HE FAVORS REVISION

DR. HILL'S SERMON ON WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

He Says It Is Becoming a Burden, When It Should Be an Inspiration.

Dr. Edgar P. Hill preached at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday on the Westminster Confession. He took for his text Jude 3:

"That ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

He said in part:

"Indifference to religious truths is a sure evidence of spiritual atrophy. No one whose heart is aflame with love toward God can regard with unconcern deviations from accepted teachings. The man who ignores doctrine is apt to mistake philanthrophy or culture for religion. The easy-going toleration of our day would be stilled if not shocked by Paul's vehement words, 'Though we or an angel from heaven preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached, let him be accursed.'

"To those whose conservation is wholly of politics and commercial policies it seems like child's play when men get excited over a question in theology. 'Do you know the Carlyles?' asked an English tourist of an old roadman in Hoddam parish, Scotland. 'Of course. There's Tam—a useless munestruck chap that writes in London. There's naething in Tam; but, mon, there's Jimmie over in the Newlands—there's a chap for ye. Jimmie takes mair swine into Ecclefechan market than any other farmer i' the parish.' When a man would rather own a fine cow than be the author of 'Sartor Resartus' he is incapacitated for literary appreciation. He who would rank higher James Carlyle, the farmer, than Thomas Carlyle, the thinker, belongs alongside the man who thinks the martyrs were fools, and that they who contend for truth are wasting their time.

"The Presbyterian church has thus wasted much time from the beginning of its history. It has contended most earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints. It has been heaped with maledictions and sneers by those totally indifferent to the value of religious truth.

"In regard to the Confession of Faith, which is just now being so savagely discussed, let me ask and then endeavor to answer three questions. First—What is it? Second—What is its place in Presbyterianism? Third—What is the significance of the present agitation?

"In answer to the first question, let me say that the Confession of Faith is a system of theology. It was written in order to explain the Scriptures. The Roman church had given its interpretation of the Bible, and here a branch of the Protestant church of 250 years ago gave its interpretation of the Scriptures.

"In answer to the second question, I reply that the Presbyterian church asks no subscription to a creed of its membership. There is not a more liberal church on the face of the globe than ours. I do not here include any organization which denies the divinity of Christ. Those who unite with our communion must meet but one test, and that is they must give evidence that they have taken Christ as their Savior, and are depending on him and him alone for salvation. Does any man say he cannot believe in eternal punishment? That is a question of scriptural interpretation. It does not stand at the threshold of church membership. Does another say he cannot believe in the Genesis account of creation? He might not be acceptable as an expounder of the Scriptures, but he would not for such a reason be debarred from church membership. Does a third incline to the belief that the story of Jonah is not to be accepted literally. The one question asked to those who seek entrance to the Presbyterian church is: 'Do you accept Christ as your Savior, repent of your sins and trust that they are pardoned solely through the atoning sacrifice of Christ?'

"But the ministers and officers are expected to be in accord with the Confession. It must be evident to everyone that a church must have some statement of belief that shall serve as a bond of union and as a safeguard against eccentricities and extravagances. In some way every officer should be able to determine exactly how the great church which he represents stands as regards the interpretation of the word of God. But no minister or elder or deacon is expected to subscribe to every article of the Confession. If those who are making such a stir over this matter would turn to the original terms of subscription they could ease their minds in one moment. There is probably not one minister in twenty who believe every statement in the Confession.

"It may not be inappropriate to relate that when a member of this church was elected to the eldership during the pastorate of Dr. Lindsley he said that he could not subscribe to every statement in the Confession. The pastor said, 'If subscription were asked to every article in the Confession we could not have an eldership.'

"A few weeks ago a Brooklyn preacher read an extract from the Confession, and then said that every Presbyterian minister must accept it. It was not true, and I am glad to learn that the statement has been retracted. When I was ordained to the ministry I accepted the Confession as containing the system of doctrine as taught in the Holy Scriptures, but I did not thereby announce my conviction that 'the pope of Rome is the anti-Christ, that man of sin and son of perdition.' I do not believe any such thing.

"The third question is, 'What is the significance of the present agitation?' It has long been felt that this document, written in the heat of conflict, does not accurately express the convictions of the church of today. If there are statements here for which we must constantly apologize they should be eliminated. For example, the Confession uses the expression 'elect infants.' It does not teach that any infants are lost, as some urgently insist, but the statement can be so construed, and therefore should have no place here. Portions of the Confession are only inferences, and they should not be here. The doctrine of reprobation is revolting to the moral sense, and the Bible gives no warrant for it. Men simply insisted that logic demanded the statement. If any man wants to believe such a doctrine he should have that liberty, but it should not have place in a Confession of Faith.

"This document is too long, too severe, too archaic in form. It is becoming a burden, when it should be an inspiration. There may be a few consciences offended if it is changed, but 10,000 will be relieved. There may be some who will be disposed to leave the church, but ten times as many will come in to take their places. I take second place to none in my loyalty to the church in which I was born and reared. I rejoice in its history, in its loyalty to the word of God, in its unwillingness to yield one jot to the demands of man's wisdom. But I am zealous to have our church right. Let us have the courage to adapt ourselves to new conditions, and to modify our convictions according to new light.

"My attention has been drawn to an editorial which appeared a week ago in our local paper. I trust no one will accuse me of meddling if I refer to it. If a man were to enter your house, criticise your furniture, order you to work and intimate that you were a fool, no reasonable man would regard you as impudent if you were to offer a mild protest. This writer, with an assumption of infallibility that puts the pope to shame, tells the Presbyterian church its duty, and lays down the law with the confidence of omniscience. The very plain implication is made that if we change the statement of the doctrine of election we thereby deny the validity of the Bible. Not for many a year have we had such a royal defender of the doctrine of election as this. Perhaps, however, this religious authority has forgotten the editorial of a few years ago in which appeared these words: 'Revision could take a wide scope and yet not affect the fundamental principles of Presbyterianism. As a creed it is based, indeed, on the Bible, as a large and able body of men then understood the Bible, and there seems no good reason to assume that their knowledge of the Bible was supreme or their interpretation final.'

"This editorial insists that the next logical step will be to regard Jesus as only a human being, as do Dr. Hillis and Lyman Abbott. One would suppose that this writer, like some prophet of the olden time, was standing on a mountain top of vision whence he was permitted scenes denied to other mortals. How does he know that Dr. Hillis regards Jesus as only a human being? Dr. Hillis and I were intimate friends in college. We ate together, got our lessons together, walked together and sat side by side in the recitation room. I know that he does not regard Jesus Christ in any such way. But even if he did, it is a strange logic which says that by changing the form of statement of the Confession of Faith the Presbyterian Church will give evidence that it is drifting towards Unitarianism, and will be obliged to acknowledge that Jesus was only a man.

"Let no friend of the Gospel be disturbed nor any foe of Christianity be exultant over the present attitude of the Presbyterian Church towards the person of Jesus Christ. There never was a time in all its history when its ministers and members were more loyal to Him who hung on Calvary, and now sits on the right hand of the throne of God."

"A GOSPEL THAT EMANCIPATES."

Sermon by Rev. Robert Pierce, New Pastor of Memorial Church.

Yesterday morning at the Memorial Evangelical Church, East Eighteenth and Tibbetts streets, Rev. Robert Pierce, the new pastor, preached his first sermon to the congregation. After a few remarks on his trip from the East, he spoke in part as follows:

"One of the main reasons why the kingdom of God is not advancing more rapidly in the world today is because the gospel of Jesus Christ is not properly represented to the people. They are not shown its true significance and what it can do for man. Some have the erroneous idea that to be a Christian they must give up their liberty and become enslaved. Are they not now slaves of the worst type, slaves of sin? Christianity enslaves no one, but only liberates and enlightens. When shown in all its glory and beauty, the gospel will be received into the world and embraced by suffering humanity.

"'It is a gospel that emancipates those who adopt it. There is absolutely no excuse for any one who does not adopt the truth and obey it, for there are no provisions or commands made that cannot be complied with. It is within the reach of all, and for all. God says, 'My grace is sufficient for thee.' He says he has not given to us a spirit of fear, meaning an unreverential fear, but a fear of God's justice. This gospel frees us and lifts up out of the bondage of sin to salvation. No joy or gladness in this world ever came from sin, but only sorrow and woe. All that is worth having or striving for in this life comes from right living, and, therefore, directly from God. How many times we have seen a living example of this in the peaceful life of some old persons. Over their frosted heads an atmosphere of holy peace seems to prevail, and in their faces we see the beauty and richness of a noble character. God constantly pours out his blessing to man, if he will but put his trust in him, and lifts him up to the happy existence of a Christian.

"God also delivers us from the fear of sin. When tempted to do wrong, we have but to open our hearts to him in prayer and he will take us into his loving arms, where nothing can harm us. But this cannot come to pass unless we of ourselves permit it. We must be in a receptive state, with our hearts open to his holy influence. He frees us from the fear of failure by means of his divine power, and invests in us a semblance of this same saving power to withstand the tempter's snare.

"There comes to every Christian an experience when he has all love and no fear, and that is when he is fully emancipated from the old life. He had left the old downward path in spite of the jeers and scoffing, and taken up the cross of Jesus. The Holy Spirit ought to be in every man and every woman for the Holy Scripture says, 'Ye are the temples of God.'"

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

R E Reid, S F
W Grosche, Balto
C S Preston and wife, Seattle
H S Kilbourne, N Y
F J Hogan, Wash, D C
J S Carson, Jr, do
F Cornish, S F
D Jones, Seattle
R E Brett, Victoria
Mary Scott, In Paradise Co
M McEllistrum, Cincin
E E Nelson, Rochester
J L Fuller, S F
E S Walker and wife, U S Army
T L Savage, Northport
Nevada Heffron, S F
E D Jacques and wife, New York
S Gillespy, Seattle
F B Cooper, Salt Lake
J H Evans, Seattle
Mrs I N Day, City
Oswald Day, City
E L Davies and wife, Carbonado
H E Boyrie, Seattle
Dr J D Coolidge, Scranton, Pa
H J Farrell, St Paul
C C Dalton, Ilwaco
H E Colby, Portland
A V Love, Portsmouth, Or
G L Brown, St Paul
W F Holden, Phila
L Himmelstern, S F
G K Burton, S F
W G Ebbs, N Y
R H Armstrong, N Y
C McNamee, Balto
T Doyle, Tacoma
W G Peare, Tacoma
W Frank, S F
D F Kahn, Cincinnati
D D Card, Chicago
R Pringle, Chicago
G F Blandy, N Y
R G Harvey and wife, Vancouver
Miss Robertson, Vancouver
Alex Petschnikoff
Mark Hamburg
Aime Lachaume
J C Rhoades, S F
J M Taylor, S F
R M Castle and wife, Seattle

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

Mrs M B Humes, St P
Miss Humes, St Paul
J M Keene, Medford
J W Curry, do
J W Searls, Montana
T A Matthews, Spokan
J H Davis, Texas
W Lyon, Salem
L Holmes, Chicago
Mrs Holmes, do
Miss Gustafson, Astoria
Miss Anderson, Astoria
C A Decme, Tacoma
E Z Ferguson, Astoria
G S Beadle, S F
E F Goodyear, S F
W O Patterson, City
W S Janny, New Jersey
O F Sisco, St Louis
N N Craig, S F
H G Boelton, Denver
Mrs Boelton, do
F B Meyers, Cincin
Dr T W Harris, Eugene
J W Sibbert, Cincinnati
B S Chalmers, Burns
Mrs Chalmers, do
C Clark, Kansas City
W E Wakeles, S F
C S Kees, City
H P Bradey, Spokane
J B Furns, S F
J M Mayhall, S F
Miss Parcell, Butte
J W Parcell, do
M R Humes, St Cloud, Minn
C R Thompson, Astoria
Mrs Thompson, do
F C Reed, do
E S Seymour, Springfld
Mrs Seymour, do
Miss Seymour, do
N Troyer, Astoria
Mrs Troyer, do
F Smith, do

ST. CHARLES.

B F Eberhard, Champoeg
B Clyatt, Troutdale
F N Martin, Portland
J Carter, do
H Schmitt, Albany
J M Morris, Scio
G Wilson, Scio
P Rigs, Crowley
J W Patterson, Crowley
E S Stehance, S F
G A Hall, St Helens
C B Forbes, La Center
M Woodward, do
A Crawford, do
G H Estes, do
G Stedehaker, do
C Martin, do
E E Shaw, Oak Point
Mrs E E Shaw, do
Mrs Ostrander, do
S C Mourey, Eufaula
Mrs Mourey, do
Mrs Steyman, Astoria
Mrs Zigler, do
Anna Lewis, do
Miss J Smith, Prineville
Miles L Hogan, Salem
W Banks, City
B F Watkins, City
J S Betaman, City
C S Yettick, Warrendale
A Frawlink, Salem
H T Bixby, do
C E Marchand, do
J P McCain Astoria
H McGowan, do
N H Jones, Glenore
P E Prettyman, Albany
Mrs P E Prettyman, Albany
W H Edwards, Lithow, Wash
H H Richardson, Prineville
W Macay, Independence
Silas Maley, do
J W Merrill, Cornelius
F W Pendhouser, Astoria
F Stark, Wisconsin
C S Van Vilser, Bridal Veil
S Shepperd, do
G Shepperd, do
S Downing, do
A Anderson, do
J R Fletcher, Camas
A Workman, do
E S Stephens, S F
J Morgan, Denver
N E Calvin, do
R A Sinster, Dallas
J H Miller, do
W A Dobart, Elkton
S F Winfield, San Jose
H Banks, Rainier
D A Hart, do
Mrs Hart, do
W H Stewart, S F
Van E Lanny, Corvallis
Z T Sprague, Corvallis
Mrs W H Sprague, do
Glenn Sprague, do
M H Hendricks, Tacoma

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.

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

A PLAIN STATEMENT

SENATOR SIMON'S SPEECH ON THE PORTO RICAN QUESTION.

Lucid Explanation of His Reasons for Opposing Tariff Between Portions of the United States.

I shall vote against this bill, said Senator Simon, when the Porto Rico measure was before the Senate. I shall not do so, however, without some hesitation and embarrassment, for I deeply regret the necessity for differing with so many of my party associates on this floor; but I do not consider this a political question, and I am so firmly convinced "our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariff between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets" that I cannot see my way clear to do otherwise than to express my dissent to the tariff features of this bill by voting against it. While my own view on this subject is a matter of no great concern, it is some satisfaction to me to know that the overwhelming sentiment of the people of my state is in accord with the view I entertain and they indorse the vote I propose to cast.

The State of Oregon, which I have the honor in part to represent, is intensely in earnest in its demand for free commercial intercourse between this country and Porto Rico, and the people of my state are especially insistent in their demand for fair dealing with the people of the Island of Porto Rico. They cannot understand why we should refuse to do that which was promised and which every consideration of good faith requires should be done.

I am not prepared to say that the legislation which the Republican majority in this Congress seem determined to enact, in violation of the pledges made to the people of Porto Rico, will cause a loss of the State of Oregon to the Republican party in November next, but I do say, and I say it with much confidence, that if there is any one act of this Congress that will render doubtful the vote of that state it is the passage of this bill in its present form, by which it is proposed to repudiate the pledges heretofore made to the people of Porto Rico.

Mr. President, I am not so pessimistic as to believe that the enactment of this legislation will result in the defeat of the Republican candidate for President in November, although I have no doubt that a very large element of the Republican party will be greatly disappointed with the enactment of this tariff legislation, and that it will lose to that party many votes that it otherwise would receive; but I have an abiding confidence that very many of the people offended by this proposed legislation, especially the business element and the conservative people of this country, upon sober, second thought will never consent to turn the administration of Governmental affairs over to Bryan and his associates upon a platform akin to that adopted at Chicago in 1896, and that notwithstanding what I conceive to be a serious party blunder, President McKinley will be triumphantly re-elected in November next.

Mr. President, in my opposition to this measure I, of course, address myself entirely to the tariff features of this bill. I have no fault to find with those features of the bill which provide for a civil government for Porto Rico. These provisions have my hearty approval, and I regret that they are so connected with the tariff legislation that I am compelled to vote against the civil government features of the bill in order to make my opposition to the tariff provisions effective.

I shall not discuss the Constitutional phase of this question. It is a matter of indifference to me, so far as my action upon this bill is concerned, whether Congress has or has not the Constitutional power to legislate in this manner. I oppose the tariff feature of this bill because it is unfair, unjust to the people of Porto Rico, and in violation of the promises made to them.

In the acquisition of Porto Rico we assumed obligations which cannot be evaded. In my judgment it is unworthy of this great country to do otherwise than faithfully comply with every assurance given to the people of Porto Rico when General Miles and his army landed upon that island. In his proclamation to the people of Porto Rico General Miles said, referring to the military forces that came to occupy the island:

"They bring you the fostering arm of a nation of free people, whose greatest power is in its justice and humanity to all those living within its fold. . . . We have not come to make war upon the people of a country that for centuries has been oppressed, but, on the contrary, to bring you protection, not only to yourselves, but to your property, to promote your prosperity and bestow upon you the immunities and blessings of the liberal institutions of our Government."

What does this language mean, if not that the people of Porto Rico should enjoy the same rights, the same privileges, the same immunities, and the same benefits, and be subject only to the same conditions and limitations that the people of the United States enjoy and are subject to? Whether General Miles had authority to bind this Government need not now be considered. As against a small and helpless country, we are in no position to assert, even if we cared to do so, that we are not bound by the assurances given or the promises made by General Miles.

I have, however, yet to hear of any department of this Government, or any of the executive officers of this Government, repudiating the assurances given or the promises made by General Miles, and until this legislation was proposed I had never heard of any contention made that by the annexation of Porto Rico trade relations between that island and this country were to be conducted otherwise than upon a free commercial basis or that the island would receive different treatment from that accorded to other territory of this Nation. What right have we now to repudiate these assurances given to the people of Porto Rico by General Miles subsequently indorsed not only by the Secretary of War but by the President?

Mr. President, who is it that opposes the performance of "our plain duty" to the people of Porto Rico? The clamor about the Capitol from the "protected interests" must not be taken for the voice of the American people.

Almost the entire press of this country, which strongly reflects the sentiment of the people throughout the Nation, demands the abolition of all customs tariff between the United States and Porto Rico. A very insignificant number of the leading newspapers oppose this demand.

No question in recent years has arisen that has been so thoroughly discussed by the press, nor upon which it has been so thoroughly united, as that concerning our proper treatment of Porto Rico, nearly every one of the leading newspapers insisting upon admission to this country free of duty of all the products of the Island of Porto Rico. Is there any stronger evidence of the sentiment of the people of this country upon this all-absorbing topic than is to be found in the daily utterances of the press of the country? Can it be possible that the majority of the press, as well as the majority of the people of this country, are wrong upon this great and all-absorbing question?

If we cannot afford to permit Porto Rico to have free commercial intercourse with the rest of this country, it is high time for us to declare that we are incapable of either governing or protecting that island, and we should haul down our flag and abandon our efforts to do either. We have no right to hold Porto Rico unless we are willing to permit free commercial relations, as the people of that island believed they were to have. This country never has held in the past and never can hold territory as a political dependency and subject to unequal taxation.

The people of Porto Rico are now under our flag, and subject to our jurisdiction and entitled to considerate and humane protection and fair and generous treatment, and therefore sentiment and public policy alike forbid that we should hold them for colonial exploitation and profit.

Mr. President, the proposition to discriminate against the people of Porto Rico by the imposition of this 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff upon a limited number of articles is, in my judgment, wrong in principle. It is not protection, because it does not protect a single industry that requires protection, or that would thereby obtain protection. It is not free trade, because it imposes what I conceive to be an iniquitous charge and burden upon the island.

It is neither free trade nor protection. It simply deprives the people of Porto Rico of the right that they had every reason to believe they would have in common with our people, to trade with every portion of our country without any tariff restrictions, and asserts the power on the part of this Government to impose such discrimination against the products of that island as we may hereafter see fit to impose. This claim or assertion of right as against the people of Porto Rico is, in my judgment, contrary to the spirit of the compact under which we assumed jurisdiction over and control of Porto Rico, and in violation of the express promise made to her people.

By the express limitation of the tariff feature of this act to a period of two years, it is clear that in the judgment of the majority of this Senate free trade relations should exist between this country and Porto Rico.

Can we afford to discriminate in our tariff laws against the products of any territory belonging to the United States or against any people that owe allegiance to our flag? Every principle of justice, good faith and common honesty would seem to require that we should not disappoint the people of Porto Rico in their expectations of fair treatment at the hands of our people.

If conditions have so changed since the 5th of December last that it is apparent now that discrimination should be made between the people of the United States and the people of Porto Rico, and it is no longer "our plain duty to abolish all customs tariff between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets," ought not the people of this country to be apprised of these changed conditions, the causes producing them, and the apparent necessity for violating the pledges heretofore made?

I have not been convinced, nor have the people been convinced, that conditions have changed or that there is justification for the action proposed.

I cannot by my vote sanction this proposed violation of pledges made to a weak and dependent people.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Methodist Bishop Hartzell Speaks of Conditions and Prophesies.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Bishop Hartzell, the missionary bishop to Africa of the Methodist Episcopal church in this country, preached this morning at St. Paul's M. E. Church. He arrived in New York Saturday, having just returned from a tour through West and South Africa. Speaking of the situation in Africa, Bishop Hartzell expressed satisfaction over the success of the three great powers—England, France and Germany, in parcelling out the Dark Continent without wars resulting among the nations of Europe. He said:

"England—God bless her!—the friend of missions everywhere, with Germany, France and some of the smaller powers, is bringing the influence of strong, just government to bear in regions which never knew law before. Only recently a German official of high rank murdered his native girl servant. He was tried and sentenced to some punishment. The sentence was submitted to the Kaiser, and he refused to sanction it, because the penalty was not sufficiently severe. A few years ago nothing would have been done about such a murder at all, but now the German Emperor feels that his standing as a Christian monarch requires that justice be done."

Bishop Hartzell was also greatly pleased with the extension of the railways. Some man, whom the bishop described as one of the greatest men of the times, had shown him the plans for next year's extensions, to be constructed on the profits of this year. The bishop told the gentleman that he would pray for him. The bishop did not say that the man referred to was Cecil Rhodes, but those who listened to his remarks seemed to think that Rhodes was the man meant. In a few years, the bishop added, one would be able to take a palace car at Cape Town and go straight through 5000 miles to the Mediterranean. The country has the richest diamond and the richest gold mines in the world, and the results would enable the missionaries to carry the gospel to millions of blacks, who now in their bewilderment regard these arteries of trade merely as "white man's foolishness." Speaking of the South African war he said:

"Don't be alarmed about that war. It is simply one of the incidents in the history of the continent. The Boers as a people are not fighting the British. Only a small fringe at the north is disaffected. Premier Schreiner takes pride in his loyalty to the Queen. Out of that war will come unity. I see it clearly, and unity based on grounds of mutual respect. The Boers in Cape Colony are far better off than those of the north, and those who are now fighting will be far better off when they are living under a truly republican form of government, which they do not have now."

It was announced that Bishop Hartzell had received extensive concessions from the British authorities in South Africa. He said he believed he had been awarded the most extensive grant of land for missionary purposes ever made. He now wishes to secure $20,000 to $25,000 a year to carry on the work.

Not Responsible for Any of Them.

Indianapolis Press.

"Say, what right have you got to kick?" asked the man. "You never vote."

"That's just the reason I have a right to kick," said the tall man with the unhappy look. "As long as I don't vote I am not to blame for the action of the fellows that are elected."

TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY

Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement.

DISEASES OF MEN

Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failures. Cures guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver troubles, cured WITHOUT MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

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CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS ARE ENCOURAGING.

Imports Much Less and Exports Much Greater Than Those of the Empire Last Year.

BERLIN, April 29.—The president of the Reichsbank pointed out today that the bank's discounts and loans are now 65,000,000 marks higher, and its metal stock is 76,000,000 lower, than was the case at the corresponding date last year. Private discounts are fully 1 per cent higher, and foreign exchange is barely above the gold point, small quantities of gold having left Germany. For the monthly settlement, money was abundant, but the heavy fall in industrials rendered the carry-over difficult. Last week began with extensive sales in iron and coalers, owing to the American iron market reports. The coal famine has not been relieved.

Imports into Germany for the last quarter were 1,361,000,000 marks, a decrease of 29,000,000 as compared with last year. The exports were 1,149,000,000 marks, an increase of 95,000,000 marks.

London Stock Market.

LONDON, April 29.—The Stock Exchange last week was without special features, business having been brought to a standstill by the dearness of money. Americans fell all along the line, Union Pacific being down 1 point, St. Paul 1½, Atchison preferred ⅞, Southern Pacific ⅞, Denver & Rio Grande preferred ¾. Most of the others declined from ¼ to ½ point. Mines were quiet, the changes being few and unimportant. Money is slightly easier, but the rates remain at the former level; three months bill, 4 to 4½.

"Boxers" Still Troublesome.

TACOMA, April 29.—The steamship Olympia brings news that the "Boxers" are having more trouble in Shan-Tung and Chihli Provinces. They have been stirred up against foreigners by the reactionary policy of the Empress Dowager. Foreigners residing in Chihli became alarmed last month, with the result that 1500 Chinese troops were sent against several marauding gangs of "Boxers," which, combined, gave a total force of 2000. A hard fight ensued, in which 200 "Boxers" were killed. The Chinese troops won because they were better armed.

Flynn Not Allowed to Speak.

NEWMARKET, Ireland, April 29.—When James C. Flynn, Member of Parliament for the northern division of Cork County, who had declared his intention of addressing a meeting of the United Irish League, scheduled to take place here today, sought to enter the town this morning he found his way barred by 200 police. Mr. Flynn protested, and he was subsequently alowed to pass, on promising not to address a meeting in Newmarket or in its immediate vicinity.

Tornado in Spain.

MADRID, April 29.—Great damage has been caused by a violent tornado in the Province of Huelva. Twelve houses have fallen, and six others were partially wrecked. The railway line is destroyed.

Charged With Murder.

BERLIN, April 29.—Captain Kanneberg, who was charged with having committed a number of cruel deeds in German East Africa, has arrived here to be tried by court-martial.

New Steamship Line.

BERLIN, April 29.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company will soon establish a line from Shanghai to Hankow, its steamers' daily service being thus increased to 30.

Report of German Trusts.

BERLIN, April 29.—United States Consul-General Mason is preparing an official report of the German trusts.

WORST OF FLOOD OVER.

Still the River Is Out of Banks and There Is Great Damage.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 29.—Tonight's reports indicate that the worst of the trouble in the Brazos River basin is over, if more rains do not follow.

Bryan, about 150 miles from the mouth of the river, reports the Brazos out of its banks and considerable bottom land overflowed, and the river rising two inches an hour. The Navasota River is out of its banks and flooding the lowlands, and in Velasco County, near its mouth, the water is three feet below last June's high mark. The river is rising slowly, and lowlands are inundated. The Texas railroads have not suffered any great losses in the destruction of property, and those who have wash-outs are operating by making detours over other lines. The Southern Pacific bridge at Columbus, which was washed out about three weeks ago, and which was replaced by a temporary structure, was again washed out. The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe lost about 2500 feet of track and some small culverts on the San Angelo branch. About two miles of its track on the Montgomery branch is under water and two or three small trestles are gone. The main line is intact.

Improvement at Waco.

WACO, Tex., April 29.—The flood situation today is very much improved, the destitute and suffering being nearly all provided with wearing apparel and food. The citizens, especially the business men, gave out large quantities of clothing and food. The principal difficulty the relief committee has is in finding shelter places to house the homeless. Many houses contain several families, while many are living in tents waiting to see if the predicted overflow of the Brazos materializes. The prospects of the Brazos not overflowing are exceedingly bright, as the river has been steadily falling since yesterday, and is now only 10 feet above the low-water mark.

The crop situation in the bottoms is considerably worse than on the former deluge several weeks ago, and many of them will have to be replanted, thus throwing the cotton crop, which is already late, backward about six weeks.

B'NAI B'RITH CONVENTION.

Ruled Out 16 Delegates Holding Improper Proxies—The Officers.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Sixteen delegates to the seventh general convention of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, which held its first session at the Auditorium today, were denied the right to vote in the deliberations of the body, though the privileges of the floor was given to them. The decision was arrived at after a spirited discussion of the question after the committee on credentials reported that the delegates representing the lodges in Germany, Roumania and Austria had not been regularly elected, as was required by the constitution of the organization. The majority of the delegates were proxy representatives. All the delegates who have been prevented from voting are from the United States, some of them living in Denver and San Francisco. It appears that there were no delegates appointed to the present convention by the lodges in the foreign countries named with the exception of one, Siegmund Borgel, of Berlin, and proxy delegates were selected from the lodges in this country without the formality of an election.

Victor Abraham, of Cincinnati, was elected chairman. Among the vice-presidents named was Jacob Greenebaum, of San Francisco. The convention will revise the laws and pass legislation for the various subordinate lodges.

British Will Hold Thabanchu.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 29.—It is understood that the British will continue to hold Thabanchu, owing to its strategic importance, and especially with a view of checking future raids. The commandos that had recently been operating in the direction of Thabanchu are melting away, the Boers quietly returning to their farms, and many of them taking the oath of allegiance. Experience has shown, however, in many cases that this is only a pretense to enable the Boers to create disturbances on the rear of the British, and vigorous measures will probably be necessary to force disarmament.

Officer Killed by Footpads.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Desk Sergeant Timothy S. O'Connell, of the Woodlawn police station, was shot and killed on the Eighteenth Street Viaduct tonight. He was in civilian attire, and it is believed footpads had attempted to hold him up.

Confessed to Theft.

Harry Marion, in whose possession a quantity of silver plate was found by the police, Saturday pleaded guilty to having stolen it, and was sentenced to six months in the County Jail by Judge Hennessy. The plate has been returned to its owner, Mrs. Robb, of the Occidental Hotel.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

"Rooms," "Rooms and Board," "Housekeeping Rooms," "Situations Wanted," 15 words or less, 15 cents; 16 to 20 words, 20 cents; 21 to 25 words, 25 cents, etc. No discount for additional insertions.

UNDER ALL OTHER HEADS except "New Today," 10 cents for 15 words or less; 16 to 20 words, 40 cents; 21 to 25 words, 50 cents, etc.—first insertion. Each additional insertion, one-half; no further discount under one month.

"NEW TODAY" (gauge measure agate), 15 cents per line, first insertion; 10 cents per line for each additional insertion.

AUCTION SALE TODAY.

Elegant furniture, etc., at residence, No. 754 Irving street, corner Twenty-third. 10 A. M. S. L. N. GILMAN, Auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

SWEDISH SOCIETY LINNEA.—Members are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, John E. Nordling, Tuesday, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., from residence, 858 Thurman street. Interment at Riverview cemetery. L. WALLIN, President. BENGT SWENSON, Secretary.

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE, I. O. O. F.—Special meeting this day (Monday) at 1:30 P. M., at the Temple to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Benj. Barnes. Funeral from corner Fourteenth and Davis. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Odd Fellows invited. HENRY BROWN, Secretary.

IVANHOE LODGE, No. 10, K. of P.—Regular convention this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Elks' Hall, Marquam building. Visiting Knights welcome. S. G. DRUSCHEL, C. C. L. CARSTENSEN, K. of R. & S.

DIED.

CROXTON—At his home 267 Union avenue, Sunday noon, Walter Croxton.

SCHACHT—At the family residence in Fulton, April 29, 1900, August Schacht, aged 41 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ASHLEY—In this city, April 29, at his residence, 919 Savier street, George Ashley, aged 67 years, father of Mark A. M., Roscoe and Mrs. C. E. Runnells, of this city. Remains will leave this evening for Fort Ann, N. Y., for burial.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BARNES—The funeral services of the late Benjamin Barnes will be held at the residence, 495 Davis street, today at 2 P. M. All Odd Fellows and friends invited. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yamhill sts. Rena Stinson, lady assistant. Both phones No. 507.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, Undertakers. Lady Assistant. 275 Third st. Tel. 9.

Floral pieces; cut flowers. Clarke Bros. 289 Morrison. Both phones.

NEW TODAY.

TODAY ONLY

We offer the best bargain in new, bright, choice patterns of men's neckties that has ever come to Portland. We will sell 600 of these ties, assorted styles of four-in-hands, teeks and bows, at 20c each, such as are in most stores at 50c, but for today only at this price.

OLDS & KING

GOLD MINERS, NOTICE—SEE THE PEERless gold-saving machine; they are the boss, at 106½ First street.

MINERS AND OTHERS SHOULD SEE CAPE Nome Coal Oil Burner. 106½ First st.

Anton Zilm, teacher of violin, string quartets for entertainments. A. O. U. W. Temple.

Wellington Coal.

Pacific Coast Company. Telephone, 229. 249 Washington street.

TRUNKS & bags, largest variety. Harris Trunk Co., Morrison, near 2d.

$2700 FOR 2 HOUSES AND LOT 50x100 on 22d, near Kearney. An immense bargain. C. H. KORELL, 235 Stark st.

JEFFREYS & WHITE

Attorneys-at-Law, Nome City, Alaska. Portland address, 420 Commercial block.

Mortgage Loans

On improved city and farm property, at lowest current rates. Building loans. Installment loans. Macmaster & Birrell, 311 Worcester Blk.

THOS. SCOTT BROOKE
REAL ESTATE—LOANS
ROOM 16 CONCORD BUILDING.

IRVINGTON.

PRICES OF LOTS REDUCED.

The undersigned is now prepared to build houses in Irvington, Portland's most desirable suburb, on the installment plan, whereby the monthly payments will be ACTUALLY less than rental charged for similar residences. If you cannot call, send for circular.

C. H. PRESCOTT,
212 and 213 Chamber of Commerce.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., April 29, 1900.—Maximum temperature, 84 deg.; minimum temperature, 54 deg. River reading at 11 A. M., 10.2 feet; change in last 24 hours, 0.1. Total precipitation, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., 0; total precipitation from September 1, 1899, 32.68 inches; normal precipitation, from September 1, 1899, 41.37; deficiency, 9.69 inches. Total sunshine, April 28, 11.25 hours; possible sunshine, April 28, 14 hours.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The low pressure yesterday over Northern California has advanced northward to Western Oregon. The high pressure area remains nearly stationary over the east slope of the Rocky Mountains. It is unseasonably warm in Washington and Oregon, the maximum temperatures occurring yesterday ranging from 76 deg. to 84 deg. in those states. No rain of consequence has fallen during the last 24 hours west of the Rocky Mountains, but the indications are for increasing cloudiness Monday west of the Cascades, probably followed by showers and cooler weather during the afternoon in Western Oregon, and with increasing cloudiness and cooler weather east of the mountains.

FORECASTS.

Oregon—Monday, increasing cloudiness, followed by showers, cooler; northerly winds, shifting to southwesterly.

Washington and Northern Idaho—Monday, increasing cloudiness, followed by showers, in south portion, cooler; east to southeast winds.

Southern Idaho—Monday, showers, cooler in west portion, warmer in east portion; southerly winds.

Portland and vicinity — Monday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by