SOME GOOD SERMONS

PORTLAND'S PASTORS PREACH ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

Rev. I. D. Driver Defends Moses and the Law and Dr. Grant Talks on Patriotism.

In the absence of Dr. C. E. Locke the pulpit of the Taylor-street M. E. church was filled morning and evening yesterday by Rev. I. D. Driver, of Eugens. In the morning he spoke upon the theme of "The Fallen Angels-Who and Where Are They?" and in the evening his subject was "The Life and Works of Moses— Were They Real and Inspired?" On the

latter topic he said:
"The writer of Deuteronomy was neither a materialist nor a soul-sleeper, for the text anys, 'Got thee up into the mountain and behold the land of Cansan, and die and be gathered to thy people, which is entirely out of harmony with the belief of these two sects. It is said that the Jews, when they left Egypt, were a revolting Egyptian colony, but were a revolting Egyptian colony, our collateral testimony is overwhelming to the contrary: Pirst, every name mentioned in the history of this people but one is Hebrew, and that one is Moses, who was Hebrew born, but adopted by the Egyptian royal family, and yet the history of this people was written by men who lived at intervals covering a men who lived at intervals covering a But what same man would believe it poswhile to perpetrate such an anniversary festival even to the present day and among every civilized people as this 15? Had it in fact, never occurred, can any

rach of the Egyptians on account of his faith in the future of his people, even though Egypt was then one of the greatest powers of the earth? And while the cessor to this Pharaoh is not known. even to the classical students of this age, even to the classical students of this age, yet the name of Moses is on the lips of every schoolboy. He was the greatest writer that ever livel, and yet we must remember that his age was the most unlearned of antiquity. An age utterly destitute of everything but a most radiography civilization possessing not even. mentary civilization, possessing not even an alphabet, and yet one single quotation from his writings forms the basis of the greatest principle of modern law, viz. 'If a man shall dig a pit, and an ex or an ass shall fall into it, he shall make it good." Where did Moses get his 19 precepts re-corded in Exedus, which have become the fundamental principles of all modern law, and which have stood as unquestioned precepts and rules of action for thousands of years, under varying conditions and enfronments of mankind, while in our day the greatest conclave of wisdom could not enact a system of laws that will last for 50 years, but every year they must be modified, qualified and adapted to the progress of civilization?

"These 10 precepts also were written in letters. Where, then, did he got them, un-less God taught them to him during the 40 days in which he was with him in the mountains? Besides, these in precepts contain every letter and sound of the He-brew language, except two consonants, which were afterward added, so that when the decalogue was written Moses could write everything in the Pentateuch; and not only that, but every vowel or consonant sound of every civilized language aince that time is a reproduction of the Hebrew sound. Therefore the decalogue is the beginning and origin of letters for all subsequent civilization. Every article in the constitution of the United States is an exact reproduction of the decalogue, and it would have been reproduced sooner, but the United States constitution was the first ever written by a hible-reading people. These two documents—the consti-tution of Moses and of the United States are the only two that prohibit a foreigner from ever becoming the chief executive, and they each provide for a representative

ses should get himself up into the moun-tain and die? What sin did be commit to merit this apparently harsh decree? Simply because he smote a rock instead of speaking to it, and that rock was Jesus Christ. He smote it as he had done just 53 years before, which corresponds exact-ly to the age of Christ when crucified, and for this disobedience Moses must die, but not the ignominious death of a traitor, for he esteemed the reproach of God more desirable than to be a ruler of a great nation. And what a triumphant death!

"To lie in state while angels wait, And God's own hand in a lonely land

To lay him in the grave. "Finally, according to Mr. Paine, Mose recorded his cwn death in the last chap ter of Deuteronomy, but evidently Tom Paine does not know that the original Hebrew of the Old Testament was not subdivided into either books, chapters or verses, but was written on a continuous parchment and read from right to left, the reader unfolding the parchment as he read, and that these subdivisions into chapters, verses and books was purely the work of translators, who, in hundreds of places, have cut into both chapters and books, thus destroying the same, so that the last chapter of Deuteronomy is, in fact, the beginning of the next book of Joshua, and was so regarded by the Jews 600 years before Christ, and it is impossi-ble, when they are read consecutively, to tell where the last chapter of Deuter. onomy and the first chapter of Joshua begins; and on account of such frequent and foolish statements as this in Mr. Paine's works he is scathingly rebuked by his own followers and his writings denounced as poerile and silly, especially by the learned Bolingbroke and all other leading infidels with whom I have debated in the East."

WETZELL MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Portland Christian Churches Mourn the Beath of Their Former Pastor. At the First Christian church yesterday morning, memorial services were held out of respect to Rev. David Wetzell, former paster of this congregation, who died in Oakland, Cal., on February 16. The Third church, of Albina, which was organized and partially established by the deceased during his stay in Portland, also met with the Parst church in their special exer-cises. The building was entirely filled by the andience, which met to pay tribute to the noble character and Christian graces of the former paster. The pulpit was slegarity and artistically decorated with choice palms, lilies and suitable flowers. Special music was rendered by the choir, which consisted of L. T. Gilliland, Mrs. Kelliher, Miss Mettle Landess and S. B.

The paster, Rev. Eugene C. Sanderson, read as the opening lesson the 46th Psalin, "God is my refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." He also read from Revelations E. Rev. R. F. Norris, paster of the Third church, who was associated with Rev. David Wetzell in the Portland work for several months, delivered the memorial address. He spoke of his personal serrow, and then of the purpose of the morning service—that all had met to talk together of the man who was a dear friend to all. Rev. Wetzell was known to all as a great and good man. He was a copious writer, and gindpaster, Rev. Eugene C. Sanderson Norris, paster of the Third church, who was associated with Rev. David Wetzell in the Portland work for several months, delivered the mornorial address. He spoke of his personal sorrow, and then of the purpose of the morning service—that all had met to talk together of the man who was a dear friend to all. Rev. Wetzell was known to all as a great and good man. He was a coptous writer, and gladity recognized by the entire brotherhood. In this way, the speaker said, he first knew the deceased. He knew him as did

the whole membership in the United

This man." strong arm that wielded well, and for this especially we feel lonely. When rest confidingly on the strong arm se feel stronger, and so the whole brothrhood mourns. We feel that we have lost a bosom friend and companion, laid away in the cold grave. Death has hid-sten the beauty of life from us like the cloud before the sun. Why this loneliness? cloud before the sun. Why this loneliness? Bacause we have lost one of our loved ones. This interest for our brother is more than human—it is divine; it does not end with the grave. Jesus' teachings were to get people into closer relations, as all one family; to bind them into a spiritual edifice. When these tes were broken it was God's purpose to re-unite them. We had learned that death was only a change—a transformation. Family relations here are translated into the after world, Jesus had warm interest toward all men, and he gave it and taught

after world. Jesus had warm interest toward all men, and he gave it and raught it to the world. All impressions tell for good or ill, and mold the world; and so we become more like the Christ life by doing an he did-more like the Savior. "David Wetzell had a great personality and great power of impression, and great influence. His was a noble, a true character. He was gifted with wisdom, warmheartedness fearlessness and energy. His

heartedness, fearlessness and energy. His knowledge of the Bible and the principles of truth and right, and his conceptions of human nature, were coupled with a warmth of soul that brought the glitter-Egyptian royal family, and yet the fory of this people was written by a who lived at intervals covering a lod of at least 1769 years. Moses is praying man. He had God with him and charged with perpetrating upon the He-brew people a fictitious Passover feast, in honor of their deliverance from Egypt. to perform what was demanded for the cause of right without fear. Behind all these was great energy to perform. He was constantly vigilant in the direction of his powers. Like the Savior, he was always active. Brother Weizell is gone, but his influence is here. The great one give a single example from history of anything that even approaches it in its universal observation which did not have an actual and tangible origin?

"But what shall we say of the character of this man Moses, who refused to become the successor to the ruling Pharach of the Escribers an account of his."

"Brother Wetzell spent nearly four vears in Portland, the most important."

work.

"Brother Wetzell spent nearly four years in Portland, the most important city of the Northwest. He was loved and revered, not only by church members, but others as well. We have lost a strong friend. He is mourned all over the United States. He was all prepared. In God's receptions, big dark was timely there will be a great re-union. Thank God for that, And so we say, 'Good-by, Brother Wetzell, for a little while till we

come to meet you, Good-by, Brother Wetzell, good-by.'
"David Campbell Wetzell was born in Washington county, Virginia, June 21, 1854. His parents removed in 1855 to Mount Pleasant, now Farmer City, Ill., where he grew up. He married Clara F. Cummings September 5, 1875. He leaves seven children, five living, the oldest one 18 years of age; the youngest, a daughter born last November. He joined the Christian church in January, 1877, and began preaching almost at once. He held many preaching almost at once. He held pas-torates at Russell, Kas.; Mound City, Mo.: McPherson, Kan.; Mound city, Mo.: McPherson, Kan.; Peteraburg and Mechanicsburg, Ili.: Portiand, Or.; Woodland, Cal.; and Oakland, Cal., which he was about to take up when his death closed his labors. He leaves a father, mother, two brothers, four sisters, wife and five children." and five children."

Patriotic Dr. Graut. Dr. Roland D. Grant addressed a very large audience at the First Eaptlst church last night on the subject of "Our Coun-try; Its Glories and Dangers." The church was packed, hundreds of members of patriotic societies being present. Dr. Grant's text was from Psalms xiv:7-20-"He hath not dealt so with any nation." After the congregation had united in sing-ing "America," Dr. Grant said: "It is impossible to cover all points sug-gested by this topic in one sermon; there-

fore, I shall take it up again at another time, and shall then devote my attention to a thorough survey of a nation's life, how nations live, grow and die. It is certain that God has not dealt with any nation so well as he has with this. The-real glory of this nation is that it is a Chris-tian nation; next to this stands the glory of its educational system. The educa-"Not only this, but all statutory law of almost every civilized nation on the earth is drawn largely from the writings of Moses. But where did Moses get these ideas in such an untutored age, unless it was through divine inspiration? But why was it necessary to decree that Moses should get himself up into the mountain and die? What sin did he commit to merit this apparently hash for the highest honors in the gift of man. American schools and American bornes. lean homes stand today as the highest development of civilization yet reached. I wish to say to those here who will understand me that you shall be exceedingly careful whom you elect to positions of control in our educational system. See to it that none shall exercise authority in that system who belong to any body or organization known to be in enmity to it. "It is my belief that patriolism's no-blest expression is in Christianity, and that the church should ever be an up-holder of patriotism. I am tired of the that the church should ever be an upholder of patriotism. I am tired of the
cant and hypocrisy that say the nation
and the nation's flag are apart from
Christianity and the church. I believe
that the church and state should be
united insofar as leads to the perpetuation and the encouragement of liberty
and patriotism. If it must needs be said
that I cannot defend the questions of both
church and nation, then I have no place
in the ministry. Nowadays if a man attempts to defend Christianity, he is
charged with being narrow and creed-ridden. I have this to say: He who addresses you absolutely abhors all creeds
and demands the right to think for himself. I shall leave them the testament
and they shall interpret it according to
their own judgment. I preach what I believe and you can believe what you please.
You may look for anything broader than
that in the great outdoors, but you will
never find it.

never find it.

"One of the greatest dangers to this nation," continued Dr. Grant, "is that of ignorance. Even our public schools do not eradicate it. It sticketh closer to a man than a brother. Another great danger is the financial question, and it is great enough to cause any man having the good of his country at heart to tremble. It is a question over which the greatest minds of the world have puzzled and yet it is not solved. Don't you believe that prophets from the lowest, most ignorant classes we have, from men who are not trained to think, can come up and solve the problem off-hand as they would have you believe. Don't you be fooled by them. Men who are not capable of being leaders have been carried away by a mass of harebrained theories, whose falls. Men who are not capable of being features have been carried away by a mass of harebrained theories, whose fallacy has been proved a thousand times, thinking they are something new. Money is one of the supreme dangers that is breaking the country up into little coteries and dividing itself against itself.

This you ever realize the danger of the control of the country with the c

ing itself against itself.

"Did you ever realize the danger of politics? Have you ever analyzed politics? Do you know what it is? Then the Lord pity you, for they who go down into politics never come up clean again. It is the most fascinating of all things. It is a science, simply a science. It is a river of fifth that overflows and blights the fair valley of our nation. No nation can long survive in the awful and noisome mist that arises from that river and thickens

over the land.

'The last danger is one affecting American citizenship, namely the broadening of the franchise. I am coming to the ques-

orable men who have given up the task of purifying politics. Do they say: "Send the women down; we give up?"
"I pray that the franchise shall not be

extended. I pray that you shall narrow it up and sort it out, and that all the rags and tatters and ignorance of the earth shall not come to our land and have as much power to make or unmake its laws as you or I. I have a right to decide who shall come into my home, and the same right governs the question of who shall come into this country."

In conclusion, Dr. Grant said that the salvation of this country lay in some Moses who should come to deliver it from

First Regiment.

Chaptain Simmons. Chaplain Simmons, a veteran war lec-turer, delivered his most famous recital, "The Union Spy," at St. Paul's M. E. ensely interesting and very fascinating It being a thrilling account of one of the most successful and daring exploits in the history of the civil war.

PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Persons calling for these letters wi please state date on which they were advertised. February 25, 1836. They will be charged for at the rate of I cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Avery, Miss Ethel Kyrk, Miss I E
Austin, Miss Eve. Labbie, Miss I
Arnold, Mrs H G
Lorechams, Miss I
Arnold, Mrs H G
Lorechams, Miss I
Arnold, Mrs H G
Lorechams, Miss M
Ratley, Mrs
Baker, Mrs M
Baker, Mrs W
Bates, Mrs Ruth
Bell, Miss Ida
Rrune-k, Mrs T H
Berglund, Miss A
Blackburne, Miss A
Blackburne, Miss B
Peierce, Miss Jessie Bates, Mra Ruth
Bell, Miss Ida
Bruneck, Mrs Ida
Bruneck, Mrs T H
Berglund, Miss A
Blackburne, Miss A
Blackburne, Miss B
Blake, Mrs Nettie
Blake, Mrs Nettie
Blake, Mrs Nettie
Broadmas, Annie
Brown, Miss Bhazel
Broadmas, Annie
Brown, Miss Hazel
Brown, Miss Hazel
Brown, Miss Hazel
Brown, Miss Blia
Cramer, Miss J
Cramer, Miss J
Cramer, Miss J
Christy, Mrs A
Carey, Miss L
Carey, Miss L
Carey, Miss L
Carey, Miss Emma.
Day, Mrs Estella
Dewey, Mrs Emma.
Dolittle, Miss F G
Davis, Mrs

Movers, Mrs M
Dewers, Mrs M
Peterson, Miss M
Peterson, Miss M
Portre, Mrs J
Borne, Mrs Ms
Portre, Miss Ms
Portre, Mrs Ms
Portre, Miss Ms
Portre, Miss Ms
Portre, Miss Ms
Portre, Miss Ms
Portre, Mrs oss, Mrs (Milliner) Spence, Mrs Hell Spencer, Mrs L F Stept, Mrs Stencel, Miss S Farin, Mrs Lillie
Fisher, Mrs Jno
Fisher, Mrs Gares
Fry, Mrs A
Gardiner, Mrs A
Gardiner, Mrs A
Gardiner, Mrs A
Gardiner, Mrs A
Gret, Mrs W
Grady, Mrs L
Grey, Mrs M
Grifith, Miss Iva
Hanason Miss A
Hanason Miss A
Hanason Miss B
Hert, Miss F
Heetar, Miss F
Hertmann, Mrs M
Hoffman, Daisy
Hoover, Mrs Jno
Werin, Tessie
Whitefield, Mrs I G
Whittlesey, Mrs L
Walker, Mrs C
Welster, Mrs Capt
Wester, Mrs Gapt
Wester, Mrs J G
Whittlesey, Mrs L Hertmann, Mrs M
Hoffman, Daisy
Hoover, Mrs Jno
Hughes, Miss M S
Ingalls, Miss A
Inman, Mrs R T
Irwin, Mrs Wm
Jackson, Miss C V
Jones, Mrs J M
Johnson, Miss M
Kerler, Mrs P J
Kilgore, Miss F
Kreenian, Miss M Whittlesey, Mrs L. White. Rose Wilhelm, Sarah Williamson, Miss A

MEN'S LIST. Adams, Jos Moschell, Albert Monger, D C Morgan, G H Armstrong Aley, G. W.
Artell, J. E.

Belmont, Thomas Meyers, Master
Bun, N. M.

Bischenfeed, B.

Bischy, C. A.

Borlaman & Drake

Borthwick & Show-Nishl, Mr. S.

an. Hon J

Borthwick & Show-Nishi, Mr S
ers Nickerson, I
Boyd, John Nickerson, J
Bradley, Chas S
Brown, Ja Oisen, J
Brown, Gen'l & Mrs Oliver, W E
J Marshall
Buck, E P Oisen, O J
Bulson D H
Oisen, Martin Olsen, O J Olsen, Martin Bulson, D H Burnham, H laselton, Mr Thicago Broom Mai Paine, E. A.
Parke, Fred W.
Patterson, E. A.
Patterson, T.
Peas & Bens
Pearcy, Jim
Peterson, C. E.
Polheimer, Jas
Potter, F. M.
Pratt, E. J.
Oulvey, L. Curits, Nat
Davidson, Geo
Quivey, L
Deering, Dr D Y K
Qualey, W L
Dennis, W J
Derken, Andy
Derrig, Wm B
Dilley, E E
Dixon, Jas
Dornis, Pierre B
Dow, A
Eaton, M A
Edwards, J F (2)
Emerson, E

Curits, Nat
Quivey, L
Qualey, W L
Rosdorf, Wm
Readmond, E
Reed, Mr Stav.
Reid, E H
Rinke, Charles
Robertson, Juo
Schmidt, G
Schmidt, G
Schoningh, Jos Rosdorf, vm Readmond, E Reed, Mr Steve Reid, E H Rinke, Charles Robertson, Jno H Ross, Albert Rufeuer, Fred Schmidt, G Schonlingh, Joe Schmidt, G
Schoningh, Joe
Scott, Robt (2)
Senn, A
Siegner, Jno F
Seese, Wm O
Seeley, L B
Shink, Frank
Smith, Frank
Smith, Henry
Smith Jas E
Smith, M L
Smith, M L
Smith, Wm P (2)
Swelson, Geo Smith, Wm P (2) Swelson, Geo Spencer, Jas Sturtevant, F C Stevens, W C Stinson, Isaac Stoffel, Felippo Stoddard, Alonzo Strauss, Richard Sunderland, M Sullivan, Thos Swedish Nat Ladies' Quartet Galstein, F oward, O L

Sweiish Nat Ladi
Quartet
Scontigh, Dr O
Tannasee, H
Taskolla, Jos
Thomas, E
Thomas, F
B
Timberlake, Jno
Trullincer, A Timberlake, Jno
Trullinger, A
Troutigh, Dr. O
Turnbell, Chas
Vauehan, T N
Walker, Jerry
Warden, S
Warner, E
Watson, Mose
Webber, J F R
Weeks, P W
Weeks, David F
Weisler, Jos
Weinstein Bros
White, H C
White, C E
Wilkinson, B N (2) Cirkwood, Geo Wilcox, A Wiley, Mr & Mrs 8 B Williams, C H

PACKAGES. Blumlein, Emil Cook, Mrs W C Holland, D J Jones, Miss E De Witte, Leo Sweeney, H W
E. C. PROTZMAN, P. M.

Affairs in Newfoundland, ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 24.—Thesteam-er Grand Lake was dispatched by the government last night with a cargo of provisions to relieve the distress existing among the residents on the Northern coast. The railway lines have been blocked by snow for over a fortnight, and it is impossible to send relief by that means. The Whiteway government applied to the imperial government last week for a loan of \$2,00,000, pledging the revenue of the colony as security and permitting two English commissioners to indertake the expenditure of the money. This the imperial government declined to do unless the administration consented to a thorough investigation of the colony's affairs by a royal commission beforehand.

A Freight Schooner Ashore. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 2t.-A large freight schooner is ashore off Brigantine beach. The lifesaving crew has

VANDERBURG REPLIES

COMPLIMENTS FOR BEEBE, BUT NOT FOR MITCHELL.

This He Does in Answer to the Open Letter of the Colonel of the

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 20 -- (To the Editor.)—In reply to an open letter signed by Colonel Charles F. Beebe and signed by Colonel Charles F. Beebe and addressed to me, I have to state that the printed statement was from notes made by me from remarks advanced in support of a bill relating to state levy of taxes, the facts of which were derived from articles in The Oregonian, the statistician, reports of the adjutant-general and information gained from many different members of the militia. These notes were heastly filled out he a clerk and not remembers of the militla. These notes were hastily filled out by a clerk and not revised. The statement was in a crude form, but certainly not intended to reflect upon the colonel, for I am aware of his merit as an officer and of the fine state of discipline to which he has brought his regiment, and far be it from me to reflect upon his integrity, ability or earmestness of purposes. nestness of purpose.

It was my belief that the Armory was in charge of some board, beyond the control of the colonel, and, since I did not see his name in the published acounts of the "circus." I presumed the use of the state or county property for such purpose did not have his unqualified approval. I must differ from him upon this subject of the militia, and maintain that the cost is too great, perhaps not co great per capita, but too great in gross amount for the taxpayer to eke out, with wheat at 30 cents per bushel, and other products at a correspondingly low figure, and that this state cannot afford to maintain a force three times as great in pro portion to population as that supported by the other states of the Union. The population of the United States is

63,000.000. The entire militia maintained by the several states is 110,000; or, one mili-liaman to 573 inhabitants. The population of Oregon is 313,600. The militia force is 571-one militiaman to 200 inhabitants, or nearly three times the force maintained by all the states, in proportion to the pop-ulation, while the necessity for the same is thought to exist in the opposite ratio.

I also take issue with the claim that the militia should have a specific and perpetual amount allowed in the state levy of taxes, regardless of the financial con dition of the state or the judgment of the ways and means committee and the legislature. No other institution but the state university asks it. It looks ridicuious that those things which are the least essential should be favored with this fixed appropriation at the expense

The colonel states that his regiment received \$3180 per year from the state; \$3540 should, therefore, maintain the three regiments, and \$1000 more the outside organizations. As the principal officers state that \$30,000 is necessary to maintain the force, it is evident that the remaining \$1000 is necessary to maintain these \$1000 is necessary to maintain these. ing \$19,000 is necessary to maintain these officers and red tape, which seems to be out of proportion. There would be less objection to the amount paid for the militia were the payments confined to

Members of the First regiment tell me that they have the best Armory west of the Mississippi, elegantly fitted up and equipped complete. Colonel Beebe states that he is allowed \$35 per month for each of the 10 organizations using the same, or \$365 per month; still the regiment was

Outside companies receive only a like 25 per month and are required to furnish their own armories. It must occur to the taxpayer, who is

unable to pay his taxes and upon whose property they constitute a lien, that with the \$55 worth of gas, shower-baths, and over \$9 worth of water, besides electric lights, janitors, etc., that the members of the Portland regiment are fully as com-fortably circumstanced as those who are raising wheat, wool or hops at present prices to pay those taxes, and who cannot afford these luxuries. Time limits the attention I can pay to details in this reply, as I must turn now to one W. R. Mitchell, who is either the adjutant-general tangled up in his own name or some one very like

This person seems very much afraid that a knowledge of his figures and methods will be gained, as evinced by the com-mencement of his article in answer to me, and also by his so-called "financial statement" on page 11, report of the adjutantgeneral for 1885. The "statement" com-mences with a misstatement, to-wit: Ap-propriated by the state in two appropria-tions of \$22,000 each, \$64,000.

No such appropriation has ever been made. For the maintenance of the mili-tia for the year 1833 the usual levy of onefifth of a mill was made (secretary's re-port, page xxxviii). As apportioned, this yielded \$22,062 72. In the transcript of apportionment for

1894, on page xll, secretary's report, I find

this entry:
"Current expenses of the National Guard, \$30,000. No other allowances are made to the National Guard, except the \$40,000 for uniforms. This shows the total allowance for maintenance for the bien-nial term to have been \$62,002 72, and for uniforms \$40,000; total, \$102,002 72. And not \$104 000, as shown in the report of the adjutant-general. This iraccuracy alone is enough to discredit his books, which by the way, show a balance of 2857 49 re-maining to the credit of the militia, but the members of the military board understand there is less than \$1000 remaining in

He attempts to explain that a discrepancy must exist for the reason that "war-rants to the amount of between \$4000 and \$6000 were drawn covering accounts belong-ing to the last quarter of 1892."

If the man would make his own report, and not try to make also part of that of the secretary of state and state treas-urer, his accounts might be correctly baled. It is evident he don't know how anced. It is evident he don't know how much money has been credited to the mil-tia. It is a pity some one had not "juggled with his figures." The committee to in-vestigate this office has session report the same state of affairs and recommend that books be kept. (See Senate Journal, 1893). The reports of other institutions give the names of persons to whom war-ments have been drawn, the amount, and rents have been drawn, the amount, and what for, which gives the legislature and the public a knowledge of the details. This is not done in the report of the adtant-general.

Relating to section 13 of the military law, per diem of the military board is imited to \$150 per year, and mileage to 5 cents per mile. The report gives the expense for the two years as \$1455 55; deduct \$200 the legal per diem, we have \$155 56 which must have been expended in mileage, as they are authorized to draw pay for no other purpose. My statement was that this would pay for 23,111 miles, or nearly around the earth. I am glad to know from W. R. M. that this board saved a large amount of mileage, for otherwis there is no knowing how many unaccount the earth they might have trav-

Adjutant-General Shofner drew but \$31 more than his legal salary in 1880-90, while during 1893-4, \$2512 more than the lawful salary was drawn by the adjutant-general. The explanation that part of this was paid to contractors, is very weak. People will not believe that he would charge to the expenses of his office such amounts. The secretary's report shows that the adjutant-general has drawn \$5559 40, not including amounts allowed at the January meeting for expenses incurred, &c., during

the last quarter of 1894. Printing cost Will: of course it is gratify-ing to know that 52 blanks besides books immumerable are kept. This printing is en-tirely under the orders and supervision of the adjutant-general. It consists princi-paily of blanks containing a brief heading at the top, a large number of intervening blank lines and the words "Captain Com-

manding" at the bottom, entitling the printer to pay for the blank, as if solidly printed, and this to save an officer writing those words, perhaps once a quarter. This is the reason of the size of the printing bill. These blanks are a humbug in our

small force.

The old ones, of which there were a large number on hand, would have answered every purpose, and this immense printing bill saved to the state by their use, had there been any inclination to exercise

From the explanation given of the entries "general expense" and "general fund," it is evident that the adjutant-genral don't know what they mean himself. I can say with Huckleberry Finn's Nigger Jim, if he meant "uniforms on hand" why didn't he say so. The explanation given may be "perfectly satisfactory to an officer claiming some common sense" of the kind possessed by the adjutant-seneral, but they are very poor reasons to account to the people for the expendi-ture of \$25,000. The remarks relative to the cost of the militin are answered above. The fact is the \$255.555 has been above. The fact is that \$388.768 has been paid for the support of the militia since 1888, by the state and counties.

A large portion of these excessive and augmented costs have beeen created since the incumbency of the adjutant-general and members of the military board now in office, and have been aided and abetted by the new regulations compiled by said

The law authorizes the board to 'make rules and regulations, not in conflict with the laws of this state." These regulations are in direct conflict with the laws of this state in every instance where the payment of money is allowed, in mileage and per diem, for services performed by officers other than at encampment or mus-

ter. The law expressly states (section 21, article vii, militia law): "Section 21.—No officer, noncommis-sioned officer, musician or private, shall

eceive any compensation from the state during time of peace, except as in this act provided:
"First-The adjutant-general shall receive an annual salary of \$1200, which shall be in full for all duties performed

"Second-When in attendance at annual muster, or camp of instruction, the Ore-gon National Guard shall receive the foi-

owing compensation per diem," etc. Under the "new regulations" payment of mileage and per diem is provided for every service, and an additional allowance for services performed in the adju-tant-general's office. Again article vi: "Section 17-When any company shall be fully organized under the provision(s) of this act, having not less than the min-imum number of uniformed numbers members), the state will pay annually the sum of \$300."

Bands of 20 members and an engineer

corps are allowed the full amount, here limited to companies with not less than the minimum numbers, which the law places at 40 members. Other illegal allowances are made, to

Other illegal allowances are made, too numerous to mention, all in conflict with the original militia law, which provided safeguards in this respect, overridden by those "rules and regulations" in every in-stance.

In closing, I desire to say to the adju-tant-general, who appears a little testy under criticism, that, as a public officer, he is subject to criticism. His beathers in

he is subject to criticism. His brothers in arms accuse him of being especially given to criticising their acts, and magnifying his own competency, but it is the belie of the undersigned that if he had 52 more blanks and double the number of books and regulations, he would not be able to present a more unintelligible "financial report" than that presented to this as sembly. W. S. VANDERBURG.

Mrs. Penke, Evangelist.

Mrs. Peake, evargelist, began a series of meetings at the First United Presbyterian church yesterday morning. Her morning sermon was listened to by a large audience. She held the closest at-tention of every one present. There is a charm and grace about her manners and an ease in her oratory which makes it a

rare treat to hear her preach. Her morning sermon was based upon the words, "So built they the wall." It was a plain exposition of the conditions, needs, helps, and bopes which inspire those who are at work in establishing the cause of Christ in any place. Mrs. Peaks said:

"This work which we are expected to do its cerest work."

is a great work. One cannot contemplate its purpose without understanding its greatness. When we think of it as the work which looks to the proclamation of the grace of God to the work, we see the force in this thought. It is a hard work because of its magnitude; a discouraging work because of the unwillingness of souls to be saved. But, withal, it is a work commanded of God, a work which He has promised to bless, and a work which must in the end result in success. "In this work referred to in our text

there was a magnificent leader to en-thuse the workmen, to strengthen their failing arms. Nehemish stands out as the model for all times, in all things, and especially in the one thing which lies near to our heart. He is eminently a 'man of prayer.' When the news came of the con-dition of things in the sacred city, he prayed; when he went before the king, he 'made his prayer unto the God of heaven'; when the enemies ridiculed his work, he prayed, 'Hear us, O God! for we are despised'; when his enemies threat ened his life, he prayed, Think upon me O God!" He was also a man of faith When all others drew back, he was ready to go on. When the people were afraid, he was bold and confident. His trust was in the God who would fight for him Perhaps the thing to be most admired in him was, he was also a faithful man Many people have faith, but are not faithful, After his long journey of about three months, from Shushan to Jerusa-lem, he rested but three days, then rode about the walls of the city, viewed the situation, mastered it, and set to work. Likewise he was uncompromising. No one could cajole him, or deceive him, or frighten him. When the enemies wanted him to go down into the valley and talk with them, he gave them to understand he had enough work to do in the building of the walls. When it was reported to him ther was a conspiracy on foot, he told them it was of his own heart. When he was ad-vised to flee for his life, he answered magnificently, 'Why should such a man as I flee?"

Mrs. Peake continued to set before he hearers the truths of the building of the walls of Jerusalem, and closed with an earnest plea for all to do His work, trusting in the strength of God, and willing to have Him receive all praise.

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