

DEDICATORY MESSAGE

By Mary Baker G. Eddy

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CHOOSE YE.

My Beloved Brethren:—

The divine might of Truth demands well-doing in order, to demonstrate truth, and this not alone in accord with human desire but with spiritual power. St. John writes: "Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city."

The scar leaves of faith without works, scattered abroad in Zion's waste places, appeal to reformers. "Show me thy faith by thy works."

Christian Science is not a dweller apart in royal solitude; it is not a law of matter nor a transcendentalism that heals only the sick. This Science is a law of divine Mind, a persuasive animus, an unceasing impetus, an ever-present help. Its presence is felt, for it acts and acts wisely, always unfolding the highway of hope, faith, understanding. It is the higher criticism, the higher hope; and its effect on man is mainly this—that what one knows of him, on examination one is compelled to think genuine, whoever did it. A Christian Scientist verifies his calling. Choose ye!

When, by losing one's faith in matter and sin, one finds the spirit of Truth, then he practices the Golden Rule spontaneously; and obedience to this rule spiritualizes man, for the world's noxious volens cannot enthrall it. Lust, dishonesty, sin disables the student; it precludes the practice or efficient teaching of Christian Science, the truth of man's being.

The Scripture reads: "He that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me." On this basis, how many are following the way-shower? We follow Truth only as we follow truly, meekly, patiently, spiritually, blessing saint and sinner with the heaven of divine love, which woman has put into Christendom and medicine.

A genuine Christian Scientist loves Protestant and Catholic, D. D. and M. D.—loves all who love God, good; and he loves his enemies. It will be found that, instead of opposing, such an individual subserves the interests of both medical faculty and Christianity, and they thrive together, learning that mind-power is good-will toward men. Thus unfolding the true metal in character, the iron in human nature rusts away; honesty and justice, not "just ice," characterize the seeker and finder of Christian Science.

Thanks for the railroad company's courtesy; long live that railroad management, in which "man's a man for a' that!"

The pride of place or power is the prince of this world that hath nothing in Christ. Our great Master said: "Except ye become as a little child, ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven"—the reign of righteousness, the glory of good, healing the sick and saving the sinner. The height of my hope must remain. Glory be to Thee, Thou God most high and nigh.

Whatever is not divinely natural and demonstrably true in ethics, philosophy or religion is not of God and originates in the minds of mortals. It is the Adam dream according to the Scriptural allegory, wherein man is supposed to start from dust and woman to be the outcome of man's rib—marriage synon-

ymous with legalized lust, and the offspring of sense the murderers of their brothers!

Wholly apart from this mortal dream this illusion and delusion of sense, Christian Science comes to reveal man as God's image, His idea, co-existent with Him—and God giving all and man having all that God gives. Whence, then, came the creation of matter, sin, and death, mortal pride and power, prestige or privilege? The first commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me," and the Golden Rule are the all-in-all Christian Science. They are the spiritual idealism and realism, which, when realized, constitute a Christian Scientist, heal the sick, reform the sinner, and rob the grave of its victory.

The spiritual understanding, which demonstrates Christian Science, enables the devout Scientist to worship, not an unknown God, but Him whom understanding even in part, he continues to love more and to serve better.

Beloved, I am not with you in propria persona at this memorable Dedication and Communion service, but I am with you in spirit and in truth, lovingly thanking your generosity and fidelity, and saying virtually what the prophet said: "Continue to choose whom ye will serve."

Forgetting the Golden Rule and indulging sin, men cannot serve God; they cannot demonstrate the omnipotence of divine mind, that heals the sick and the sinner. Human will may mesmerize and mislead man; divine wisdom, never. Indulging deceit is like the defendant arguing for the plaintiff in favor of a decision, which he knows will be turned against himself.

We cannot serve two masters. Do we love God supremely? Are we honest, just, faithful? Are we true to ourselves? "God is not mocked." "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." To abide in our unselfed better self, is to be done forever with the sins of the flesh, the wrongs of human life, the tempter and temptation, the smile and deceit of damnation. When we have overcome sin in all its forms, men may revile us and despitefully use us, and we shall rejoice, "for great is our reward in heaven."

You have dexterously and wisely provided for the mother church of Christ, Scientist, a magnificent temple wherein to enter and pray. Greatly impressed and encouraged thereby, deeply do I thank you for this proof of your progress, unity and love.

The modest edifice of the mother church of Christ, Scientist, began with the cross; its excelsior extension is the crown. The room of your leader remain in the beginning of this edifice, evidencing the praise of babes, and the Word, which proceedeth out of the mouth of God. Its crowning ultimate rises to a mental monument, a superstructure high above the work of men's hands, even the outcome of their hearts, giving to the material a spiritual significance—the speed, beauty and achievements of goodness. Methinks this church is the one edifice on earth, which most prefigures self-abnegation, hope, faith, love, catching a glimpse of glory.

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.
Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., June 9, 1906.

A Weak Heart

Seldom gets strong again without help. Awake or asleep, it never stops, and consequently has no period of rest or relaxation in which to regain lost vigor. You should avoid exertion, excitement and worry as much as possible, to relax the strain, and take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, which is a heart tonic, to strengthen and restore vigor to the heart nerves and muscles. The symptoms of a weak heart are shortness of breath, palpitation, feeble or too rapid pulse, hungry spells, hot flashes, dizziness, smothering spells, pain in heart or side, etc.

"I had been treated for heart disease by different physicians without any improvement. Finally my doctor informed me that there was little hope of my ever being able to do a day's work again. About that time a gentleman called upon me, and said, 'I heard of your condition, and have come to tell you that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life, and I want you to try it.' I did so, and after a week or so I went to my physician and told him I had been taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. He examined me and said, 'God bless Miles' Heart Cure, it has made you better in a few days than I ever expected to see you again.' I am now well, having fully regained my health by the use of this remedy."
B. R. LANSING, Rensselaer, N. Y.
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.
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Edison Theatre.

Commencing next week the Brigham-Cooper Company will alternate between this city and Eugene, playing Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Eugene, and opening here in a new play every Thursday, and will play here Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, with a special matinee Saturday afternoon. Up to the present time this company has not made expenses, for the simple reason that it is impossible to give these high-class plays with the expensive talent that is engaged for the exceptionally low admission prices of 10 and 20 cents. However the management is willing to stand the losses that have been incurred up to the present in order to show that the policy of the Edison has been changed, and that the Brigham-Cooper Company is capable of giving the people their money's worth. But in order to continue this stock engagement, the prices will be raised to 15 and 25 cents, beginning next week.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights of this week the big success, "The Bohemians," will be repeated by special request, with a matinee Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Race for Brooklyn Challenge Cup.

New York, July 7.—The ocean race for the Brooklyn Yacht Club's challenge cup, which is now held by the New Rochelle Yacht Club, started from the Echo Bay anchorage at 10 o'clock this morning with a fair number of yachts competing. The distance of the race will be about 400 miles. The course is from Echo Bay, New Rochelle to and around Monahan Point, thence to and around North East End ship, off Cape May, and thence to the finish line, off Brooklyn Yacht Club's station, Gravesend Bay, New York harbor. The original cup conditions require the finish of all races for the cup to be off the anchorage of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The conditions of the race are that the competing boats shall not exceed forty feet in their greatest length, and that the crews shall not exceed six persons, all of whom must be amateurs.

Eastern Y. C. Ocean Race.

Boston, Mass., July 7.—An unprecedented number of fine big schooners and other craft, including the Elmira, Corona, Constellation, Contance, the flagship of Commodore W. Amory Gardner, Vice Commodore L. Lewis Clark's Emerald, Henry A. Morse's new schooner Darvish, W. S. Eaton's Taormina, the Doris, the Gloriana, the Huma, the Heron and many others, started from here this morning on the ocean cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club, which ends officially at Bar Harbor, Me., on July 14. The runs will be as follows: Today to Gloucester; July 8, to Wood Island, off Blisford Pool; July 9, Christmas Cove, near Boothbay; July 10, Camden; July 11, proceed at will to Islesboro; July 12, Dock Harbor to Cranberry Isle; July 13, to Bar Harbor. On July 14 there will be a disbanding dinner and presentation of prizes at the Kebo Valley Club.

THE OLD SASSAFRAS CANAL

Built in 1829 Connecting Delaware and Chesapeake Bays to Be Reopened

In asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the expenses of a commission to survey an estimate the cost of enlarging the old "Sassafras" canal connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, Congressman Burton, of Delaware, gives some interesting statistics on this old canal, one of the old artificial waterways in the United States.

It is proposed by the Burton bill for congress to purchase this canal for the government and enlarge it to admit the largest vessels afloat.

Mr. Burton gives the following interesting history of the canal:

The first survey for a canal to connect the waters of the Delaware bay with those of the Chesapeake was made by August Herman in the year 1870, for Lord Baltimore and another was made by Joshua Gilpin in the year 1804.

The survey was probably made after the state of Maryland granted a charter to the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal company in the year 1799.

Whether the route of the present canal was the only one surveyed by the early work or not I am unable to say, but since that day a number of other routes have been surveyed by the government looking to the construction of a waterway between the two bays as a part of a system of coast defense. These were known respectively as the "Sassafras," the "Choptank river" and the "South-east" route, which contemplate a construction by way of the waters of the Broadkill, on the Delaware bay near the new harbor of refuge, with those of the Nanticoke river, on the Maryland or Chesapeake.

It will be seen that the United States government has from its beginning seen and from time to time talked of and surveyed and examined into this matter, because, whenever the possibility of war occurred, the urgent necessity for such a connection became apparent. Speaking from memory, I think it was President Madison who recommended in one of his messages to congress that such a waterway be constructed. In all probability he was led to see the need of such a thing by the war of 1812.

The work of construction of the present Chesapeake & Delaware canal was begun on the 15th day of April 1824, under the direction of Silas E. Weir, whose services terminated with his life on the 14th day of May 1828. He was succeeded by Robert M. Lewis under whose supervision the work was completed.

The water was turned into the canal on the 4th day of July, 1829. The opening up of the national enterprise was the occasion of a grand celebration on the 17th of October in the same year.

The length of the canal is 13 1/2 miles.

Width at water line, 66 feet.
Depth of water, 10 feet.
Width at bottom, 36 feet.
Length of locks, 100 feet.
Width of locks, 22 feet.
The total cost of this work was \$2,250,000, of which amount \$450,000

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was paid by the United States government, \$100,000 by the state of Pennsylvania, \$50,000 by the state of Maryland, and \$25,000 by the state of Delaware. The remainder of the cost was contributed by the citizens of the three states above named.

The total number of vessels passed through the canal since its opening is about 710,000. The total tonnage of merchandise about 46,000,000 tons.

The distance from Philadelphia to Baltimore by way of the capes of Delaware and Virginia is about 425 miles. The distance by way of the Delaware & Chesapeake canal is but about 108 or 110 miles.

By way of the canal a steamer can cover the distance in from 12 to 15 hours, and is always sure of making about the time given.

By way of the capes it would require from 40 to 48 hours, and to make that time would have to have favorable weather.

TRAGEDY FROM IDAHO READS LIKE FICTION

The following sad story from real life is taken from the Boise Statesman and reads more like fiction than actual occurrence in Idaho. The Statesman says:

True to the last to her self-imposed duty of caring for the little motherless tots left by her sister two years ago, Miss Mabel Burroughs died about a week ago near Weiser, struggling with almost her last breath to give them the care and attention she felt they should have. Her remains were laid to rest yesterday afternoon in Morris Hill cemetery.

Her sister, Mrs. J. M. Boggess, died in this city about two years ago, leaving one little daughter, Ardelle, who will not be 6 years old until October, and a blind babe, Leone, who was 4 years old last April. Mr. Boggess did not care to separate his little ones, especially because of the little blind girl, then only a few months old, and induced his wife's sister, Mabel Burroughs, to leave her Wisconsin home and come to Boise to care for his children.

For a year or so Mr. Boggess and his sister-in-law, with the two little ones, made their home at 604 South Fifteenth street, Miss Burroughs winning many friends during her stay in Boise by her pleasing ways. But a year ago this month the family determined to go upon a homestead on the Malheur tract, just across the Snake river in Oregon, nine miles from Weiser, the nearest town.

Mr. Boggess was making his home there on the homestead, but was away much of the time, earning a livelihood by working on the railroad, running on the O. R. & N. out of The Dalles. He was home for a couple of weeks about the first of June, being driven back to Weiser on June 7 to take a train for The Dalles to resume work. The last time that Miss Burroughs was seen alive except by the little girls was as she was driving home from Weiser on that day.

She had not been feeling well for a few days before that, and the next morning, a week ago Friday, she was so ill that she could hardly attend to the wants of her little nieces. But she kept about, pumping water for them to drink, so they have since told, and even baking a little bread for them to eat. Their nature finally gave way,

however, and she fainted away, according to the story told by the children.

After futile attempts to revive their aunt the two little girls started out to walk to Weiser, nine miles away, to summon help, but the little legs would not carry them so far, and when little Ardelle, leading her blind sister Leone, had gone about a mile and a half from home, she was overtaken by the distressed aunt. She had revived from her faint and realizing that all was not well with her little nieces, had started out, even in her extreme illness, to find them.

Upon her return, so the children say, she lay down upon the bed and fell asleep.

For five days and nights the two little girls stayed in the house with the remains of their aunt, eating what they could find and drinking water that was in the house, unable to pump more. At night they would sleep, the little ones told their father, sometimes on the floor, sometimes upon the bed with their aunt.

When the supply of food finally gave out, little Ardelle took her blind sister by the hand and led her through the sagebrush, each carrying a clean dress in her chubby hands, a mile away to the home of the nearest neighbor, Mr. East. Arriving there, little Ardelle announced to Mrs. East that she had come there to live, as their aunt was asleep and they could not wake her.

Neighbors at once went to the house, where the remains of Miss Burroughs were found on the bed, as the children had said. It is supposed, though nothing definite is known, that she had died on Friday, June 8. The little ones had stayed with her from that time until last Thursday noon.

The coroner of Malheur county went to the scene and held an inquest over the remains, a verdict being reached that Miss Burroughs had died from heart failure.

Miss Burroughs was a native of Marysville, Kan., and was 33 years of age at the time of her death.

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BACKACHE

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