities of this valley consist of. A good deal of valuable data was gathered covering the resources of the Willamette valley and the relative position which it holds to the present routes, and to the undeveloped routes leading from our various seacoast ports. Statistics, of course, are dry reading to the average man, and information gathered and tabulated is apt to be laid aside and given no thought by the generality of readers. However, should these statistics so enter the minds of the men who have been instrumental in gathering them that they can use them for a formation of sentiment their work will prove of value.

It is not believed that it will be considered within the province of the Willamette Valley Development league to recommend legislation adverse to corporate interests, but rather to recommend such legislation by the state as shall foster these interests and induce their extension. That we understand to be the objects of the coming meeting, notwithstanding that at the last meeting some such legislation was proposed. The state of Oregon needs deevlopment. For that development it needs more extensive transportation facilities, and it will be the proper time and fitting time for a discussion of the how and wherefore of this development.

While the program has not yet been made public, and the writer has no means of knowing who has been placed thereon, he is yet incuned to believe that the speakers will be selected with a view to interesting capitalists in the opportunities Oregon offers, and of interesting congress in the requirements of Oregon's harbors and waterways.

If these lines and policies are followed ou, are handled with discretion and judgment, if recommendations are made to the state legislature for such legislation as will make possible a transportation rivalry in the interest of the shippers of Oregon, and will lead to the construction and opening of other roads; and if this policy is definitely worked out, the Willamette Valley Development league will have made for itself a place in history which it can point to with pride, and at which its members can look back with satisfaction.

RACE MEETS AND GAMBLING.

Santa Rosa, in California, has recently been having some experience with a race meeting at which the gambling feature was entirely elminated, and in view of the recent decision in the circuit court for the district of Multnomah county, it will prove particularly interesting at this time to the people of Oregon.

They have apparently disproved the old idea that in order to make such meetings successful it is necessary to allow all kinds of gambling games to run. The Press Democrat, of Santa Rosa, has the following concerning the matter there:

"The race meeting just brought to a close was the most successful ever held here by the Breeders' Association, both in point of attendance at the track and in the number of visitors it brought to this city. * * * Many of the best known men in the state belong to the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, and most of those who were present at the meeting this year came accompanied by their entire families. Heretofore this has not been the case to any great extent. The presence of so many strangers here helped business in all lines, enlivened things socially, and had an appreciable effect upon local conditions generally."

"It will be noticed," says the Sacramento Bee in commenting on the results at Santa Rosa, "that genuine horsemen, men who are interested in the breeding of fine stock, attended the meeting at Santa Rosa in large numbers and brought with them their wives and children. This," the Bee says, "was not the case there formerly, when the gambling games were allowed to run, and the effect of the change is striking and significant." The matter is simply suggested to the people of Oregon as an indication that the doing away with the pool selling and other gambling operations at the race course may not, as some suggest, entirely destroy interest in racing.

That there will be gambling, as The Statesman said some time since, cannot be doubted. Where two men of a sportive turn of mind get together, with a little spare time on their hands, if they have no other way of taking a chance "at the other fellow's money," they will be found betting on one or the other spitting nearest to a crack. Men were ever gamblers. The old adage "Nothing venture, nothing have" is simply indicative of this spirit. The trouble with gambling games, such as have been brought before the public by many of the gambling houses, and at many of the race courses, is that they have long since lost their honest character and fairness. All machines used in gambling, all gambling devices in fact, have been made with a view to winning the players' money without giving the player a fair chance for it. To put it in plain parlance they are all "crooked." Thus it seems as well that the gambling games spoken of should be entirely cut out from our civilization. If two men want to bet quietly on the side, however, there is apt to be nothing said about it, and they are apt to do it.

REVISIONISTS THE ROBBERS.

The Salem Statesman is being published thirty years back, whenever it talks tariff. Its god is the highest possible protection; its savior is Dingley. Every standpatting robber should take his hat off to the hidebound standpatter from Standpatterville.—Portland Journal.

The Journal is only reminded, and the people well remember, that the only time The Journal's theories of governmental economics were put into practice, the country suffered as though it had been robbed. In point of fact the Democratic principle of free trade and its first cousins, "tariff revision" and "reciprocity," are the worst sort of robbery. They rob the American laborer of opportunity to earn living wages; they rob the producer of the best market in the world, the home market; they rob the manufacturer of his proper field for disposing of his wares. And why? To let the man who consumes only, who produces nothing by his necessities and luxuries in a cheaper mart.

The proof of all this is to be read even in Democratic newspapers, which could not refuse to publish the news, which appeared in 1893-4. How many today employed at living wages, in good positions, were glad to earn 75 cents and a dollar a day on public street work, at that time, so they might satisfy the demands of hunger. Many others remember how charity maintained soup houses that bodies and souls of countless thousands should be kept together, until a frightened nation should see a re-establishment of stable business conditions. The history of that motley army headed by Coxey, recruited from Tacoma to Ohio, which marched to Washington as a demonstration of the failure of the Democratic tariff policy, and of the hunger and want resultant on that policy is still alive.

The people of the United States are not fools. They will "stick to their text," and their text is "American prosperity for the American people." It is found in the whole of the present protective tariff policy, and meddling with that policy will disturb that prosperity.

EARLY PIONEER HISTORY.

Samuel A. Clarke, than whom no man has probably worked harder to gather historical matter regarding Oregon during fifty years of residence in the state and territory, has given his work to the public recently in two well written and well composed volumes entitled "Pioneer Days of Oregon History."

Many of the men who made the history of early Oregon were the personal acquaintances and intimate friends of Mr. Clarke and from them he has gleaned and garnered until he had a store of knowledge and information regarding Oregon that, carried into story as he has written it, makes a most interesting series of chapters. Mr. Clarke gives a full insight into the early discoveries, and the character of the men who made them; of the earliest settlements and of how the Oregon country was led by wisely guided immigration to become a part of the United States. He tells much about the Indian and his character, and how he was dealt with by the pioneer.

The books contain a graphic story of many of the interesting occurrences of the early day, the formation of the government, and of various missions which had their influence on the future state.

The book is written in Mr. Clarke's well known style, a style familiar to many readers of this paper, of which Mr. Clarke was at one time editor and publisher, and is a valuable addition to the publications covering the history of the west.

The book is published by J. K. Gill & Co., of Portland, Or., and is on sale at Patton Bros.' book store at $1.50 per volume.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

This is the heading of a very able discussion of the present tariff situation in the last number of the Corvallis Gazette. The editor complains of the senility of the resolution adopted at the so-called reciprocity congress at Chicago, and referring especially to the advocation "of immediate reciprocal concessions by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff," says:

"How on earth are you going to protect when you are eternally changing your policy? What, under such conditions, becomes the policy? A maximum and minimum tariff; a schedule for our friends and another for our enemies—nice arrangement! It is safe to assume that all nations would soon become very friendly—it would be water on their wheel for them to do so. What, then, is the result? The entire tariff schedule has been reduced to a minimum and the United States is on almost a free trade basis.

"These reciprocity-free-trade-tariff-lowering jugglers lose sight of present conditions—as good, or better, on the whole than ever before blessed the nation. Is the time when men profit by experience never to come? Will lightning never smite the calamity howlers? Is this country never to see the sun come up on a day when we boast a settled policy? How is a great manufacturer to operate when he has no assurance that his business may not be affected tomorrow as the result of some wailing tariff tinker's manifestations?

"The Dingley tariff schedule has proved by far the best of its kind the country ever had, and now, in spite of its good work, there has arisen a cry that it should be in a great measure annulled. True, from time to time it may be found expedient to modify and revise the schedule as applying to certain commodities, but it is not desirable nor advisable to wander far from the text as it at present exists."

A friend calls attention to the ingenuity of an Oregonian editorial writer who can get up a column article upon the flax industry, recently destroyed at Salem, without once mentioning the place (Salem), and says it best can be appreciated by Salemites who subscribe for Portland papers. Mentioning the "Willamette Valley" in the article was doubtless a slip of the pen, since, if it hadn't been for that, foreign readers might have thought the industry was being carried on at Portland.

There is nothing like occasional moisture and plenty of hot weather to make the corn grow. A Kansas paper tells of a farmer's boy who climbed up a stalk of corn to see how the ear was progressing, "and now," says the paper, "the stalk is growing up faster than the boy can climb down."—Atlanta Constitution.

THE EMPTY GUN.

(By Huckleberry.)

You may loop the loop, and leap the gap,
You may bump the bumps, and trap the trap,
You may shoot the chutes, and scoot the scoot,
And dive the dive in a parachute,
You may mount the buffalo on the run,
And then get killed by an empty gun.

You may rob the rattler of his skin,
And pull the beard on a lion's chin,
You may wade through blood, and swallow fire,
And defy a red-headed woman's ire;
You may crook the crooks at the Portland fair,
And sell your gizzard to a millionaire,
And live it through and think its fun,
But you can't get by the empty gun.

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Our Modern Dentist As a Beauty Doctor

The "beauty doctor" has come to stay, but perhaps you would hardly recognize the scientifically trained member of this new calling. He is the orthodontist, the specialist in dentistry who straightens crooked teeth and repairs broken jaws and restores the pristine loveliness of the countenance marred by accident or disease. The dentist who is also beauty doctor is the product of the last two decades. During these twenty years in which the dentists have been changing the shape of the faces of many of their patients they have given the lie to the old saying that beauty is only skin deep. The scientifically trained beauty doctor accomplishes his wonders by changing the position of teeth and jaws and his work has a money value hard to estimate. It often greatly increases the patient's opportunity for earning a living.

For example: A boy comes to the orthodontia specialist—or, if he is a poor boy, to some free orthodontia clinic like that conducted in this city by the Harvard dental school. The boy's appearance would practically prevent him from obtaining employment from nine out of a dozen prospective employers. His front teeth prominently overhang those of his lower jaw and his chin retreats until it can hardly be said that nature has provided him with one. His complexion is muddy and ill-nourished. To the prospective employer, who knows little of medicine, he is strikingly suggestive of the criminal type of humanity—a fallacious argument, for which the weakness that leads to crime under temptation is frequently enough written in the lower face, the inherent criminal tendency flies its signals from the eye sockets. And this same boy leaves the orthodontia clinic, after perhaps months of patient treatment, an altogether different youngster. His chin is normal. His teeth bite together as teeth ought to bite. Improved digestion has given him improved health and complexion; and improved health straightened his shoulders and given him a new mental as well as anatomical face with which to meet the task of making a living.

During the past season the Harvard dental school, which was the first to establish a free clinic of this kind, has treated about a hundred patients in orthodontia. These cases, of course, are only a small fraction of the number treated by the various dental schools in the fifteen years since the first clinic was established—to say nothing of the unrecorded cases that have been handled by the increasing host of specialists in private practice. The total number of faces thus made over would undoubtedly run up to a surprisingly large number and the amount of individual good already accomplished by this remarkable development of dentistry is literally incalculable.

When it is explained the work of the dentist who is also a beauty doctor seems simple. He makes over a face simply by slow pressure, scientifically applied, day after day, until the teeth and jaw of a patient are literally moved. On a small scale it is like moving a house from one part of a lot to another, or lifting it up to have another story put under it at the basement level. The process is inevitably slow, for nature must aid each infinitesimal change by absorbing the waste tissue and accommodating the moving tooth to its new conditions. When it is finished the result is therefore as permanent as if nature had originally placed the jaws in a normal relation. But simple as the process seems in theory each case in practice is a separate problem. Primarily the orthodontist is not aiming at facial beauty; he is simply working to make the teeth as they ought to be, and when that is done the improvement in facial expression is an inevitable result.

How this improvement enters into the working efficiency of practically every profession and walk of life is something to be realized only after a visit to one of these free Harvard clinics, and an examination of the different kinds of patients. The clinic, by the way, occupies the room in the old building of the Harvard medical school where Oliver Wendell Holmes, physician, poet and wit, delivered his famous lectures. This free treatment yearly becoming more widely known presents an opportunity for those who cannot afford the expense of a long and costly treatment to offer themselves as part of the education of young men who, under the tutelage of well known specialists, are studying to become orthodontists. Among the patients are all sorts and conditions of wage earners, students from schools and colleges, small children, and representatives of practically every civilized nationality.

In one chair, for example, sits a young woman who is studying music in Boston. Two months ago her front teeth so projected that it was impossible for her to bite firmly enough on a lead pencil to hold it in place, but what disturbed her most of all was the fear that this deformity would blight her chances for a bright career. She came to the school hoping against hope. Her teeth were "harnessed" with the metal harness of the orthodontia treatment. In other words, a light metal spring based against two sound teeth at the back, which holds the teeth under treatment and subjects them to slow backward pressure, was put in operation, with the result of gradually forcing the projecting teeth into normal position. The difference is already so noticeable that the pencil experiment can now be tried successfully; and when the operation is finished she will have teeth that for evenness and alignment might make the tooth powder people eager to use her photograph for an advertisement.

In another chair is a law student who has found that the shape of the upper part of his mouth interferes with the clearness of his speech and is slowly having the arch widened until the top of his mouth, as nature intended, shall become a perfect sounding board. In a third chair one sees a school girl, studying her French lesson between the moments when the student dentist, in his immaculate white coat, tests and rearranges his apparatus and compares present conditions with the plaster model that shows what shape the teeth were in when he began treatment. For the teeth must not only be kept constantly moving, but constantly moving in the right direction, till the final moment when the upper and lower jaw shall come neatly and firmly together. Each chair contains a different problem and different future life history, and the scene is all the more dramatic on account of the fact that the older men in white coats, who go from chair to chair criticising and assisting the students, are specialists whom millionaires or crowned heads might employ for similar service.

The actual pain of the treatment is very little. It is much less a question of enduring pain than of getting used to the constant pressure of wires grasping the teeth. The apparatus, of course, must be worn night and day during the long period of treatment, and the person who is having his or her face changed sits once or twice a week in the dentist's chair while the orthodontist studies the progress of affairs and makes the various minor changes in the apparatus necessary to keep things going in the right direction.

The work of the specialist with the long name is in line with other developments in dentistry that have given the modern dentist practically the whole lower face, from the eyes down, as his especial field of operations. Cases of fractured jaw go nowadays to the dentist rather than to the surgeon. This is a distinct gain to the patient, for the surgeon used to mend the jaw through an incision made in the cheek while the dentist works through the mouth. And not only is the progress less painful, but it is much better in its final results. Fractured jaws are also much more numerous than the reader might suppose. The Harvard clinic, for example, averages one or more cases a day straight through the season. Besides, faces seriously injured either by accident or by disease, have on several occasions been practically remodeled at these free clinics. In at least one case the entire side of a face was replaced. Such cases are rare, of course, but where they actually happen the improvement made by artificial methods, although not deceptive at close examination, is a great boon to the suffering patient, and justifies calling the modern dentist a legitimate "beauty doctor."

A Typical Alaskan Port

(Special Correspondence).

Thinking that perhaps a few lines, descriptive of Alaska, might be of interest to your readers. I take advantage of a few idle moments to write to you concerning this land of marvelous richness.

Just four weeks ago I severed my pleasant relations with the acquaintances of five years and bought a ticket to Wrangel, Alaska, thinking, at starting, that I was going into a country where icebergs, polar bear and Esquimaux reigned supreme. But imagine my surprise on arriving at my distination to find thermometers registering 82 to 83 degrees Fahr., in the shade, flowers of the most delicate varieties in full bloom, and berry vines of different kinds laden with their fine fruit.

Wrangel is situated 750 miles from Seattle, Wash., on Etolin bay, and on a direct steamboat route from Puget sound to points west, and is touched by mail boats every two or three days

These mail boats also carry freight and passengers. and during the past season have carried thousands of people who were attracted to the coast by the Lewis and Clark exposition, and took advantage of their nearness to visit Alaska. All with whom I have spoken have expressed themselves as agreeably surprised and delighted with this vast district.

The town is built on really the most beautiful townsite in all Alaska, seven miles from the mouth of the Stikine river, on which the scenery, hunting, fishing and gold mining are so rapidly coming into prominence. One hundred and fifty miles from Wrangel, on the Stikine river the Hudson's Bay Co. have an extensive headquarters establishment, and all the furs, etc., which they collect are shipped down the river to Wrangel, where they are put aboard the large ships for transportation to the markets of the world.

The population of Wrangel is about 800. This population is heterogenous, but composed in the main of American people. Just at present about one-third of the population are scattered about and engaged in various pursuits in different portions of Alaska.

The town has the best harbor on the coast, a sawmill which cuts 30,000 feet of lumber per day, a salmon cannery which puts up 80,000 cases of fish a year, six general merchandise stores, two grocery stores, two meat markets, one hardware store, two hotels, three restaurants, five saloons, one barber shop, one shoe shop, two boat building establishments, one drug store, one practicing physician, one dentist, two attorneys at law, one newspaper and job office, one wharf and two warehouses, a live chamber of commerce, a town council, one new public school for whites, one government school for Indians, two churches and ministers, Salvation Army and barracks, deputy U. S. marshal and commissioner, collector and inspector of customs, a laundry, an electric light plant, a telephone plant under construction, and other things that go to make up a firstclass town. The city council is now negotiating for the establishment of a system of waterworks which can easily be done by tapping one of the many near-by streams which are fed by the melting snows.

The industries of this locality are varied, but in the main consist of mining, fishing, hunting, and logging. In summer, salmon fishing is profitable, there being five distinct varieties of salmon in the Wrangel harbor. This industry brings probably $15,000 into the town annually. The finest halibut which are found in any part of the world are caught in large numbers during the fall and winter months and yield rich returns.

A short distance from Wrangel a twenty stamp quartz mill is in operation and several good prospects are being opened up. Mining will, in a few years, attract no small amount of eastern capital to this immediate locality.

This season 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of logs will be cut and taken to the various mills to be made into lumber. Lumber sells readily at from $15 to $30 per thousand feet, the price depending upon the distance required to be shipped.

This section beats the world for furs and brings in thousands of dollars each year. From twenty to a hundred big game hunters spend the winter on the headwaters of the Stikine river, coming out in the spring with tons of pelts and fine furs.

Many resources are get undeveloped, among which are large deposits of first-grade marble, and woods for paper pulp. At the month of the Stikine river are the ledges which contain the celebrated Alaska garnets, and scarcely a tourist leaves this section without taking a pocketful of these curiously formed stones.

For parties desiring to go about, boats can be obtained at most reasonable prices. Each week there are from one to four or five excursions to various near-by points.

The climate is such as to be enjoyed by all. In summer the temperature is not too hot and the mercury never gets as low as zero in the winter. One thing which I noticed most of all was the absence of dust. This is an unknown quantity in Alaska. Then, another thing which one notices is that there are no flies. This fact accounts in a great measure for the very little fever in this country. The air is bracing, the drinking water sweet and pure, and everything, in fact, is just what was intended for God's chosen people.

The trip from Puget sound is one of the most beautiful steamship voyages that could be imagined. The entire distance, excepting at Queen Charlotte and Millbank sounds and Dixon's entrance, is land-locked, the water being as smooth as a lake. There is not another such body of water anywhere in the world.

The scenery is the most beautiful and as the vessel travels along between precipitous mountains with their waterfalls, etc., there is scarcely a time in the day—except mealtime—when one does not see from one to a dozen cameras brought into use.

After the steamer gets north of Dixon's entrance the totem poles attract a great deal of attention. Those of the readers who have been in Seattle or Portland and have seen the totem poles on exhibition have a faint idea of these curious things. They are carved in all manner of forms and the grotesqueness of the figures upon them is a study for all. Each represents some event in the history of a family, and as they are not made any more—save by a very few old natives who cleave to ancient custom—they are becoming quite valuable as souvenirs, and are consequently very closely watched and guarded by the survivors of those whose history they tell.

I suppose this is beginning to get very tiresome, as I will close, but not before saying that I am thoroughly delighted with this section of the world, and intend remaining here to grow up with the town and watch the certain development of the greatest, most picturesque, and richest portion of the domain of Uncle Samuel. I hope this will find all my old friends and associates in Salem in as good health and spirits as I enjoy at the time of writing.

—Geo. C. L. Snyder.

Wrangel, Alaska, Aug. 18, 1905.

INTERSTATE FIELD SECRETARY

Societies of Christian Endeavor in Oregon and Washington Will Work Together.

Salem Endeavorers will be interested and no doubt pleased to learn that arrangements have, after a good deal of delay, been completed whereby a field secretary has been secured and will begin work on September 1. The new man is Rev. W. J. Sharp of Washington. He is a recent graduate of McAllister college and of Princeton university, and is a man who is very highly recommended by those who know him, and the state officers express themselves as exceedinly pleased in securing such a man.

Oregon and Washington unite in placing Mr. Sharp in the field. He will divide his time equally between the two states, and will begin work on September 1 in Oregon, spending two months in this state before going to Washington.

State President John A. Rockwood of Portland has completed arrangements for a coast institute to be held at Portland September 13, 14 and 15, at which the general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Von Ogden Vogt of Boston, and Field Secretary Sharp, together with other prominent Endeavor workers, will be present and lead in some of the conferences. Two hundred Endeavorers are expected from the sound, and it is said that the institute will be such as will attract many hundreds of Oregon Endeavorers.

Mr. Sharp will no doubt make a visit to Salem in the near future, and will receive a cordial greeting from Salem Endeavorers.

CHICAGO THIEF ARRESTED.

SEATTLE, Aug. 28—Gus Bobbs, who stole $10,000 cash and checks from Charles A. Stevens & Bros., of Chicago, when he was sent to the bank to deposit the money, was arrested here today. Bobbs admits he is the man wanted.