TALKED OF BIBLE FOOLS

DR. BLACKBURN'S SERMON ON ALL FOOLS' DAY.

Rev. H. H. Hoyt Preached Eloquently on the "Crucifixion of Christ" —Other Sunday Sermons.

In keeping with the popular conception of yesterday, Dr. Alexander Blackburn, pastor of the First Baptist Church, spoke on the topic, "Some Bible Fools." He said in part:

"As this is known as 'All Foods' Day,' it seemed to me that the subject chosen might have particular appropriateness. It is not an altogether pleasant theme, and I could join you in the wish that there were no occasion to speak of fools. But fools there are, and so long as they remain it ought to be our aim to show them their follow. When fools are spoken of tonight, remember that we are not speaking of idiots or lunatics. It is the fool who can help being a fool that is in mind.

"The fool I first mention is described in the first verse of the 14th and 53d Psalms. The fool hath said in his heart —no God. These two Psalms are almost literally the same. There must be great importance in the things spoken, for the Bible is too small a book to repeat anything needlessly. The fool here is so because of his creed. What a man says fixes his standing for wisdom or folly.

"To say 'no God,' is to fly in the face of the thinking of the world. It is to deny the great law of cause and effect to cast back to the heavens their testimony as they 'declare the glory of God' and to give the lie to the firmament when it 'showeth His handiwork.' If a man should say of this, our beautiful house, 'it had no maker, its doors are opened, its furniture kept in order, its fires made, its lights set blazing, and all these provisions made for our comfort, without a builder or caretaker,' we should not hesitate to call him a fool. The orderly course and marvelous structure of the universe declare the man who says 'no God' a fool.

"But, beyond this we have the revelation of God in his word. A book whose only explanation is that it came from him whom it reveals. It requires more credulity to ascribe the Bible to man than faith to believe it came from an intelligent God. Ingersoll was a man of brains, he had a fair knowledge of law, and the world is agreed as to his eloquence, but, as a hard fact, men did not trust him with important cases in court. To make a living he had to resort to lecturing on his own unbelief. Men liked to hear his words, and admired his poetic genius, but they did not trust his judgment. Voltaire was one of the world's literary masters, but how fully he proved himself a fool when he predicted the immediate downfall of Christianity. Many very learned and talented men have said 'no God,' but their own brightness has only the more emphasized their folly. So much for the Bible fool, whose creed is a negation.

"The record of the fool we next notice is found in the New Testament; Luke xii: 20, 'And God said unto him, thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee.' This man was a fool because he had a false notion of the place of material things. He tried to feed his soul on the products of his farm. What would you say of the directors of the public library if they should tomorrow send men to the building and have them take out all the books and burn them, and then proceed to fill the shelves with boxes of wheat, and rye, and barley, and potatoes, and corn, and all the other products of the soil, and should still call it a library, a place for the culture of the minds of the people? You would say at once, 'Those men have gone crazy! Minds are not fed on corn and wheat!' But is this as foolish as to undertake to satisfy the higher nature with the contents of a barn, or of a mine, or a bank? The philosophy of Jesus is based on the very sensible and natural doctrine that the spiritual can only feed on the spiritual. Idolatry is as foolish as it is wicked. And by idolatry I do not mean that crude sort that makes a God of a stone or a tree or an animal, but that sort of idolatry that centers the whole being on the things of earth and time. There are men all around us who are practically idolators. They think of nothing higher than wealth. They do not kneel down to a golden calf, but they bend low over bonds and mortgages and money. They do not cry, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians,' but 'Great is the dollar of the Americans.' Money will do many things, but it can never satisfy an immortal soul.

"Another foolish thing this man did was to expect his goods to take care of his future. 'Thou hast much goods laid up for many years.' He did not look across the border line of death. He did not count the contingencies. The bee, the ant, the squirrel, all lay up for the coming day of need. Death is one of the sure things of the future. Barns full of grain, or banks full of money do not provide for death. Only riches laid up in heaven can meet the case. 'How much did he leave?' was asked when a man reputed to be rich died. 'He left it all' was the sensible and suggestive reply. 'We brought nothing into this world and it is certain we can take nothing out.' Is it harsh to call a man a fool whose only preparation for the future is a barn full of grain? What about those who are here with no hope of eternal life, no preparation to meet the judgment except some shrewdness in business affairs. If God should say 'this night shall thy soul be required of thee,' what would be your answer?

"But not all fools are men. I want to call your attention to five fools of the other sex; Matthews xxv:1-13—the foolish virgins. You recall the story. They were fools because they put off preparation for the coming of the bridegroom until it was too late. Their creed was all right, and so far as we know they did not expect any unreasonable thing from earthly possessions. Their foolishness was in procrastination. Time enough yet. Sleep first, then get ready. 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?' is a question that ought to ring in the ears of thousands of people all about us. They know the need of preparation, they are not unbelievers in the great essentials of salvation; but they foolishly say 'at a more convenient season I will call for them.'

"To sleep in front of the enemy, and unprotected, is not only a military crime, it is the mark of a fool. We know not what hour the Lord may come, or what is the same thing so far as getting ready is concerned, we know not what hour death may come. 'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom and a good understanding have all they that keep his Commandments.'"

DR. ATCHISON'S SERMON.

Preached Interesting Discourse at Grace Methodist Church.

Rev. Dr. Hugh D. Atchison, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, spoke yesterday morning from the text "Show us the Father and it sufficeth us," John 14:8. In part, he said:

"In the wilderness of human thought, men are continually saying 'Lo, here,' and 'Lo, there,' and following with pathetic confidence any and every leader who volunteers with confidence to show men the Father. The worst of all frauds is the religious fraud, for he plays upon and makes profit of the deepest and most sacred of human propensities—the desire for the divine. P. T. Barnum said, 'People love to be humbugged,' but it is doubly true in religious matters. Men are more easily deceived on religious matters than on any other. Men's desire for contact with the infinite is so burning that, like drowning men who catch at straws, they will listen to every voice that lifts itself with confidence and promise to show men the Father. No matter how flimsy the theology, no matter how ignorant the conceptions, no matter how inferior the language, every teacher of religion who is positive and who holds out large promise will have a hearing and a following. The most profitable thing in the world, financially, if your conscience will let you do it, is to set yourself up as a new Christ, a new prophet or revealer of God to men. You do not need any education; you do not need any influence. All you need is monumental confidence and self-assertion and the power to make men believe that you are a revealer of divine mysteries. Take, for illustration, Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, with their great power and wealth. Witness, also, Mrs. Eddy, who, with all the avarice of old age, is heaping up enormous wealth. Quackery in religion, even more than in medicine, is bound to receive an immediate and temporary success, greater than scientific and humble truth-seeking can hope for.

"Spiritualism derives all its power from the strength of the instinct to which it seeks to minister. Can you wonder that the promise which it makes of putting us into actual communion with our loved and lost, even though that promise fail of fulfillment, gives spiritualism a following?

"False religion, however, ought not to discredit true religion any more than the presence of false art discredits true art. Religion is grounded in the constitution of man, and there must be and there is a true response to the demand of the human heart, 'Show us the Father.' Christ's message to Philip is that God is near at hand; 'Have I been so long time with you and hast thou not known me, Philip?' Is your faith so rudimentary, is your conception of the divine life so unspiritual that after having known me so long, you are now demanding, like the Pharisees, that a sign from heaven be given? Sensible theophanies are not what you need; cloudy and fiery pillars, quaking Sinais, visible shapes, tipping tables, materialized forms, abnormal visions, hypnotic trances, cancers abolished, consumption cured—none of these signs that you demand can reveal unto you the Father. God can be really known by a human spirit only in terms of character and life. 'He that hath seen me hath seen the Father.' Oh, glorious revelation! How else could one have known him? The Christian revelation of God is a revelation in terms of life and character. It promises us no sights of heavenly forms. It promises us no supernatural experiences. It promises us no exemption from the common lot of man. It promises us no financial profit, no physical immunity. It promises us none of the things which false religions promise, but it does promise us character, renewed in righteousness after the image of our Redeemer. It promises us life and holiness, without which no man has the faculty by which to see God.

"The ignorance and false demand that lurked in the request of Philip—a demand for something sensational or miraculous—is the error that lies at the basis of all false religions. That demand for the startling, the outward, as if God were to be found in these unusual things, rather than in normal human living, is false, because it is a demand for something else than character. There is no promise possible to such a seeking after God. 'He that hath seen me hath seen the Father.' A real acquaintance with Jesus Christ will save us from all desire to seek away from him the satisfaction of our religious needs. It is strangely significant that we see God only as we see him revealed in a perfect man. The only vision of God that can possibly be of any real religious help to us is the vision one has of him in ideal, human character."

"CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM."

Sermon by Rev. W. T. Kerr, of Central Church.

Rev. W. T. Kerr, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, Albina, preached yesterday morning with great vigor on "Christian Socialism." He based his sermon on Peter's discourse, where 3000 people were converted, and where the speaker said that the Christian Church really began.

"Peter evidently preached without notes," said Mr. Kerr, "when he delivered that fine discourse. He did not have to write out his remarks, as some of us have to do occasionally, lest we forget what we want to say, but his message came from God direct and was delivered with great effect. There were enough converted, as the result of that wonderful discourse, to leaven the whole world. It contained the real doctrine, and was not addressed to any particular class. It applied to the rich man as well as the poor, to the educated and refined, and fit into their conditions. It was the declaration that a man must repent or he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven, and that is the whole meat of the gospel. No man can escape its provisions. It is Christian socialism. It means Christian equality. I have heard more about socialism the past week than ever before. I have heard men arguing for socialism, and I have been asked why I did not preach socialism in the pulpit, and that many would come into the church if I did. I do try to preach Christian socialism that makes all men equal when it comes to salvation. I believe in that kind of socialism, but not in socialism that would require me to sell all that I have and throw away the proceeds, which would be anarchy. The true Christian spirit will not permit a man to stand quietly and allow another to suffer without lifting a hand to relieve. I believe that the Central Church has more of that spirit than any other church in Portland, not because I am paving the way for my return from the next conference, but I say this because it shows the true Christian social spirit that pervaded Peter's sermon. There is but one way to gain salvation, and that is through repentance, and it applies to all, without regard to conditions. The rich and the highly educated and the refined must conform to the same conditions that apply to the poor and humble. There is no way provided for one class and another way for another class, but all are on the same plane. This is the kind of socialism that I believe in, and that this church believes in."

"CRUCIFIXION OF CHRIST."

Sermon by Rev. H. H. Hoyt, at First Universalist Church.

At the First Universalist Church, Rev. H. H. Hoyt preached yesterday morning on the "Crucifixion of Christ." The text was found in Matthew xxvii:22: "Pilate saith unto them, What shall I do then with Jesus which is called Christ? They all say unto him, Let him be crucified." Mr. Hoyt said, in part:

"The story of our sermon opens with a very remarkable scene; that is, the picture of Jesus before Pilate. At that season, the season of the Passover, it was the privilege of the Governor to set free from prison one man, and Pilate was much in favor of freeing Jesus, for he considered him innocent. Much troubled and perplexed as to the proper course to pursue, he proclaimed to the populace that he had found no fault with Jesus, and thought it proper to release him. But the people, much incensed, demanded the release of the prisoner Barrabas, who had been confined in the prison for years, and also the deliverance of Jesus into their hands for crucifixion. So Pilate, rather than lose his position with Caesar, turned Jesus over to the people.

"Then all the fiendish torture that only a mob can perpetrate was put upon the Son of God. He was scourged and mocked and then led up to Calvary to be crucified.

"In this terrible scene we learn how much Jesus was willing to bear, how much he was willing to suffer, for mankind. When placed with such cruel torture upon the cross, his revilers must deride and taunt him, asking him to prove that he was the Son of God by coming down from the cross. The immediate death of Christ was caused by a broken heart, a heart so full of woe and suffering for mankind that it actually burst. Physicians tell us that when a man suffers intense sorrow the heart will swell and break, and this was undoubtedly the case with our Savior. Thus we have before us the picture of his death which was the test of his great love for humanity. When a man shows a willingness to sacrifice for the object of his love, he proves that his love is sincere. So when we read of what Jesus suffered on the cross, we are convinced of the magnitude of his love. While hanging on the cross, Jesus spoke seven times, and in these utterances, we see his human nature. His first sentence was, 'I thirst.' In this he showed his humanity, and that he had the same human feelings that we have. And then, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' Was there ever such an utterance? How many, looking down on their persecutors, could have found it in their hearts to say this? Here we obtain a glimpse of his divinity and greatness, for, indeed, a man must be great to forgive such wrongs. His last thought was of his mother, for in the midst of his agony he commended her to the keeping of the beloved disciple, John. What a picture of unselfishness we have here displayed! He often forgot himself, but never forgot the comfort and happiness of others.

"What is the meaning of the cross? It was not meant to reconcile an angry God to erring humanity, for God is not angry with us, but loves us. Christ, to show his great love for mankind and in order to lead him to God, gave up his life on the cross. It was not because he bears our sin. Would it be just for an innocent person to be made to suffer the punishment of another's sins? It certainly would not, according to our conceptions of justice, and cannot be in accordance with God's eternal justice. If Christ was to be the complete Savior, it was necessary for him to meet death as he did. If there had been no death, there would have been no resurrection, and so in order to make his mission complete, Jesus went down into the dark cell of death, thereby showing that death is not the end of all, nor the grave the victor."

First Baptist Revival.

Revival services at the First Baptist Church will continue during this week. There will be services this morning at 11 o'clock for the children, and the regular meeting in the evening at 7:30, which will consist of a praise service, followed by a sermon by Dr. Alexander Blackburn, pastor of the church. Music will be led by Professor W. M. Wilder. Miss Carrie Millspaugh, missionary for Oregon, will assist in the meetings.

ADVERTISED.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

Direct plainly to the street and number of the house.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner, "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, April 2. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Alderman, Mrs Ida	McCarty, Miss Monies-2
Anderson, Mrs	McCorkle, Mrs H
Boyle, Mrs James C	McCour, Mrs Stella
Bailey, Miss Anna	McNab, Mrs Maggie
Bechill, Mrs Thos H	Martin, Miss Emma
Blackburn, Mrs	Martin, Miss B
Bradley, Mrs W C	Martin, Mrs D D
Campbell, Miss Bertha	Matheney, Miss K
Cassil, Mrs Wm B	Miller, Miss Clo
Clark, Mrs John C	Miller, Miss Mamie
Clarke, Mrs Martha	Mitchell, Miss Margaret
Coldren, Miss Mae B	Moeller, Mrs Mable C
Cumming, Mrs Gertrude	Moosberger, Miss May
Erikson, Miss Cristina	Moore, Mrs Edna
Greenhagen, Mrs Jennie	Mortenson, Rose
Gross, Mrs Pauline	Neven, Madam A
Hall, Miss Nettie	Parker, Miss Nellie
Harris, Mrs	Phelps, Mrs Carrie
Harris, Mrs Rosa	Porter, Mrs
Hart, Miss May	Pomeroy, Mrs J H
Hassenmayer, Mrs Emma	Rawles, Mrs A J
Hastings, Miss Lottie	Reddick, Miss Clara
Hawkett, Mrs Will G	Reed, Mrs E
Henshaw, Mrs May	Roth, Miss Katie
Hickey, Miss Lou	Russell, Mrs Nannie
Hotsan, Marry	Shaffer, Mrs
Holland, Mrs May	Shenerith, Miss N
Holmes, Miss Bertha	Smith, Miss Hester J
Howe, Mrs W F	Smith, Liddie
Hughes, Mrs Libbie A	Starbird, Mrs Ellen S
Hunter, Mrs Georg	Stebbins, Mrs Geo C
Hunt, Mrs I E	Storer, Mrs Gertie
Jordan, Mrs May	Stout, Mrs George
Johnson, Miss Floss	Stout, Miss Marie
Kaufmann, Miss Bertha	Surapf, Mrs Ella
King, Miss Mammie	Sullivan, Mrs Jas H
Kirkwood, Lenora	Taylor, Miss Maybel
Knox, Mrs Mary A	Titze, Miss Bertha
Lang, Bertha	Turner, Miss Anna
Lehman, Mrs J	Wallace, Mrs Etta-2
Leonard, Mrs Olivia	Wells, Miss Ione
Longton, Miss Mary	Wells, Mrs Leathe McCormack
Love, Mrs Ciara	West, Mrs K L
Loyns, Alice	Willis, Mrs Helen E
Mackirwin, Mrs J	Williams, Grace
McBroom, Mrs Angie	Zimmerman, Miss Ruth
McCreary, Mrs Caroline	

MEN'S LIST.

Adams, Rev	McCormack, Jno
American Press Assn	McDonald, S, M D
Andrews, J H	McFarland, T A
Anderson, B F	McGuffie, James
Anderson, Wm A	McLavey & Manning
Austin, C G	Marylan-1, Geo
Barnbrick, Thos	Marden, J B
Bemnear, Mr	Mathews, Fred
Benton, Chas	Merchant, E B, D D S
Borden, J T	Metcalf, H P
Bronson, J H	Merring, Charles
Brown, B M	Montgomery, Rev A J
Brown, A	Monaghan, J F
Buiner, M J	Morgan, Fred
Ceney, S E	Morgan, J S
Carlson, J	Mulks, Walter
Chiles, W	Murdocks, Nephews
Charles, W M	Murphy, E W
Chamberlain, F E	Murphy, Richard
Clouse, D L	Nail, Dr L T
Cooper, Charles E	Nasto, Harry
Crouley, C C	Neville, Wm
Damphrey, Jno	Netherlon & Hawes
Davis, Geo R	Oatfield, R E
Devers, E D	Oleson, A J
Dunham, W R	Osborn, J W
Everson, Olaf	O'Brien, Chas
Fechheimer, W H	Quint, Thos
Fields, C F	Payne, M V, M D
Fine, J	Parker, H L
Finley, Geo	Patterson, Jno R, atty
Fleckenstein, Chas	Perrin, Jno H
Frayer, H N	Phillips, A G, M D
French, A E	Pick, Dr Henry
Fuback, Harry	Prentice, D W & Co
Fuller, Dr B F	Rabateau, Claude
Gardner G W	Reayis, Jas L, D D S
Golder, Lew	Reiling, C M-2
Golethon, Jack	Reid, Dr Alex
Gorsline, W S	Reimer, W F
Grant, William	Riley, Charlie
Gray, J D	Robinson, G H
Griffin, Jas P	Robinson, J H
Gustafson, Hjalmer	Robinson, Cyrus
Havens, C L	Sanders, James C
Halverson, Hyram	Schumach, Frank-2
Hammond, Hon H B	Scott, L H
Harvey, A J	Scott, Dr D W
Hart, Wm	Shannon, Gerald
Heinne, A J	Shirley, H E
Hendrickson, T J-2	Shirley, Herbert
Hill, Dr A J	Slack, Townsend
Holaworth, J	Smith & Bradley
Holmes, I J	Stevens, Claud
Howlett, Wm	Stockton, Jno
Jahn, Irwin	Swape, Geo H, M D
Jersey, Henry D	Thompson, Arthur M J
Jensen, J Oscar	Thompson, Capt H A
Johnson, Carl	Turner, N E
Kanne, August	Turner, W H
Kaufman, Godfrey	Wagner, Elya
Keith, Walter	Wakeford, R A
King, C M	Walker, Lemuel
Kinnston, E P	Walsh, Patrick
Kingsley, H E	Watters, J E
Layton, Ed	Weaver, Thos
Lamond, D V	Weiss, Moritz
Leonard, Wm A, M D	Welsh, Al S
Leimson, Joseph	Western Supply Co
Levey, Ralph	Williams, J A
Lewis, W L	Williamson, Robt
Lind, Alfred D	Wilson, Henry
Long, Tom	Wolf, R
Lovelace, J W	

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Studying Fish Language.

Indianapolis Press.

Professor Kollicker, of the Naples Aquarium, recently went down into the Mediterranean in an iron cage lit by electricity. With the aid of a powerful receiver and a specially constructed phonograph, he registered the expressions of surprise with which the fish welcomed his appearance. He notes that the sound made by one fish differs greatly from that of another, and has summed up the results of his experiment in the conviction that the sounds of fishes will yet be recognized as a language.

Can't Tell a Live Issue From a Dead One.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Dem.

Bryan is one really intelligent man who can't tell a live issue from a dead one. As long as the free-silver corpse remains above ground, he will insist that it isn't dead. But it "smells to heaven," all the same.

THREE STATE STATIONS

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT WORK FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Record of the Institution at Honolulu —Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following extract is made from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture upon the work of the agricultural experiment stations during the past year:

Oregon Station, Corvallis.

"The work of the Oregon station during the past year has included field experiments with wheat, oats, potatoes, grasses and forage plants; feeding experiments with sheep and dairy cows; horticultural investigations, especially with peaches, apples and other orchard fruits; entomological investigations, and chemical studies, especially on sugar beets, soils, prunes, cherries, strawberries and the native clovers.

"The income of the station during the past fiscal year was as follows:

United States appropriation	$15,000 00
Farm products	1,831 67
Total	$16,831 67

"The Oregon station has given increased attention to work in connection with farmers' institutes, by which it has been brought into closer touch with the farmers of the state. Efforts are being made to extend the work of the station along the line of animal husbandry.

Washington Station, Pullman.

"The work of the Washington station during the past year has included field experiments with cereals, grasses and forage crops; feeding experiments, horticultural investigations, including tests of varieties of fruits and vegetables, and pruning, grafting and fertilizer experiments; entomological investigations, especially on wheat and fruit insects, and studies of plant diseases; chemical studies, especially of alkali soils and fertilizers; and studies with reference to the repression of spermophiles, the relation of the condition of teeth of animals to their health, and the poisonous effects of certain wild-plants of the state on sheep. With the aid of a state appropriation the substation at Puyallup has been reopened and experiments are being conducted there with flax, oats, forage crops, sugar beets, potatoes and fertilizers. There is also a small orchard, in which spraying experiments are being made and inoculation of trees for black spot disease in connection with the studies of propagation and life history of this disease.

"Considerable work has been done in the repression of the Russian thistle with funds contributed by County Commissioners. The state has appropriated $7500 for two years for an oyster experiment station under the supervision of the State Fish Commission. The agricultural experiment station has taken charge of the experimental work connected with this enterprise, and will study the propagation and food of the oyster on the Pacific Coast. The state also appropriated $60,000 for a new science building for the use of the college and station.

"The income of the station during the past fiscal year was as follows:

United States appropriation	$15,000 00
State	853 99
Fees and farm products	1,810 73
Total	$17,664 72

The Idaho Station.

"The past year has necessarily been a period of reorganization of the affairs of the Idaho station. The new president of the university, who is also director of the station, began his duties during the year. The work in agriculture was separated from that in horticulture, and the agriculturist of the Oregon station was called to this position. The chemist of the station was removed at the end of the year. The agricultural work of the station has been materially strengthened. Farmers' institutes have been held in different parts of the state, and have done much to bring the station into closer touch with the farmers. The financial affairs of the station have also been put on a better footing. With a more careful and economical management of its finances, the station will be able to do much more effective work. The limited resources of the institution with which the station is connected make it very important that the station business shall be clearly differentiated from that of the college, so that the station funds may be exclusively used for experimental purposes. It is believed that the station is working more thoroughly than ever before for the general interests of the agriculture of the state, and it is hoped that nothing will interfere with its future development on a permanent basis.

Hawaiian Station, Honolulu.

"The Hawaiian station was established in 1895 by the sugar planters of the Hawaiian Islands. It is under the auspices of the Government of Hawaii, but does not receive any support therefrom. The station staff comprises a director and chemist, two assistant chemists and a field assistant. The work of the station has included the physical and chemical examination of the soils of the Hawaiian Islands, and a study of the lavas from which these soils have been derived; investigations regarding the fertilizer requirements of different soils; studies of soil evaporation and plant transpiration, as related to irrigation; variety, fertilizer and culture experiments with sugar cane; investigations on the manufacture of sugar; studies of the economic plants of the islands, and experiments with reference to the introduction of new plants."

Increased Immigration to Middle Northwest.

Reports from correspondents lead the Minneapolis Journal to predict that 1900 will be the great year in the Northwest for immigration. Reports from the Registers of the Land Office and from the land agents of the various railways traversing the section tell a story of unprecedented demand for land and a rapidly swelling tide of immigration. Thus homestead claims filed at the principal land offices in Minnesota and the Dakotas numbered 3122 for the three months ending February 28, 1900, as against 1315 during the same period of the preceding year—an increase of 128 per cent. The winter months are the dullest of the year, and during March the increase has been still larger. The Great Northern Railway estimates that immigration will be 50 per cent larger than in 1899, when it was 60 per cent larger than the preceding year. From less than 200,000 persons in 1890 the four states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana increased to about 2,000,000 inhabitants in 1890, one of the most remarkable instances of rapid development on record. The figures in 1900 are difficult to estimate, but are not likely to be disappointing. This increase has been directly due to immigration, train after train load of people hastening to take up the lands the news of whose wonderful productivity had gone forth. The immigration of Easterners ceased in great measure about 1890, although the influx from Northern Europe has continued unabated. Now the foreign immigration is greater than ever. A larger proportion than ever is going to the Northwest. Meanwhile the immigration from the East and Middle West has revived. The Minneapolis Journal estimates that the number of immigrants of the present year will be in excess of 200,000. There is plenty of room in the Northwest, and the East and Middle West are willing to contribute to its growth.

New Hampshire "Summer Boarders."

According to the latest statistics from New Hampshire, there were no less than 174,280 summer boarders from outside the state entertained there last season, of whom 58,222 are reported as remaining one week or longer, 95,706 transient guests remaining less than one week, and 20,352 guests occupying cottages. The cash income from the business is given as $4,967,935, exclusive of the guests' outside expenses. It will thus be seen that the summer boarder business is still one of New Hampshire's leading industries.

CAN BE DETECTED.

Submarine Boats Located by Means of Captive Balloons.

Philadelphia Times.

Should the submarine boat take the place in naval warfare that some nations expect, one of the chief precautions taken by the world's navies will be an immense increase in the number of balloons, with duly trained staffs to work them, carried by war vessels, our own great battle-ships having already adopted the precaution for years now.

The balloons carried by these battleships are of exactly the same material and pattern as those in use in the Army, only smaller. They are mostly made at Chatham, England, and they have a use far in advance of any mere long-distance observational purposes, for, though the wake of a submarine boat sunk deeply in the water can only be traced with difficulty from such an elevation as that afforded by a ship, both such wake and the boat itself can be seen with absolute and undeviating clearness from a captive balloon. This is the result of a scientific and optical law, and when ship balloons were first put to the practical test in regard to this matter the results attained were of the most surprising kind.

Even at the mouth of the Thames, where the water is distinctly cloudy, objects of a much smaller kind than a submarine boat, and painted a neutral color, could be seen from a balloon with the utmost clearness at a depth of five fathoms, or 30 feet, though the surface was rough. No submarine boat could in the daytime get within striking distance of a ship with a balloon.

A Rhode Islander's Appeal.

Providence Journal.

A Rhode Island Republican recently sent a letter to President McKinley in which he said: "For Puerto Rico's sake, for the party's sake, for your own sake, why don't you do something?"

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

S B L Penrose, Walla Walla, Wash	E J Mayers, S F
G D Dornin, S F	Dr Hill Hastings, Astoria
J Baruch, Denver	E B Lomieson, N Y
J A McQuinn, Denver	O P Barnes, Chicago
Fred F Hobbs, S F	W W Ridehalgh, Astoria
G Lippman, N Y	A G Leflingniel, Appleton, Wis
R B Livingstone, Detroit	J E Pitts, Cincinnati
Walter Lyon, Salem	W M Edwards, Chgo
C W Bastine, N Y	A Johnson, N Y
S D Bridges, Tacoma	W Durpee, jr, N Y
Mr and Mrs R E Davis, Portland	J M Goldberg, N Y
Mr and Mrs S G Mitchell, Portland	F J Tate, Chicago
Mrs C M Maxwell, Seattle, Wash	C H Farrell, Seattle
W W Walls, San Frn	Dr J Tuttle, Astoria
Lewis Hall, Weiser	W H Aldridge and wife, B C
F Strong, Eugene	H M Abrams, S F
James Elder, San Fr	Thos Doyle, Tacoma
John Kelly, jr, and daughter, Menomonee	G P Paine, Minneapolis
Mr and Mrs Leo Peterson, city	H E Lewis, San Fran
T Richardson, S F	W J Dennelly, N Y
Geo K Burton, S F	B Rose, Cleveland
R Fischner, St Paul	G H Cooper, Boston
W R Spinney, N Y	C A Clapp, Boston
C C Schepmoes, N Y	Sam H Knisely, N Y
J F Dengler, N Y	W Buxton, Minneapolis
G W Dorman, St Paul	K MacRae, do
	Mr and Mrs K G Eells, Philadelphia

THE PERKINS.

Geo Lenox, Tacoma	W Wheeler, Tacoma
A Shaw, Albany	H S Coffey, No Yakima
Mrs J A Shaw, do	Mrs H S Coffey, do
D Hood, city	Mrs M Fox, Lincoln
G A Edwards, Tillamook, Or	W D Stoner, Helena
Mrs G A Edwards, do	Wm Becker, Sumpter
G H Owens, Oakland	W C Faulkner, Kalama
G J Stearns, Oakland	Mrs W C Faulkner, do
R Macfarland, city	M W Bedell, Lincoln
G Macfarland, city	J R Upson, St Paul
W E Swift, Seattle	Mrs Thompson, Seattle
E O McCoy, The Dalles	C A Ruse, Pendleton
Mrs McCoy, The Dalles	J P Rhea, Heppner
Mrs W H Browning, Baker City	C Wilson, Sumpter
Dr G W McConnell, do	B Bisenger, Seattle
C L Goucey, Boston	Mrs Dashen, Tacoma
Link Larsh, Denver	J H Robbins, McCoy
J H Henton, Albany	G L Kelty, McCoy
Mrs J H Henton, do	W H Chase, Tacoma
E S Storey, Oakland	John Close, San Fran
S J Oliver, Omaha	W Ainsley, Montana
Frank Dana, Seattle	Ed Jackson, Ottawa
	Frank Hays, Omaha

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

R Gordon, Oregon City	W G Howell, Astoria
R A Hankins, Ilwaco	E A Baldwin, city
E J Strelan, Seattle	C A Ray, city
Benj Rose, Cleveland	I L Patterson, Salem
H Burchart, St Paul	W H Warner, Albany
Mrs Burchart, St Paul	D A Paine, Eugene
E W Vest, Tacoma	Mrs Paine, Eugene
D N Kinney, Tacoma	G H Baker, Goldendale
Mrs Kinney, Tacoma	L T Terry, Alaska
W H Smith, Astoria	H C Greco, San Fran
B F Giltner, Salem	R D Brothers, Lester
J C Young, Baker City	Mrs Brothers, Lester
Miss Young, do	A B Walker, Seattle
M H Hammond, Spokane, Wash	Mrs Walker, Seattle
Mrs Hammond, do	H A Holmes, Minnaplis
F C Reed, Astoria	Mrs C Richardson, Astoria, Or
C W Loughery, do	Mrs L B Pearce, Seattle

THE ST. CHARLES.

J W Brown, Or City	G D Burdick, St Paul
Mrs Brown, do	J A Mayer, Pittsburg
Wm Simpson, Or City	G Tufty, Cathlamet
D L Clouse, city	W A Calder, Seattle
E Hoyt, city	O J Bryant, Catalanie
J A Woodward, city	J Anderson, Ilwaco
S A Woodward, city	Mrs J Anderson, Ilwaco
G H Turtle, city	C H Simpson, Ilwaco
D M Cannon, city	F M Hudson, Marshlnd
J Wintzel, city	H G Nelson, Marshland
J Coe, city	Jas Wilson, Tacoma
C H Simpson, city	A H Brumer, Lyons
Andy Barge, city	W L Mitlan, Lyons
E T Watts, city	B T Flint, Linnton
George B Sipe, city	J H Blasy, Gray's Rvr
Linda Spoor, Salem	J Ryan, Salem
G H Woodland, city	M H Kendig, Salem
W C Pinnock, Tacoma	Mrs M Condrey, Salem
E H Jones, St Paul	J V Smith, Salem
Mrs Jones, St Paul	

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.

European plan; headquarters for commercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in connection.

For Goldendale, Wash., take stage at Grants. H. Glass, prop.

THE NEW NATIONAL BANKS

DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTERS BY STATES.

Nearly 350 Applications Under New Gold Standard Law—Many Applications Under Old Law.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—(Special to the New York Journal of Commerce.)—A complete tabulation of the applications for new National bank charters from December 1, 1899, to Saturday, March 24, has been made by Mr. W. J. Fowler, Chief of the Organization Division in the office of the Controller of the Currency. The applications have been classified under two heads, those for banks of $25,000 capital or less than $50,000, all of which are made under the provisions of the new gold standard law for banks of this size, and those for banks of $50,000 or more, which are made under the old law. It is probable that some of the applications for larger banks are due, in part, to the passage of the new law, as the result of the provision granting circulation to the par value of the bonds, and thereby increasing the profits upon circulation. The applications for small banks, which are directly traceable to the new law, number 249, and the capital asked for is $8,930,000. The applications for larger banks since December 1 have numbered 84 and called for capital to the amount of $6,010,000. The prosperous states of the Middle West are most conspicuous in the applications for new charters. The State of Iowa stands at the head of the list, with applications for 35 new banks of small capital, and a total of $895,000. The Southern states make but a poor showing as yet, except in Texas, where 21 new banks ask for a capital to the amount of $540,000. Pennsylvania ranks high among the Eastern states in applications for small banks, and stands at the head of the list in the combined applications of the last four months. The following table exhibits the distribution by states and territories of the applications for banks of both classes:

State—	Capital of $25,000 and less than $50,000. No.	Amount.	Capital of $50,000 and over. No.	Amount.
Alabama	3	$ 45,000	1	$ 50,000
Alaska	1	15,000	....	.....
Arizona	1	25,000	....	.....
California	1	25,000	3	150,000
Colorado	2	50,000	4	350,000
Connecticut	1	25,000	1	50,000
Delaware	2	50,000	....	.....
Georgia	5	125,000	1	50,000
Idaho	1	25,000	1	100,000
Illinois	19	505,000	5	500,000
Indiana	13	325,000	7	350,000
Indian Ter	6	150,000	4	200,000
Iowa	35	895,000	3	150,000
Kansas	17	425,000	....	.....
Kentucky	15	375,000	3	150,000
Louisiana	2	50,000	1	100,000
Maine	2	50,000	....	.....
Maryland	4	100,000	2	150,000
Massachusetts	3	75,000	1	200,000
Michigan	6	150,000	....	.....
Minnesota	22	565,000	7	350,000
Mississippi	1	25,000	....	.....
Missouri	11	275,000	1	25,000
Montana	1	25,000	....	.....
Nebraska	23	575,000	1	50,000
New Hamp	2	50,000	....	.....
New Jersey	3	75,000	3	250,000
New Mexico	1	25,000	....	.....
New York	13	320,000	5	700,000
North Carolina	4	100,000	....	.....
North Dakota	13	325,000	....	.....
Ohio	22	560,000	5	350,000