HEARD FROM THE PULPITS

DR. EDGAR P. HILL AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

He Spoke on Christian Confidence—Confirmation Services on the East Side.

Rev. Edgar P. Hill filled his pulpit at the First Presbyterian Church last night, taking for his text Hebrews x:35, "Cast not away, therefore, your confidence, which hath great recompense of reward." He said in part:

"It is easy enough to trust God when everything is lovely. It is a very different thing to trust him when things are going wrong. Many a person is an optimist, and glibly talks of the beautiful world in which he lives simply because he is ignorant of the shams, the falsehoods and the corruptions which surge up to his very door. Here is a woman who is aside from the roar and struggle of trade. Her beautiful home is like a castle whose walls beat back the vulgar speech and the angry words of men. As she sits at her blazing hearth fire, she talks hopefully of the great world without, of its philanthropies, its scholars, its high ideals. But here is a man who is brought daily into touch with those whose aims are low. He knows how men deceive and compromise and spend their leisure hours. He has been cheated by those whom he trusted, and disappointed in those whom he respected. Now in the face of such things if a person can keep hopeful and calm and sweet, he must have an outlook such as the prophet of Dothan had when beyond the army of the Syrians he saw the shining chariots of the hosts of God. One offers with ready tongue his prayer of thanksgiving, praising God for his love and care. An affliction has never darkened his sky. Another offers his prayer. He has been stripped of worldly goods. Misfortune has followed him like a Nemesis. One by one, his dear ones have been called to the home on high. Perhaps a child is worse than dead. If that man can offer the prayer, 'O God, thou art good, and thy mercy endureth forever,' he is holding tight that confidence which has great recompense of reward.

"What is the sufficient ground for a man's confidence in God? Some people have confidence enough, but it is misplaced. They are not afraid to die. But they ought to be. They do not hesitate to rush into the divine presence. But they ought to hesitate. They look hopefully into the future, but they have no sufficient reason for doing so. They are like a deaf man walking calmly along a railroad track, while an express train is close upon him. He smiles placidly and feels safe. If he knew the real situation his cheeks would be blanched with terror. It is almost exasperating to see men moving along into eternity, with the utmost assurance, and yet without the slightest ground for their confidence. We are not left without an answer to our question, 'Seeing then that we have a great High Priest that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us come boldly unto the throne of grace.' The Christian's confidence is in Christ. He feels secure because he is abiding in Christ. When he speaks with confidence others take knowledge of him that he has been with Christ.

"Amidst all the changes of these changeable days, when statements of religious truth are being modified, we should be careful to hold fast our confidence. Men are not always willing that the language of three centuries ago shall bind the conscience of today. We are in much the position of the Hebrew Christians who were alarmed when they saw the temporary things of their faith falling around them. But the fundamentals do not change. A time came when men stopped worshiping at Jerusalem alone, or on Gerizim alone. But they did not stop worshiping. A day may come when you may feel that neither in the exact phraseology of the Thirty-nine Articles or the Westminster Confession can you express your religious convictions, but 'for that reason you should not give up your confidence in God and Christ and the Bible.'"

CONFIRMATION SERVICES.

Class of 13 Young People Received in St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Beautiful confirmation services were held yesterday forenoon at St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, East Twelfth and Clinton streets, and were conducted by Rev. August Krause, the pastor. The interior of the church had been handsomely decorated for the occasion with wild flowers and evergreen. Especially artistic and attractive were the decorations on and in the rear of the altar platform. On the wall was a large anchor and cross, worked out in woodland moss of delicate tint, decked with white and red flowers. There were many wreaths of evergreen hung on the walls and about the altar. Confirmation services are highly important with the Lutheran church, and are its essential feature. There was a class of 13 boys and girls, who had been carefully instructed for the past year in the doctrines of the church. Mr. Krause first entered his pulpit and addressed his congregation concerning the solemn services of confirmation about to be performed, and pointed out in eloquent words the need of examples worthy of emulation by the young people about to be received into the church. Having finished his discourse to the congregation, Mr. Krause descended from the pulpit and, facing the class for confirmation, addressed them on the meaning and purposes of the ceremony, and then proceeded to question them as to their knowledge of the faith. The class was required to repeat five parts of the doctrines, which it had memorized, and was then questioned as to its understanding of the doctrines. In all the 13 were asked about 100 questions. These having been answered satisfactorily, they were confirmed according to the forms of the Lutheran church. They will receive a certificate of membership, which shows that they are entitled to full fellowship in the Lutheran church. There was a large congregation at the confirmation.

MAY LOCATE HERE.

Santa Barbara Contractor Wants to Come to Portland.

L. M. Smith, a Santa Barbara, Cal., builder, is in Portland, with a view to changing his location, having become tired of the perpetual sunshine, which means failing crops and drying springs in Southern California. He says, however, that this season is not so dry as last, and that some hay and grain will be raised there. The rainfall up to this time has amounted to seven inches, "and they can get along on 14 for the season."

He says the wells in the town have about all dried up, and the old water system constructed by the mission fathers, 80 years ago, has proved inadequate to the needs of the 9000 people. A tunnel, 3000 feet long, has been dug into a mountain five miles east of Santa Barbara, for the purpose of obtaining a fresh supply of water, and several very good streams have been tapped, the water being transmitted in pipes to the town. The Southern Pacific Company is also trying the tunnel experiment, and has a hole 300 feet long dug already, with fair prospects of obtaining a good stream.

"But if the seasons continue dry for a few years more," said Mr. Smith, "even the natural reservoirs in the mountains must dry up, too."

Mr. Smith says lumber is so high in Santa Barbara that people are discouraged about putting up new buildings. The cheapest kind of rough Oregon fir is sold at $22 per 1000, and the dressed article reaches as high as $35. Lath are sold at $5 per 1000, and shingles at $3 75. He strongly suspects that a trust controls the Southern California lumber market, as no person in Santa Barbara can purchase lumber or fruit boxes direct from Portland. All purchases must be made through San Francisco. He says his suspicions in regard to these markets have been confirmed since he has investigated for himself in Portland.

SLURRY MANNERS OF SPEECH

Pointers That Colonel Bryan Himself Ought to Observe.

PORTLAND, April 5.—(To the Editor.)—There has been a great man among us—a man to whom, as their leader, clings a large percentage of our American people, with fervent spirit and in conscientious belief that through him deliverance will come to our Nation from what they hold to be "corrupting politics and liberty-endangering principles, poverty-fostering financial measures and social moral wrongs."

However right or wrong these followers of Colonel Bryan may be in their political convictions, in their understanding of social economy, in their judgment of our National prudence and honor, such a following as that which Colonel Bryan enjoys among our people cannot be slightly treated, nor their leader lightly spoken of, without insulting this vast throng of United States citizens, drawn from all classes, representing every clan, every profession, every station, filled by intelligent Americans in our land. There is something more than ordinary qualities necessary in order to bring the eyes of a whole people to rest upon an individual. It requires genius—genius of some kind—be it good or evil. And it requires a strong personality to attach to one's self the faith and following of multitudes of our fellowmen.

Such a personality unquestionably is Colonel Bryan. He has held his own against the surge of ridicule wherewith his opponents have sought to overwhelm him, largely for his comparative youth as a political leader, and for his special weapon of warfare—his eloquence of speech. After years of at least apparent practical annihilation of his theories (as judged by the outward marks of prosperity under the rule of the opposite principles of those he advocates), he continues still to hold his hosts of expectant and admiring followers, who prefer him for their leader to any other man, however eminent in position and admired on other scores, to carry them with him toward the goal of hope which he has pointed out to them as his own aim and has succeeded in making their own aim also. Is not this well done, and for a man no older than is our former lawyer from the little "one-horse" law office in Lincoln, Neb.? Let be that he has done it largely by means of his gift of speech. How many victories have been won in the world through means of the gift of a fluent speech or by the pen of a gifted writer? How many and how vastly more worthy of our humanity than those that have been won by bloody arms!

And here we are reminded of our silver-tongued Patrick Henry, the man who could scarcely be said, before he found his native sphere, where his talents could be developed and made use of, to be a decent "one-horse" farmer, even. But to what power, eminence and blessed influence for our people his gift of silvery speech lifted him!

The gift of eloquence—is it a gift to be slightly spoken of, even in one who prescribes to a different faith than ours? Was it not the wonderful speeches of Demosthenes that caused the "history of his life" to be "entertwined with that of his country"? Was not Bonaparte's marvelous power over his army largely due to the way he knew how to make his every word sink into their souls, abiding brands, that made them his men forever? Was it not so with Cromwell's "eloquence, full of fervor," that it, in spite of his otherwise not especially attractive delivery and appearance, compelled his listeners either to fear and hate him or to stake their all on his cause? Were it not for their eloquence of speech, who would have known the names of Talmage, of Spurgeon, of Parkhurst, and of a host of others, who have been and still are lights, leaders and powers in the world—some for evil, it is true, but very many, certainly, for untold blessings to our race.

So far back as in the days of Moses great stress must have been laid on a suitable and fluent expression, for we hear how this learned man excuses himself before Jehovah because of his lack of able speech; and although it has happened quite often that men of "slow speech and of a slow tongue" have wielded powerful influence in their age, and among their people, yet, if these instances are closely observed, there will invariably (or very nearly so) be found in intimate connection with these men of power, men and women of gifted tongues, and, it may be, of able and of valiant pens—powers behind the throne.

It is the statesmancraft and generalship of Moses, combined every time with the eloquence of Aaron, if not in one person, then in two or more, and it is important to round out and complete the greatness of a ruler or a leader among men that this gift of eloquence expression be not lacking.

Thus we see that a "tongue of eloquence" is by no means a slight gift and one to be disdained, even in an opponent, and lest we depreciate our own claims on a fair amount of culture, fitting our times, and to a measure of refinement befitting gentlemen and gentlewomen in this age, with its advantages of the light and progress of all past ages falling on its path, we should know better than to hurl unpleasant sounding names and epithets at those who differ from us, whether they be our peers, on our own level, or below our station and culture.

If we speak thus depreciatingly of such whom the need of the hour, or it may be only the spirit of the present times, has raised up and urged forward to seize the important office of molding men's minds, then we thereby betray the circumscribed state of our own mental development, as well as a hardly excusable crudeness of manners. Therefore, whatever the occasion may be, even though there might be every good reason for suspecting the honest intentions of pronounced public personalities (for any others, for that matter), for our own sakes, at least, let us abstain from all undignified and slurry manners of expression, and where evidently honor is due, even if it be to an opponent in belief and practice, let us not withhold it, for thus it behooveth gentlemen and gentlewomen worthy of the high culture of our age, at all times to do justly and to adorn their elevated and privileged estate.

Our age, as much as any age that is past, needs men and women who have the courage of their convictions. We need them for leaders in every line of progress, from the science of state economy down to the proper way of boiling the poor man's mush and soup bone; from the protection and education of men regarding their own mental and physical welfare to the protection of the poor, speechless brutes, dependent on man's degree of practical civilization for their humane treatment at his hands. And we need men and women with tongues of eloquence to speak the words that must be spoken, so that the needed truth may fall in such a way upon the hearts of the people that it shall be indelibly burned into their souls.

JOHANNE SOMMER.

Gresham School Graduation.

The graduation exercises of the Gresham grammar school, Friday, were largely attended, the hall being packed to its utmost capacity. Professor Winchell is the principal. The class is composed of George Talbot, Edna D. Hoagland, Nora Durell, Harvey E. Kotzman, Wells Chalker, Maud Cleveland, Joseph Robertson, Lucy B. Metzger and Effie Roberts. Superintendent Armstrong was present and presented the diplomas to the members of the class with appropriate remarks. An interesting programme was rendered, closing with the song, "On Life's River," given by the class.

Knabe Pianos. Wiley B. Allen Co.

TO BENEFIT WOODSTOCK

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES WAYS AND MEANS.

Work on Cycle Paths—Other News of Sunday on the East Side.

A meeting of the Woodstock, Ivanhoe & Tremont Improvement Association was held in Woodstock Hall Saturday night. There was a good attendance. R. W. Montague presided, and Secretary Steel read the minutes of the previous meeting. It had been some time since the last meeting, and considerable business had accumulated. This was mainly in the form of committee reports. The committee to push the opening of the extension of Prettyman avenue between the Powell Valley and Section Line roads reported progress, and also that the prospects for the early opening of this road are excellent. It only remains to get an opening through a narrow strip on the north side of the Judy tract, when Richard Williams will dedicate an opening through his strip of ground.

It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to work to secure the improvement of Thayer avenue, and also Woodstock avenue to the O. K. store building, on the Milwaukie road, thus making a completed road from the Milwaukie to the Powell Valley road, in the form of a right angle. This committee is to prepare and circulate a petition to secure this improvement. Messrs. Gilstrap, Havely and Morse were made this committee.

On the new schoolhouse proposition, the committee having the business in hand reported that the School Board considered that the attendance at the school so far was hardly sufficient to justify the erection of a new building at present.

The committee on the gravel pit reported that Manager Campbell, of the City & Suburban Railway, had agreed to have the pit fenced in the near future.

The association expressed appreciation of the progress making on the cycle path toward Woodstock, and it was the unanimous opinion that the Commissioners deserved the thanks of the committee. The committee on Prettyman avenue was instructed to prepare a petition for the improvement of that avenue between the Powell and Section roads, when it has been fully opened, thus connecting with the road through Ivanhoe and Woodstock.

The letter received from the Portland Water Committee, regarding extending a water main into that district, was read. It is set out in this letter that the committee did not see its way clear to grant the request. The committee is frequently compelled to deny requests for water main in Portland streets because it was doubtful if the revenue would pay proportionate to the cost.

"The revenue from the district (Woodstock) named can hardly be relied on to pay the interest on $11,000, the estimated cost of the main asked for," continues the letter. "The main would be entirely outside the city limits, and would extend to a point two miles from the pipe line. The principal reason, however, for not granting the request is that at certain seasons there is not water to spare. During cold weather many consumers allow so much water to run to waste in order to prevent their pipes from freezing, and in Summer use it so excessively for sprinkling, that the entire flow through the pipe line from Bull Run River, nearly 24,000,000 gallons a day, is not sufficient to keep the mains in the city full of water, and it is necessary at such times to draw an additional supply from the reservoirs."

These are the main reasons why the committee did not grant the request. However, the association will propose to buy water from the committee, and will ask on what terms water can be procured. This is contingent on a proposition of the people of the southeast district putting in a small main to the Mount Tabor reservoir at their own expense. In this case there would be no expense incurred by the Water Committee. The residents of that district are anxious to secure Bull Run water. Probably a two or three-inch main would be large enough to carry all the water that would be needed for several years to come. The association closed an interesting session. All these improvements will be pressed by the committees with all possible energy.

Bishop Thoburn Resting.

Bishop James M. Thoburn, D. D., since his arrival in the city, has been resting quietly at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. C. R. Thoburn, corner East Seventh and East Ankeny streets, and will leave this evening for his home at Kingston, O. His health is such that he has been unable to see the great number who would have been delighted to have met him. Entire rest from all mental work or excitement are required in his case, if he is again to resume his work. The Bishop attended services at Centenary Methodist Church yesterday morning.

Rev. A. N. Fisher, editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate, and Rev. John Flinn, a pioneer minister of the Northwest, were on the platform with him. After the opening services Bishop Thoburn led the congregation in an earnest invocation. It was considered advisable that he should not undergo the mental labor of preaching, and Rev. L. E. Rockwell, D. D., pastor, delivered an eloquent discourse. At the conclusion of the services, the Bishop with Dr. Fisher retired to the study to rest until Sunday school. During the Sunday school hour he spent the time with the Thoburn Bible class, which was instituted in memory of his gifted son. It was a great treat for the members of the class to meet the distinguished Bishop, and hear a few words from him. Mrs. Rockwell, wife of the pastor, is the teacher of this class, and she introduced the Bishop to the members. It was quite a disappointment to many that he was unable to address the congregation yesterday. It is his purpose to proceed direct to his home at Kingston, and avoid all fatiguing labor. To do this, he will have to decline the many invitations he may receive to make public addresses throughout the country. Bishop Thoburn ranks with Bishop William Taylor, whose work in heathen lands reads almost like a romance. When the vast field is considered over which Bishop Thoburn has presided and worked, first as a missionary, and then as bishop, for the past 41 years, it is not surprising that he is now forced to take a rest.

Base Line Cycle Path.

Construction on the Base Line cycle path from Montavilla eastward on both sides of the road has gone forward through the past week, although there has been some interruption on account of the rains. Under Supervisor Conley a force has been at work between Rockwood and Mount Tabor to connect with the completed portion. It will be built through to the Sandy, and will thus afford bath facilities for a wide section.

For most of the distance east of Mount Tabor construction along the north side of the road is very easy from the fact that the residents had already built a path at their own expense, and only a little grading was required. Further out, the grading is heavier. On completion of the Base Line cycle path system, it is bound to become very popular. It begins at East Thirty-fourth street, Sunnyside, from which point broad and well-constructed paths are on either side of the road. Until the cross-road that swings around the north side of Mount Tabor is reached, the paths pass by beautiful orchards, now in bloom, and there are acres of glass-covered hothouses on the south side, where flowers and choice house plants are propagated. A single broad path swings around North Mount Tabor, following the windings of the road. It passes along the cut made on the north side of the elevation, and at the place the road intersects the old one, higher up, the path crosses to the south side. From this Montavilla, with its neat cottages and pretentious schoolhouse, and the beautiful country stretching eastward on either side of the Base Line road, is spread out like a panorama. There is Russellville, just beyond Montavilla, with its orchards and handsome homes, and five miles on is Rockwood, with its picturesque surroundings. At the Twelve-Mile House there is also a beautiful country. Captain Brown has spent many thousands of dollars in the improvement of his country place on this corner. Over to the north is the fine prune orchard and home of B. H. Bowman. So the path passes through a magnificent country, and just at this time it is aglow with bloom and redolent with the odor of budding trees.

East Side Notes.

City Engineer Chase has been confined to his home on Belmont street for most of the past week.

At Supple's boatyard the keel for the Tillamook coaster has been laid out, and the work will progress rapidly henceforth. Work on the old steamer Ilwaco is nearing completion. It is being thoroughly overhauled.

The funeral of Mrs. A. M. Brown, a well-known pioneer woman of the East Side, who died Friday, took place yesterday afternoon. She was the mother of Dr. C. B. Charlton and Valentine Brown, of Portland, and Mrs. E. A. Stevens, of Olympia. Lone Fir Cemetery was the place of interment.

Rev. W. S. Harrington, D. D., secretary of the Puget Sound Conference, preached yesterday morning in the Sunnyside Methodist Church, and on that occasion met with many of his Portland friends. His theme was "The Will of God." Dr. Harrington spoke with his old-time force and clearness.

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 9. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Aamold, Mrs A	Johnson, Miss Lena
Armstrong, Mrs J A	Jones, Mrs Mattie A
Arrington, Mrs Frank	Kenyon, Mrs L Ward
Barnes, Miss Etta	Kramer, Mrs Florence
Bevins, Mrs W J	LaBar, Mrs M
Bealing, Miss Elsie	Lambert, Mrs Lusila E
Beckett, Mrs	Ladd, Miss Ona
Benjamin, Mrs Harold M	Leland, Mrs
Bennett, Mrs	Leaf, Miss Rosa B
Bosarth, Miss Cora A	Lewthwaite, Mrs C R
Bonney, Miss Ellen,	Lockey, Edna R
Boyd, Mrs G D	Long, Miss Rosia
Brooke, Miss Eva	McDonald, Mrs S
Brown, Mrs C	Martin, Mrs D D
Burnside, Mrs Chas E	Martin, Mrs Inness
Bush, Mrs Alpha L	Miller, Mrs Ida
Camp, Mrs Frank B	Montgomery, Miss Mamie
Church, Mrs E J	Moore, Maud
Clarke, Mrs M E	Moran, Mrs Cecelia
Conway, Mrs James J	Mordaunt, Mrs Lena
Conway, Miss Isabella	Morris, Mrs E R
Cook, Mrs W H	Mulvanie, Miss Clatse B
Corcoran, Mrs E	Murphy, Mrs Jno, care Major Murphy
Cox, Mrs Cora	Musgrove, Miss Marie
Dwyer, Mrs Mary E	Nadie, Mrs L M
Davis, Mrs Anna	Nalyan, Miss Millie
Davis, Miss Zelpha	O'Keefe, Zelpha
Downs, Miss Em	Palmer, Miss Bertha
Drake, Mrs Lillie	Perkins, Mrs Mary
Dubbel, Mrs P J	Porter, Mrs Lydia
Evens, Mrs Annie	Prentiss, Miss R L G
Farr, Miss Maud	Rimond, Mrs Richard
Fellows, Miss Reta	Schrag, Miss Florence M
Foster, Miss Helen	Smith, Julia
Fuller, Mary	Smith, Mrs, 248 Main
Gardner, Mrs Lugella	Steele, Mrs F W
Gentry, Mrs Bessie	Stiles, Emma
Gertlinger, Mrs Minnie	Suter, Mrs A
Giles, Mrs L	Snyder, Mrs S E
Gilliam, Mrs Emma	Snow, Calla
Haines, Mrs Lydia	Tandry, Miss Margeret,
Hamilton, Dora	Talbot, Mrs H T
Hanser, Mrs F	Taylor, Miss Tillie
Hanson, Miss Annie M	Teal, Mrs L E
Hart, Mrs A M	Thome, Mrs Chester
Hatch, Miss Bertha	Watts, Mrs Florence
Higgins, Mrs N H	West, Mrs Cora
Hollowell, Mrs Nellie	White, Miss Dollie
Howell, Emma Cornelius	Wilder, Mrs L D
Howell, Miss Minnie	Williams, Mrs A V
Hubbell, Mrs Harriet A	Wanchie, Miss Helen
Johnson, Mrs B	

MEN'S LIST.

Allison, J H	Johnson, C M
Allen, J A	Johnson, Henry C, M D
Allen, Wm M	Johnson, O J
Amsden, E H, M D	Johnson, Swan
American Press Assn	Jones, Jesse B
Arrington, Frank B	Kyser, Jack
August, G W	Kelly, Frank
Averill, F N	Kelly, J
Barnes, Wm	Kelly, O H
Beede, Willie	Kennedy, James
Biddle, Henry J	Kollin, Fred
Bierd, Edgar	Kowail, Joachim
Biernetiel, Heinrich	Lageson, Jaman
Bishop, Chas D	Larson, David
Black, James C	Lebo, T M
Black, Wm W	Lewthwaite, Lois R
Bowman, J William	Lewis, Jacob
Brask, A M	Lewis, John H
Brose, Fred	Lungar, W W
Buchanan, Wm	McConnell, G F
Bull, George Munson	McEntire, H H
Cameron, Daniel	McKay, Jared
Campbell, Marsa	Mann, Mr and Mrs Carlos
Carlsen, Robt	Mann, Frank
Carroll, Wm P	Matthieu, J C
Cascade Novelty Co	Meach, Wm
Clarke, St John	Merrill, Horatio
Clarke, Mathew W	Mirera, Geo G
Cohoon, Will W	Moses, George
Coffin, J O	Montague, Prof
Cooke, Mathew	Morrison, Lou
Cook, Wm C	Meyers, D W
Cooper, F L	Nairn, Mr Hallscombe
Correll, S E	Oregon Music Co
Cox, Edgar	Ormsby, Mr
Crafford, J G	Osborn, Mr A J
Crow, Claud D	Otis, Charles
Decker, Geo	Oylas, E H-3
Denny, John	O'Connor, Jno
Devinney, Charley	Payne, James
Dimmer, A R	Palm, L
Dicker, A L	Petran, J
Dirksen, Jno A	Port Mining & Inv Co
Doyle, Jno	Potter, Fred
Dolley, W J	Powers Bros
Duffy, C H	Pratt, A E
Edwards, L V	Prasso, Paul
Edwards, H H	Pullen, E L
Eldridge, E	Putnam, A M
Empe, A R	Port College of Pharmacy
Erikson, C	Reunity, Carl
Falls, Ed W	Reeves, Harry-2
Fennell, Thomas	Richards, O B-2
Findley, Geo	Reilly, Jimmie
Fleck, Larrence	Robertson, J
Fong, Charley	Ross, Geo R
Gal, Jhut Co	Ryan, J W
Garrett, G E	Sanfort, Gilbert M
Garrison, R M	Schwartz, Jacob
Gates, J E	Seeling, Wm
Genders, Wm	Shafer, Otto
Gentiss, Richard	Solberg, Jan Nilson
Gerhardt, Martin	Southern Pacific Milling Co
Gilbreath, Cyrus-2	Spencer, Alfred D
Gore, William H	Stats, Oliver
Gorman, Prof Martin	Snyder, Fred A
Grant, B H	Snider, Judy
Grant, Prof D E	Stratton, Chas
Grant, Dr Dwight	Tanney, B C
Grenzner, Joseph	Templeman, R C
Grimm, Chas H, M D	Tietjen, F
Haley, John	Tufts, A D
Hall, Smith, Burns & Co	Tulford, W L
Hammer, E C-2	Tyler, W J
Hamilton, W H, Jr	Uhlenhardt, Mr
Han, Chester	Van Valkenburg, W M
Hansen, Henry	Walgamot, F A
Harper, E F	Walter, Simeon
Hendershott, Dr W W	Warner, Dr
Herrick, M M	Waterpeler, Fred
Hince, Frank M	Willard & Co
Hobson, Chas F	Williams, Jno
Hoffman, G L	Wilson, Edward
Holtz, Herrn F	Wilson, Mr, the painter
Howland, Stanton	Wing, Jacob
Isaler, Joe	Woods, T Joseph
International Pub Co	Williamson, Robert
Ingram, E S	
Jacobi, Louis	
Jobe, V R, M D	

PACKAGES.

Anderson, H	Eastham, Miss Ida C
Donaldson, E E	Howe, Ebb

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Bad Condition in Puerto Rico.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, April 8.—The bodies of the five men who were garroted yesterday were buried in the potter's field. Subsequently, the execution platform was broken up by a crowd of relic hunters, who carried away the fragments as mementos. It seems that a few photographs of the execution were secured. The executioners and the garrotes were returned today to San Juan.

Paupers continue to overrun the city. This morning a woman died of starvation in the plaza.

Pianos—Organs. Wiley B. Allen Co.

OBJECTS TO LACEY BILL

VIEWS OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF ALASKA MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

One Mischievous Word as to Beach Limit—No Claims Left for Power of Attorney.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Congressman John F. Lacey is in receipt of a letter from the Alaska Miners' Association, dated Seattle, and signed by Peter L. Trout. Mr. Trout makes numerous suggestions and objections to the Alaska mining laws and other matters proposed by Congressman Lacey. Some of the most interesting extracts from Mr. Trout's letter are as follows:

"There are certain features in these bills that we would like very much to call your attention to. One of these is that the records shall be filed with the Register and Receiver of the Land Office. As the Land Office is at Rampart City, on the Yukon, a distance from Nome of 1100 miles by the only traveled route, it looks like compelling a man in New Orleans to do his land business in Seattle, as he could make the trip much easier and with less expense than he could from Nome to Rampart, and I utterly fail to see any good reason why he should be compelled of file his records with the Register and Receiver at all, and even if the Land Office was at St. Michael, it would cost him about as much to go and return as it would cost to take a trip across the continent. I presume, therefore, that you will see at least one reason why we want the Land Office and the courts and everything else at Nome, and if they should be placed anywhere else it would be very hard for us to believe that those who caused them to be anywhere else had the best interests of the miner at heart, or had any good feeling towards him.

"To the casual observer, who knows little or nothing about the conditions prevailing in Alaska, your bills would seem to be just what was wanted, and we do not entertain the slightest doubt but that you have been influenced by most worthy motives in framing this bill. But to a man who has spent a considerable part of, and, in fact, the best part of his lifetime in that country, as one of our committee certainly has, and therefore knew 15 years ago what were the wants and needs of the country quite as well as he does now, and has also watched and noted the effects of all the bills that have been passed relating to Alaska since that time—of course, such as he can see at a glance the effects that your bill will produce under the peculiar circumstances and conditions that prevail there. As soon as he and I looked at your bills, we saw at once that the insertion of a single word made the bill worthless, as far as the average miner is concerned. How that word came to be inserted, we do not know, but we do know that its insertion was quite enough to defeat the principal object for which the Alaska Miners' Association had been asking.

"To particularize, I might say that the ruling of the Secretary of the Interior in construing section 10 of the act of May 14, 1898, holds the reserve along the beach to be the lands lying above high-water mark. If this had been the way in which your bill had been worded, but little fault would have been found with it, at least in this particular. We understand, and every one else who has been there understands that 'high tide' means the natural high-water mark, or the line where the sea has washed against the bank and piled up heaps of driftwood against this natural high-water line, and was so recognized by those who first located the tundra before gold was found in the beach, as is shown by their placing their stakes on this natural high-water line. But ordinary high tide, as expressed in your bill, is quite another affair; and the word 'ordinary,' in your bill, has a heart-breaking significance to the man who expects to make a living off that beach next Summer, as it completely mars and defeats all his prospects in that direction.

"I do not know whether or not you are aware of the fact, but, nevertheless, it is a fact, that during the Summer time the rise and fall of the tides is not more than two or three feet; your 'meander line or line of ordinary high tide' is therefore not more than 15 feet from low water. Your 60-foot roadway and the utterly useless piece of ground lying between it and the sea constitutes about one-half of the beach. The other half lying between the roadway, as is contemplated in your bill, and the natural high-water mark, or the line of vegetation and driftwood, constitutes about all the ground in which beach miners are in any way interested, and out of which fully nine-tenths of all the gold has been taken. We would therefore most respectfully suggest that the word 'ordinary' be left out of your bill altogether. Your bill also provides that the 60-foot roadway is not in any way to be obstructed. If this provision is strictly enforced, I do not see how the roadway can be worked at all, as there cannot possibly be any kind of mining operations going on without obstructing the road. This provision is altogether unnecessary, as no one would use the roadway, even if it was left open, as the sand close to the water, on account of being continually pounded by the waves, is much harder and firmer and better adapted for a roadway than it is on any other part of the beach, and has the further advantage of being always smooth and even, and is never interfered with by any one.

"We also deem it a matter of justice to you to say that there is much in your bills that commands our hearty approval, and there is certainly nothing whatever in them that we would ever think of construing to mean that you possess any vindictive feeling toward us, or any feeling other than that of promoting our best interests; but we cannot help feeling much disturbed and disheartened when we realize the fact that the mischief already done by stupid and vicious legislation seems to be irreparable. We highly commend you for the bill prohibiting location of claims by powers of attorney, but this unfortunately is not a curative measure; it is only a preventative, or it is about the same as locking up the stable after the horse has been stolen. Your bill only applies to the reserve between the mouth of Fish River, at the head of Golovin Bay and Cape Prince of Wales. As it is about certain that all this reserve between those two points has been staked, whether it shows any signs of gold or not, there can be but little gained for the average miner by the passage of your bill.

"The prospector who goes to Alaska is deserving of every consideration, for if successful in his search for gold he is a producer of something that is useful now and will continue to be useful for ages to come. He is, in every sense of the word a public benefactor. He is, indeed, the most useful of all men, as every dollar's worth of gold he gets out of the ground is just so much added to the wealth, happiness and comfort of the whole world, which cannot be as truthfully said of any other human occupation. He has to endure a Winter of eight or nine months that would be a severe trial to the most vigorous of men, and in Summer he has to endure a plague of flies, worse than any that ever afflicted the land of Egypt in the days of Moses. Indeed, it would seem that all the forces of Nature were combined against him to bring all his efforts to naught and defeat his purposes, but still he feels that there is nothing in that country that he cannot endure easier than the stupid and unjust legislation that has been forced upon him."

On the first steamer leaving for the Cape Nome district there will be a special representative of the Treasury Department, in the person of Major Wright. He will go to Nome, probably on the Bear, and will report fully regarding the needs of the service in the matter of customs facilities.

In connection with the adjustment of the proposed port of entry for Cape Nome, the old question of the Alaska boundary has again been raised. It has been stated that the High Joint Commission was about to be convened, and that Canada would get the coveted port on Lynn Canal and that a sub-port would be conceded, as a matter of convenience and courtesy to the Canadians, at Cape Nome. The American members of the commission referred to have not held a formal meeting for about a year, and there is no present indication of future meetings soon to be brought about. And while it is true that this boundary question had something to do with the customs facilities that have been accorded Canadians and Canadian shipowners, both at Skagway and at St. Michael, the present disposition of the Treasury Department is not favorable to further concessions of this kind.

Lieutenant Jarvis, of whaler rescuing fame, is to go north this year on the Bear, and will be connected with the Treasury Department in an investigation of customs regulations. He is fully as enthusiastic as the Rev. Sheldon Jackson regarding the propagation of reindeer in Alaska. While it may be granted that Mr. Jackson is not giving satisfaction in an educational way, men of the Jarvis type feel that he is entirely right and to be commended for urging more reindeer for the Alaskans.

HOODOO DOG LICENSE.

Tag No. 13 Got Its Wearers Into Trouble.

The unlucky No. 13 dog license tag, which caused so much trouble last September, when the fiscal year for dog licenses began, has been heard from again. It will be remembered that owners of dogs utterly refused to take this unlucky number for their pets, and finally City Treasurer Hacheney had to use it for his own dog. Then J. B. Montgomery, to show his disbelief in the superstition connected with the number 13, sent for this tag to put on a brindled bull terrier imported from Boston at a cost of something over $100. Either the number or innate depravity proved the ruin of the dog, which became a runaway, and caused large sums to be spent in advertising and paying rewards for his recovery. The ending of that dog is involved in uncertainty; some say he is dead; others that he was stolen, and others that he was given away, but, no matter what became of the dog, the tag found its way back to Mr. Hacheney, who again placed it on his dog. He was worried that the animal thus handicapped would never live out half his days, but he decided to take the chances.

A few days ago, the dog was shot, and has since died, and tag No. 13 is again on Mr. Hacheney's hands. His deputy, J. E. Werlein, who is also desirous of being his successor in office, says he intends to carry this tag as a charm during the campaign, and feels certain it will elect him. Next year, the health and police committee intends to cater to the popular superstition and have No. 13 left out of the dog license tags.

First Sunday of Saints' Conference.

LAMONI, Ia., April 8.—This, though the first Sunday of the Saints' Conference, has seen one of the largest crowds ever gathered at a conference of this people. The auditorium and basement of the brick church were both crowded to their fullest capacity at the forenoon preaching services, and many failed to gain admittance to either one. Prayer meeting was held at 9 o'clock which was followed by the two preaching services, President Joseph Smith speaking in the auditorium and Elder J. J. Cornish in the basement. In the afternoon there were prayer meeting services at the church, and the young people's meeting at the Mite Society building, and preaching in the auditorium at night by Elder J. W. Wight, and in the basement by Elder W. W. Blanchard.

Exhaustive.

Harlem Life.

An old negro preacher divided his sermon into two parts: "First, all de things in de text, and, second, all de things not in de text; and, bredren, we'll wrasslе wid de second part fust."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

A Powerful and the Only Known Solvent and Eliminator of Renal Calculi and Stone of the Bladder.

Its value in Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and all Uric Acid conditions.

Under microscopic examination it was evident that the Calculi were originally parts of larger formations which had been disintegrated by the water.

In this plate the Calculi are magnified twice the original size.

Dr. E. C. Laird, *Resident Physician Hot Springs, N. C., formerly Resident Physician at Buffalo Lithia Springs:*

This report was made by Dr. Laird while Resident Physician at Buffalo Lithia Springs.

"A patient with *strongly marked* **URIC ACID DIATHESIS,** suffered frequent attacks of **Nephritic Colic,** and at the same time from a severe **Gouty Affection.** Except as to the usual treatment for the relief of present paroxysms, I put him exclusively upon **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER,** Spring No. 2, which has been attended with happy and remarkable effect both as to the **Calculous** and **Gouty** affection. Under its action he has, at various times, discharged **large quantities of Calculi and Sand.** At one time he passed **sixty-eight Calculi in one day,** following an attack of **NEPHRITIC COLIC.**

"The deposition of fine sand not infrequently exceeded a TEASPOONFUL. The following cut represents **but a small portion of this Calculous matter.**

"Under microscopic examination it was evident that the Calculi were originally parts of larger formations which had been disintegrated by the water."

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