IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

DAVID MONNASTES MADE EXECU-TOR OF WILL OF ELIZA J. STARR.

Several Portland Heirs Receive Generous Bequests-Divorce Cases -Court Notes.

David Monnastes was appointed admin-istrator of the estate of Eliza J. Starr, ased, with the will annexed, by Judge Cake yesterday. Mrs. Starr died in Oakland, Cal., recently. The original will was filed in California, and George E. Starr, named in the instrument, was apinted as executor. Frank H. Winslow distrator of the estate in the State of Washington. The property in Oregon consists of \$5000, deposited in the bank of Ladd & Tilton. The estate otherwise is large, and comprises valuable prop-erty in California, Seattle and elsewhere. Mrs. Starr and her husband, L. M. Starr,

formerly resided in this city.

The will provides that Frederick W.
Starr, of New York, shall receive \$5000, and his two sons \$1900 each. To Henry McMullin, a half-brother, residing in Portland, \$3000 is bequeathed, and to his son Walter \$1000. Frank H. Winslow, of Seattle, is devised \$10,000 in trust for himself, he to receive the income, and his alldren are to receive the bequest at his ath. To K. Geraldine Boughman, a modebild \$1000 is bequesthed. The remainder of the estate is bequeathed to Frank H. Winslow and the three eldest ns of the testatrix. Mrs. Mary W. Monnastes, the mother of the deceased, is to be paid \$50 per month during her life. Each son is to receive \$50 per month and \$10,000 on becoming 25 years old. When the youngest son reaches the age of 25 years, the estate is to be divided, \$40,600 going to Mary W. Monnastes. There are five sons all told, as follow: George E., Sidney L. M., Everett H., Lewis M., and Chaude D. Starr.

The grand jury yesterday returned in-

dictments as follows; E. M. Martin, larceny in the saloon of P. Lorati of \$34, a watch and some cigars. George Dixon, forgery of the name of Henry Wilson to a deed to Emma Gillette for lots 7 and 8, block 116, East Port-

George Dixon and Mattie Prost, alias Emma Gillette, making a conveyance without title of lots 7 and 8, block 116, East Portland, with intent to defraud J. M. Hodson. The consideration was \$2200. George Dixon, forgery of certificate to the deed purporting to have been issued by Henry Ackerman,

Isadore Wise, forgery of the name of Leo Selling to a check for \$35 on the Security Savings & Trust Company. Emma Schmidt, slias Emma Ulrich, polygamy. It is charged that having a sband she did unlawfully cohabit with

Not true bills were returned in the fol-

William Speight, manslaughter, in administering morphine to Lillian Johnson, Thomas J. Foley, perjury, in testifying falsely in the Justice Court on the East Side that he loaned Otto C. Rummel \$39 in a certain roundhouse, when in truth and in fact the roundhouse was so filled with water that it was impossible to stand or be in it.

W. B. Cassil, obtaining money by false

pretenses from Eugene Hoch, by means of a check for \$30, signed F. J. Alex-Ida Olsey and Bertha Edwards, larceny

of \$35 from Oscar Lando.

Judge Cleland yesterday granted Bar-bara A. Baugher a divorce from Henry E. Baugher, because of desertion, and allowed her to resume her former name—Bailey. They were married 30 years ago, and 12 years ago the plaintiff ob-tained a divorce from the defendant, and afterwards married him again. She testified that in 1896, when they were living on a farm, he told her he was tired of her, and, after selling the crop, left, and

has not lived with her since.

Joseph H. Jones has commenced pro-Ida M. Jones for a dissolution of the matrimonial bonds, and he, also, asks to be awarded the legal custody of the minor children. The parties were mar-ried in East Portland May 8, 1893. The plaintiff alleges that they lived together until August 28, 1895, when the defendant deserted him, and has ever since led an immoral life, and is not a proper person to have control of the children.

Rose Griswold has commenced suit against Arthur H. Griswold for vorce, and she asks for an order of court requiring the defendant to contribute 200 per month for her support during the pendency of the suit and \$100 for costs and The defendant, she says well able to pay the alimony and costs

Probate Matters.

The inventory of the estate of William Bond, deceased, was filed, showing real and personal property appraised at \$20,033. The inventory of the estate of Augusta Meyer, deceased, was filed. The property

C. N. Johnson executor of the will of his mother, Cordella Johnson, de-ceased, filed his final account, showing \$11.672 receipts and \$2483 balance on hard The report recites that the interest of the estate in the estate of A. H. Johnson, deceased, is valueless. The heirs are the children, nine in number.

Judge Sears will announce the following disions this morning at 9:30 o'clock: Macbeth, trustee, vs. Day; demurrer to Tamerlane et al. vs. Kraemer, as Justice

of the Peace, et al.; mandamus on merits, Chaperon vs. Portland General Electric Company; motion for new trial. Court Notes.

Frank D. McCullough, of Woodburn, was discharged from bankruptcy in the United States Court yesterday. Maud Lewis, charged with larceny of \$200 from Andrew J. Payne, was allowed

Criminal Court yesterday, and was fined A plea of guilty of petit larceny was also accepted from Charles Whitsell and Babe Brown, who stole a hat from the store of H. Miller & Son. They were

sentenced to 30 days each in the county fall, and have already been locked up for five months. the United States Circuit Court of Ap-peals at Seattle this week, returned here Judge Morrow will be here Monday and court will be opened, but it is not known that there will be any

business to come before it. Of Interest to Engene.

Salem Journal,
Eugene, that lively village which is the head of education and navigation has lost its hoss-car line, or rather one-mule car line, for it never rose to the dignity of a street railway or the luxury of having its citizens ride behind a car drawn by a real team of horses. It is by all odds the prettiest city in the state, but its appearance was always marred by that relic of down-South barerism-bobtail cars drawn by shaven tailed mules-and nobody in the cars went along tingling a ghost-like through the quiet, Sunday-like streets of a university city, the residence part of which always bears the air of a deserted village or a Summer resort out of season. Between the pub-lic and private schools and the divinity school and the State University there are not many people left but the women who have to get the meals and the men

in their places of business. There is only one noisy man in the place, Father Driver, and he has concentrated in him the explosive force of all the whooping and yelling that 7000 people would at times indulge in if they didn't think it improper because they live at a center of brains and culture. Well, to leave the other people and return to the long eared mules, they are to be no more. The track is to be took up, and Ira Campbell and Harrison Kincaid are to lose their free passes over the mule road, and will have to walk just like common people. They can no longer put on the swollen air of a born aristocrat while the boy goes through the cars and makes the lower classes put up their fares or be ejected and liable to be kicked into eternity by a one-eyed mule. Eugene may lose its mules, but it will never lose its editors, and so the town will live and flourish with the intensity and strenuousness it has always heretofore manifested. It had too much, any how, to have a university, two such editors, and a mule-car line besides. The university city might have expected a set-back some time, and it got it. A town where rich-paying gold mines are found one day and a big Eastern timber syndicate invests a few millions every other day in the week is too speedy for the rest of the state, anyhow.

INEQUALITIES OF TAXATION Public Burdens Should Fall Alike or All.

WASCO, Sept. 10 .- (To the Editor.)-In a recent communication I cited the great prosperity of Texas and gave as one reason for the phenomenal growth and development of the industries of the state the fact that the taxes were limited for all purposes of law to 60 cents on the \$100 valuation. This, of course, is upon an honest and equal assessmen of all interests.

I have been much interested in watch-

ing the effect of the extremely low valualeast double the reliable wealth of Seattle, doing probably twice as much legitimate business as Seattle, having a much larger population, and an assessment about \$10,000,000 less. I think that Portland, like all towns, "puts on airs," and assumes to be a great deal more than it really is, but still it is the main city of Oregon, and, in fact, outside of San Francisco, of the Pacific Coast, and more than likely will remain so. Now, you have passed a blanket license which taxes the productive energies of every one, from the highest to the lowest. The blind man who is led around by a child peddling lead pencils, the child who sells a few flowers, and the tamale man, have to contribute from their scanty earnings in order that wealth may escape its just and righteous burdens.

Disguise the facts as you may, put

forth as many specious and plausible guments as you please, the fact remains that the poor and lowly are discriminated against in favor of the wealthy and cultured. This I consider one of the greatest dangers to our country, that copie are poor and do not occupy exalted stations in life. This does not de prive them of common perception and intelligence, and cannot make them cease to think and come to conclusions which are generally correct ones. It is this condition of things that heads the an-tagonism of classes and socialism. It is this that builds up the one class who escape a large share of their dues to the purse and adds to their already more than ample means. The burden is carried by those in moderate or siender circumstances. The results of a con-tinuance of such a course in such a country as ours cannot be problematical. It is inevitable, therefore, that the safety of the country, as well as that spirit of justice and fair dealing requires that val-uations for taxation shall be equitable and right.

A recent news item in The Oregonian stated that the cash deposits in the banks of Bolse exceed by far the whole amount of cash returned to the Assessor for the entire state. I doubt not that the same holds true for Oregon, and many other states. This fact goes to show the futility of attempting directly to tax cash and credits that should be reached and taxed the same as other property. In order to make the tax at all effective it has got to be done in an indirect manner.

while it exists in the hands of its owner simply in cash, is of no more utility or value to him than a pile of rocks, and, therefore, as is the case some countries that I could name there is no special effort made to levy upon it. It is only when it passes out from the seclusion of the bank or other hoarding place that it really has an ap-preciable value or performs useful ser-When it gets in that condition it should be taxed, but how will you reach it? In other words, how will you tax credits so as to make the law even reasonably effective? The way to do it is to tax it before it is loaned, the same as the Government bonds are taxed, by cutting down the rate of interest, and by making the laws so effective that those who extend credits will be afraid to violate them.

The farmer and debtor generally want the mortgage tax law replaced upon the statute books and exemption from in-debtedness allowed, but if they could see that an efficient law reducing interest would be all that is necessary for their protection "my would be satisfied. Not only would it have justice done them, but when money could be loaned at low rates not to exceed say 5 per cent, improvements would be made, people would develop new industries, labor would find more employment, and prosperity would become more generally diffused. With a high rate of taxation and a high rate for money material and reliable advancement in the productive industries of the state is impossible. That persons re-siding in other states should be allowed to come into the country, lend their money and take their interest away and nd it, while our own people have to pay heavy taxes, is strange discrimina-

tion against our fellow-citizens.

I have noted an article in The Oregonian of the 8th ult., calling attention to the previous correspondence I sent you. There are two typographical errors in it which make it ridiculous; one where you quote me as saying that the tax rate is 35 cents on the \$1 00, instead of the \$100 valuation; and another where I am made to say no "railroad man," which should have been no rational man.

And now, if you are really in earnest In this matter, commence at the very foundation of the evil and denounce and expose the rotten assessments that are made in Portland and elsewhere in the state. If a reform is to be made, the very first element of success is to do rightly and justly by all alike. To illustrate how far wrong these assessments are: Not long ago I was from my home, talking with a man connected with one of your large firms. He told me that they had a million and a half of capital in their business, and yet your published list not long ago had their assessment considerably below \$100,000. Is it right that the blind peddler or the poor cree ture that hawks a living from a wagon should be taxed and perhaps his family deprived of some of the most pressing necessaries of life that this wealthy firm should escape from their just dues to the

public purse? If you want to curtail expenses make those who have wealth, and with it that power and influence which always ac companies it, pay the public expenses according to their means, honorably val-ued, and you will soon see a mighty change come over the land. L.

Call for Two Per Cents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.- Assistant Secretary Vanderlip today gave notice to banks having old 2 per cent bonds on deposit to secure deposits of public moneys that these bonds must be sur-rendered at once and other bonds substituted or their deposits will be corre deposit amount to \$2,118,500.

FRENCH FLEET IS GROWING

ELEVEN OF THE BOUNTY EARNERS NOW HEADED FOR PORTLAND.

London Fairplay Discovers Sailor Abuses in Other Ports Than Portland-Marathon Arrives-Notes.

The generous French Government is spending a great many thousand dollars this season in order that there will be ships enough to carry away the wheat crop of Oregon and Washington. Of course, when the rich ship-owning and ship-building grafters saddled their expensive bounty system on the French people they did not explain that 'he subsidy was to be paid to ships which never carried cargoes to or from a French port. Such, however, is the case, and the French fleet now headed for Portland, under charter to load grain at this port, will have cost the French Government for the round trip over \$100,000 in subsidies. There are 11 of these bounty earners now listed for this port. from New York.
and of that number but two are coming Glasgow, Sept. 14.—Arrived—Norwegian

of wheat from this port, arrived out at Queenstown Thursday, after a good pas- RABBI IS INSTALLED

The British ship Genista arrived down at Astoria yesterday. The Orealia, which was drawing about six inches more water than the Genista, will reach Astoria

The Norwegian steamship Tyr has con pleted her flour cargo at the Albina Mills and shifted over to the North Pa-cific Lumber Mill, to finish off with a deck load of lumber.

The Gamecock is bringing down some of the largest cargoes of wheat that have reached Portland by river since the days of the O. S. N. Company, when steamboats carried all the wheat.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Sept. 14.-Arrived at 2:40 P.

M.—British ship Marathon, from Shang-hal. Sailed at 4 P. M.—British steamer Monmouthshire, for Hong Kong. Arrived down at 5 P. M.—British ship Genista. San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Sailed—Schoo er Western Home, for Coos Bay Queenstown-Arrived September 12-Ger man ship Najade, from Portland.

New York, Sept. 14.—Arrived — Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg. Hamburg. Sept. 14.—Arrived — Pretoria,

TRUSTS AND WAGES OF WORKINGMEN

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Have Not Reduced But Rather Increased Value of Their Services-Results of Careful Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- In spite of assertions that may be made to the contrary, trusts have not reduced, but rather increased, the wages of the workingmen of the country. The Department of Labor recently prepared a bulletin giving the results of a careful investigation of 41 trusts and industrial combinations, prepared by Professor J. W. Janks, of Cornell University.

As far as statistics were available, the report shows, in a general way, a greater number of persons employed and higher wages paid in the same establishment after combination than before. Owing to the fact that the books of many corporations before they entered into combination, were not accessible, only a portion of the firms were able to furnish statistics of wages and persons employed before and after the formation of trusts.

Of 14 establishments giving returns, 8 show an increase in the average wages of superintendents and foremen, 4 show a decrease, and in one there has been no change. Out of these 14 companies, 10 were formed in 1898 and 1809, so that the companison of conditions before and after is a very direct one. In 7 cases out of the 14 the wages of traveling salesmen increased, in 2 they

decreased, and in I they remained the same. In 2 cases no traveling salesmen had

been employed by the companies entering the combination, whereas after the combination was made such men were put to work. In one case, in which traveling salesmen had been employed by the separate companies, their services were dispensed with after the combination. One establishment reported none employed before or after. The average annual wages of skilled laborers have increased in 10 cases, and decreased in 2. The average wages of unskilled laborers have increased in 10 cases, de-

creased in 1, and remained the same in 1 after the combination. Taking the employes as a whole, the results show that out of 12 cases reporting there had been an increase of wages in 9 cases, and a decrease in 3. Taking all the employes collectively in each of the 13 combinations reporting, there have been but 2 cases of a decrease in the number of employes, and but 1 case of a decrease in the

with cargo, the others receiving a bounty to pay their expenses on the 17,000 mile trip in ballast, while a good, fat char-ter rate, added to the per mile subsidy, makes them highly profitable invest-ments. The fleet of French vessels now

CHARLES WHEN THE PROPERTY	* *** * ** *****	the suppression
the following:		
Mama	Tons.	Fram-
A Wallie	1100 TI	Prom-
Alice	1123H	avre
Amiral Courbet	1700N	antes
Bossuet	1719 N	antes
Cassard	1719 A	ntwerp
Canrobert	1490 17	mblin
Europe		rimsby
General de Bolsdeft		
General Millinet	1491G	insgow
Jules Verne		
La Fontaine	1711 S	antander
Lania Destara	1471	been lefule
Louis Pasteur		
The Cassard and	the Gener	al de Bol
deffre are the one	as which a	re bringi
	OH WHILLIAM IN	er nimen
eargoes.		

THERE ARE OTHERS. Portland Not the Only Port Afflicted

With Sallor Abuses. current issue of London Fairplay a paper which is recognized the world over as the organ of the British ship-owners, centains a couple of interesting items regarding sailor abuses. Strange to say, neither of them are from Portand. One written by a captain of a sailing vessel at New York contains the

vesterday morning a dozen of the boarding masters landed on deck, and at once ordered the men over the rall. They paid a license, they said, for taking men out of ships, and intended taking mine. I don't think I ever got a worse black-guarding in my life. I told the mate that If any of them attempted to go into the forecastle, to turn them out, and it ended with them going to put a head on him. At the dinner hour they took all out of the forecastle with them except four A. Bs., and they expect that they will have them yet. When going ashore them me that for my d-n interference would have me hammered to death before

got away from here." The above indicates that some of the landsmen, who have been endeavoring to make the public believe that sailor abuses are worse in Portland than in other ports, are not fully posted on prac-tices in vogue elsewhere. The other item mentioned in the same issue of Fairplay was from San Francisco, and stated in securing 11 men, three of the crew which he had secured being voluntarily sent ashore, owing to their unfitness, one being a cripple. The Manydown, at the same port, was eight days securing a crew. A local shipowner at San Francisco was compelled to pay \$40 per ma for the run to Port Townsend, his ves

sel going up in six days. These instances do not dim the fact that abuses exist in this port, but they indicate that some misrepresentation is indulged in when statements are made at this is the only port on earth where such work is carried on. oN captains in Portland this season have been threatened with being beaten to death and no ships have been delayed, or cripples foisted off on them for sailors.

THE INBOUND PLEET.

The British Ship Marathon Arrives

Forty Days From Nagasaki. The British ship Marathon arrived in port yesterday afternoon, after a passage of 40 days from Nagasaki, the first new arrival in the river for nearly a week Southerly weather was reported off the coast yesterday, and will probably blow in a few more of the ships now due. 'he French bark La Fontaine, which ailed from Santander early in April, has been out nearly long enough to be class-ed with the overdues. She is daily ex-pected. The British ship Portia is out nearly 50 days from Acapulco, and there are at least four of the fleet from the Orient now fully due, the W. J. Pirrie Sirius and Osterbek being dally expected The Kilmory is out about 15 days from Honolulu, and the Dechmont is not far behind her. The arrival of these ships will give Portland a pretty good nucleus for an October fleet, as none of them will be here in time to finish in September.

Bosnia at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Almost a record trip from the Eastern coast was made by the large steamer Bosnia, which has arrived, 47 days and 10 hours from Philadelphia. She belongs to the Ham urg-American line, and has been char ered by the German Government. The Bosnia is the largest steamship that ever came to this port. She will take from here over 1100 animals for the German fodder they will require on the voyage.

Marine Notes. The German ship Najade, with a carg

from Boston. Sailed September 13-Sardian, for New York.

Moville, Sept. 14.—Safled—Parisian, from

Liverpool, for Montreal. Southampton, Sept. 14.—Sailed-Kaiser Friederich, from Hamburg, for New York, via Cherbourg. Astoria—Sailed September 13—Byrken-

tine Encore, for Melbourne. South Bend-Sailed September 13-Bark-entine Omega, for Melbourne. Seattle, Sept. 14.—Arrived—Ship Ivy, from Honolulu; steamer City of Topeka. from Dyea.

Port Townsend - Salled September 13-German ship Armethusa, for Chemainus; schooner J. M. Coleman, for San Pedro. Queenstown — Arrived September 13-Ship Najade, from Oregon. New York, Sept. 14 -- Arrived: Lucania

from Liverpool and Queenstown.
San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Arrived—
Steamer Mary D. Hume, from Unalaska. Sailed-Schooner Western Home, for Coos

Yokohama, Sept. 11.-Salled-Braemar from Hong Kong, etc., for Portland, Or. Scilly, Sept. 14.—Passed—Southwark, from New York for Antwerp.
St. Michaels, Sept. 14.—Passed—Kaiser Wilhelm III, from Genoa, Naples and Gilbraitar for New York.

Gilbraltar for New York. Brisbane, Sept. 14.-Arrived-Aorangi, from Vancouver, B. C., via Honolulu, for Sydney, N. S. W.

Naples, Sept. 14.-Arrived-Ems, from New York via Gibraltar for Genoa and St. Vincent, C. V., Sept. 14.-Arrived-Luxor, from San Francisco via Montevidec for Hamburg. 14.—Salled-Miowers

Brisbane, Sept. 14.—Sailed—Miowera, rom Sydney, N. S. W., for Honolulu and Vancouver, B. C.

THE RESTLESS CUBANS.

Much Trouble Incident to the Com

HAVANA, Sept. 14.-There has bee considerable talk among the Conservative and Fusionist Leagues about not going to the polls in the election for delegates to the forthcoming Constitutional convention. Today, however, they say they have decided to vote. The reason originally given against such a course was the of violence alleged to have been made by the revolutionary element in sev eral towns of Havana Province-threats likely to frighten their constituents into remaining at home on election day.

The Conservatives now claim that the National party has secured an unfair advantage from the fact that the principal members of the Government belong in its ranks and from the further fact that the election law, though excellent in it-self, is unfairly administered by the Nationalists. Among other things the Conservatives assert that many names on the list of voters for the municipality of Havana have been deliberately changed. They point out that these lists, which are handled by the various registration boards for duplication, are being falsi-fied and that when on election day the lists are handed to the voting boards the names mutilated will be found to be those

As the municipality is controlled entirely by the Nationalists, the Conservatives say that this mutilation for the purpose of preventing the legal identification of voters will be practiced to a great ex-tent. They also declare that the Civil Government is privy to the faisification, though the Military Government is not ware of it; and they demand an investi gation under the direction of Governor General Wood and the protection of their

The Mayors of Marianao, Santiago de las Vegas and San Jose de los Gatos, where the Fusionists were recently mobbed, still continue in office and the Conservatives publicly denounce the civil officials who were sent there to inquire whitewashing the ringleaders.

A mass meeting of the Unionists, of whom the Conservatives are an important faction, was held at the Tacon Theater last evening Governor-General Wood returned to Ha

vana last evening from the Isle of Pines having been absent since Sunday. He reports that he found the island politically gulet and in fact indifferent. He was oped mineral resources of the district. Five new cases of yellow fever were eported yesterday, 78 being now unde supervision. The mortality report for August, including deaths from all causes, August in 10 years, the figures being 559 as against 620 in 1899, and 1978 in 1898. The death rate for August was 2.76, yellow fever furnishing 47 victims, and tubercu

(Continued from First Page.)

they may be as devoted to their religion and its observances as were their fathers before them, it was thought best that one more nearly of their own generation and education and imbued with all that and education and imbued with all that is best in American culture, should now be called to assume the spiritual leadership of Beth Israel. Our choice has fallen upon a most worthy man; the son of one of Israel's greatest teachers, with whom I had the pleasure and honer of a personal acquaintance; who, to the last moment of his earthly career, was the beloved rabbi of that New York congregation whose services I attended when a boy. No purer, nobler character ever No purer, nobler character ever a boy. graced a pulpit of Israel, and the son is worthy of his sainted father. "His reputation for earnestness, for ple-

ty, for strict adherence to religious prin-cipies, and his gifted oratory is well known to all, and these, combined with his great energy and untiring industry, will assure for Beth Israel continued greater prosperity. In his efforts for our welfare I feel confident that I may pledge hearty and united support of Beth Israel, and each and everyone of

'In the beautiful words of the Psalmist, I bring these words of sincere welcome to a close: 'Blessed be he who comes in the name of the Lord.'"

Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, rabbi of Temple Emanuel, San Francisco, who had been selected to deliver the installation sermon and charge to the rabbi-elect, spoke in part as follows:

"We meet tonight under the happiest auspices. The most diffident among us might well feel a thrill of enthusiasm. We are to forge new links to an old bond; revive the illustration on an old title page The beginnings of the covenant this your new teacher is to consummate with you, might suitably recall the obligations Israe has always owed, and still owes, its illus-trious teachers. Dr. Wise comes from a family of great teachers. His father and his grandfather before him were eminent expounders of the law, brilliant preachers and God-fearing men. He, amongst his brothers and sisters, became their heir and legatee. Their spirit dwells in him, their mantle has fallen upon his shoulders. He has inherited their responsibilities and acquired their wisdom. He enters into relations, the nature of which he fully understands, and to the discharge of which he brings a tried capacity, a rich experience, and a wealth of learning g incd by years of industrious application in National and foreign schools. His name has a good ring; his character is and the standard of his ideals is very high.

"Coming so well recommended, and now ready for his work in the great Western community, it will not be amiss to press upon the attention of this community the importance of the office to which this man has been called, and the powerful influence that office has exercised upon the history of the Jewish people, a history, every page of which is luminous with the mental and spiritual achievements of the great rabbis, who, if the world had but the moral courage to aknowledge their deserts, were the first to mold society into God-fearing and law-abiding communities. man difficulty; the religious world embraces the whole world. Wherever a wrong remains to be righted or the right

"The position and functions of the rabbi are unique in the world. He is neither a priest nor what is commonly known as a clergyman. He is no member of a hier archy, nor a mere hired official to attend to congregational ministrations. He was not, originally, appointed to ministerial duties, as is part of his calling in these later days. He is the successor of the old scribes, those marvelous conservators of the spirit of law, not of the Aaronic hierarchy that passed away with the fall of Jewish sovereignty. The insignia of his office are in his head and heart, not on his breast. He wears no outward distinction except that given by character and learning. He has no powers, except such as he can establish by reason of his spiritual peerage; an authority of love, reverence and affection, bonds a Jew recognizes much more willingly than the moral cudgels of an hierarchical su-

perintendence. "The word rabh, rabbi or rabban, stands for master, my master, our master. As a title or degree it came in vogue amongst Jews only after the collapse of the Jewish commonwealth, when some bold. erful minds conceived a plan, that from a mere political point of view seems incapable of execution. That plan, like its eat executors, was unique. It aimed at nothing short of endowing the scattered communities of Israel with an indestructable individuality. The scheme was the first and the last in the history of the world. All nationalities disappear with the decay of their sovereignty, and though language, culture and religion may linge they ultimately perish, because nationality I stheir nourishing force, and they wither without the protecting and sustaining lim itations of national environment. Look at Israel, still the world's great interroga-You will have to explain why a le, denationalized, shorn of all the lements of sovereignty, its language dead and its culture wrecked, its worship rooted, managed to survive the calamities heaped upon its devoted head. There is its greatest decay was endowed with the energies of an individuality that proved superior to the vicissitudes of time or the enmity of nations. The creators of that individuality were the rabbis."

Dr. Wise's First Sermon.

At the conclusion of Dr. Voorsanger's emarks, Dr. Wise arose and began his address in response by referring to the quotation from the xxvi chapter of Deuteronomy: "And it shall come to pass that when thou art come in unto the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee for an inheritance . . . thou shalt say . . . I give thanks this day unto the Lord thy God . . . (and thou shalt add in prayer). . . Look down from the hab-itation of thy holiness, from the heavens, and bless thy people Israel." To him it was an inspiration and a command, and he returned thanks for being led hither to be God's messenger unto men, and for the ability to arise from a bed of pain and weariness to begin the work here in renewed health and strength clessing was invoked upon the children of Israel, and upon all the children of men of faith and of unfaith. "Keep ye there fore the words of this covenant and do them, that ye may prosper in all that ye do." Above all, the charge rings out to consecrate ourselves to the keeping and doing of the covenant to be sealed here. Continuing, Dr. Wise said:

"The rabbi is not appointed to perform priestly duties. He has no altar fires to guard, no mystic shrine to maintain. He to keep and defend not alone the lamp of the sanctuary, but to keep alive and affame the torch of truth, of knowledge, of reason; for Israel pillars its faith up on these things, it welcomes the light it abhors darkness and mystery-reason knowledge, truth, are the mainstays of Israel. The minister must be a teach-er, but only in a limited sense. Time was when the teaching of men in all branches of study and departments of learning was intrusted to priests or min-isters. Today, teaching has become the office of the countless educational agen-cles of modern life, the school and academy, the college and university, the li-brary and press. The rabbi is not the keeper of a museum of antiquities or a Palestinian archaeologist, but he must be a teacher of the philosophy, the moral philosophy, of history, helping men to a proper understanding of the past in that they may live the better in the present and unto the future. The minister should be the shepherd of his What more sacred privilege than to minister to the needs of our fellow men, in the great trials and crises of life, in hours of happiness and in days of sorrow, to bring solace and peace sick and weary, healing and faith to the bereaved and heavyladen, strength and hopefulness to the erring and fallen?
"Were the minister to be merely a

....GRAND... CARNIVAL BALL

ARMORY BUILDING

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15, 1900 KING AND QUEEN WILL LEAD

GRAND MARCH 11 O'CLOCK

Tickets of admission on sale at Aldrich Pharmacy, Washington cor. Sixth, the Kilham Stationery Co., 267 Morrison St. and at the Armory.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR

Maskers will be required to raise their masks in the presence of a committee before they will

be admitted to the ball. Invitations must be presented when purchas-

ing tickets.

questions are outside of the religious world? Everything concerns me; the

Bible has a message touching every hu-

to be championed, the suffering to

help, in clarion tones, for justice.

helped and the weak to be defended, this

pulpit shall speak, pleading with God's

equity, for righteousness, for charity, for love. Above all things, the pulpit must

be the guardian of the poor, the lowly,

the weak, the oppressed. In a world of things it must cry out for ideals; in a

world of shadows it must plead for reali-

ties which are the eternalities of life. In a day of mad and ceaseless pursuit

tween the rich and the poor, of prejudices between people and people, of hatred be-tween creeds, the Jewish pulpit, true to

the precept and example allke of prophet

and sage in Israel, must plead in the name of the Fatherhood of God for such

toleration and love as shall bring ever nearer the dawning of the era of the

likely to encounter ill-will and enmity not

so much in his upholding of the truth as in his attacking of error and dislodging

of falsehood. Men will scruple to defend

wrong, whereas they are ofttimes un-scrupulous in championing falsehood.

Hear the word addressed to Jeremiah: Thou must 'root out and pull down and

destroy and throw down, to build up and

to plant.' To build up and to plant must be the constant aim of the religious lead-

er, even though it necessitate that he

root out and pull down, destroy and throw

down. Emerson the sanest teacher of our

generation, insisted aright, 'Nerve us with affirmatives, cease your negatives.' And

still frequently affirmatives must be pre-

ceded by negatives-in more than the fa-miliar and grammatical sense does it take

two negatives to make an affirmative.

governance of the universe, and still it be

comes necessary, not unseldom, to negative error and deny falsehood ere the

simplest of truths can be affirmed and es-

tablished. In every religion the conflict rages between those who hold that final

and absolute truth rests with the past

and those who believe that true wisdom belongs exclusively to the present and the

future. In Israel this conflict is keener than in other faiths because of the in-

born and justifiable attachment of the

Jew to the customs and traditions, the rites and beliefs, which were his father's

staff and solace during thousands of years

minister must preserve a balance between

those 'who would unlock the gate of the present with the rusty key of the past,'

and those who would exploit their intel-

lectual strength and pride by rejecting all

things commended of the fathers. Per-

sonally, I confess to sharing the opinion of Charles Kingsley respecting this ques-

tion-Better believe in ghosts than be

even the shadow of a spiritual truth, un-

turn.'

lieve in nothing but self'; and the rule of Maurice—'Never take away from a man

less you can give him substance in re-

a venerable brother in the ministry, when

I set out Westward, were: 'Nicht ab-schaffen, sondern anschaffen.' And yet

the words of Jeremiah simply mean that

lical books were canonized, and that God

munion with men 2009 years ago. A great

truth was powerfully expressed by a canon of the Anglican church, who lately

said: 'An unprogressive religion is a de-

cadentand dying religion; a religion which

refuses new light is a dead religion.' Such

forms of belief will inevitably sink into

into the cumbersome paraphernalia of ex-

ternalism which think that God cares for

the murmuring of rites and ceremonies,

whereas he has again and again taught

us that he requires our hearts, and that without heart-sincerity all else is but as

the small dust of the balance.' True re-

form is constructive, true reform is con-servative. Reform, which is reform, will

root out only when it must; will conserve when it may; will build up alway.

I agree with the teacher of a sister faith.

shatters the great rock-masses seems to

be a destroyer, but in truth is an upbuild-er, for he quarries and supplies the mate-rial which is used for building. When re-

Israel must be done, let it be as the sec-

ond temple of Israel, erected upon the

site and built from out the materials of the earlier temple. I remember last year,

while traveling southward from this city.

to have noticed that a bridge swayed and

swung perceptibly while the train was crossing over the deep chasm below. I

building of the religious structure

abject and priest-ridden superstitie

did not withdraw himself from near com

truth was not exhausted when the

The last words spoken to me by

of hardship and exile. The truth-lo

Judalsm is an affirmation of God's me

prejudices, the religious teacher is

"Though the zealous advocate of social righteousness is apt to come into conflict

nions and deen-rooted

brotherhood of man.

after worldly possessions, of enmities be

teacher of religion or a pastor of his flock, he would not need the divine com-mand, 'Whatsoever I command thee shall under the great weight of a passing train, and that, if built taut and rigid, it would collapse under the first load. Is it a surthou speak; be not afraid. The rabbi is thus commanded, because he is expected to be not a soothsayer, but the truthrender or aught of sacrifice if we, in order to meet the exigencies of ...o passing ago, yield something, never the essentials, but teller; he is to be the gospeller and fur-therer of personal and social righteousmerely the externals, of religion and religious worship? I do not believe so, for Judaism is thereby enabled to pass safely ness, wherefore he needs the warning and over the perilous places. Judaism is not sustainment of God's word, a rigid religious system, not an immobile creed. Judaism lives and therefore grows afraid.' We are entering upon a covenant. I name but one condition. I ask it as my right; you will and must allow it. You and changes; it is progressive, and therefore ever young; it is not truth absolute could not respect me if I should waive and ultimate, but a quest after truth and it for a single hour. This pulpit must be free. You have called me to be your righteousness, and therefore it is everlastminister, your spiritual leader, I pledge you that I shall be faithful to the truths of Israel and the teachings of religion The musical programme arranged by Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer, the leader of the choir, was rendered in a splendid manas I understand these, but this pu.pit must be free as it will be fearless. The question is ofttimes raised: Shall a min ner, and included the anthems: "Hark, Hark, My Soul," by Harry Rowe Shelley, and "Sing, O Heavens," by D. Tours, The choir consisted of Mrs. Rose Bloch ister take part in public life, shall be not rather keep aloof from civic strife? Bauer, soprano; Miss Rose Lowenberg, alto; William Belcher, tenor; Charles H. For me there is but one standard and rule. Whenever and wherever moral issue is raised, this pulpit shall Hoeg, basso; Miss Leonora Fisher, organspeak forth without fear. We are in the midst of a multitude of problems, social, civil, national and industrial, Dr. Wise was the recipent yesterday of a number of telegrams from prominent which press for solution. Shall the pul-pit say, 'These things do not concern me; the Bible is silent about them; these

friends in New York City, conveying the good wishes of the senders and invoking blessings upon him and upon the eople of his new charge, Dr. G. Gottheil, rabbi of Temple Eman-

uel, New York City, wired: "Thankful for your preservation. I invoke Divine blessing on the covenant between you and the congregation." S. M. Stroock, secretary of Dr. Wise's former congregation in New York City, telegraphed from Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; "We extend our best wishes for your successful ministry in Oregon." The following came from La-cob H. Schiff, a distinguished banker and philanthropist of New York City: "My best wishes for a successful career upon the Pacific Coast, and for every benefit to accrue to our people from the new du-

rated today." Disantisfaction at Fort Stevens. FORT STEVENS, Or., Sept 14 - (To the Editor.)—Owing to dissatisfaction among the painters at work on the Govern-ment buildings at Fort Stevens in regard to their pay for August, a commit-tee was appointed to wait on Captain Downs and demand the amount due. Under the former contract the men were to be paid monthly. When Captain Downs took charge of the work he informed them that they would receive their wages -including their back pay-when the

work was completed. On presentation of their claims by the nittse Captain Downs refused to o urged that many of the men had families, and had no means of support other than their wages, and had incurred obligations which were due on September 10, the Government payday. Captain Downs admitted that he had something over \$11,000 of Mr. Conn's money, the former contractor, but would not pay any-thing until the work was completed and accepted.

This did not suit the committee, and they informed him that they could not afford to continue work without neither could they get their families home without money.

Instead of looking at matters in a ressonable light, Captain Downs became highly indignant, finally taking one member of the committee by the arm with the intention of forcing him off the res-ervation. He, however, thought better of it, and dropping the man's arm, called for a guard of three men, and had the committee driven off the reservation at

committee driven off the reservation as the point of the bayonet. The men are all very indignant on ac-count of the arbitrary action of Captain Downs. They feel that they have been very unjustly treated and do not know where to look for redress.

PETER BELL, Forema

Business Ahead of Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Suprema Court of the United States will meet for the October term Monday, October & When the court adjourned, May 28 last, there were undisposed of 308 cases, of which number 37 had been argued and submitted. Since the adjournment of the court to date there have been ill cases filed, making a total of 414 cases on docket, against 191 cases on the same day in 1899, showing an increase of 23 cases

NEW USE FOR BUTTER Prevents Boiling Over.

The effect of coffee frequently produces biliousness and all of the accompanying distress, such as loss of appetite, dyspep-sia, bowel troubles, etc. A lady from North Evanston, Ill., Mrs. Eliza J. Stuart, 2328 Hartzell avenue, says: "I had used coffee many years, and though I took great care in making it, felt its ill effects very seriously. It made me billous and robbed me of my appetite for breakfast. "I always had trouble with dyspepsia while I use it. I was told by physicians that I had catarrh of the stomach, and came to believe there was no help for me Two years ago I quit the use of coffee and began to use Postum Food Coffee. At first I missed the stimulant, although the taste of the food coffee was delicious.
"In a few days I forgot all about my coffee, in the satisfaction I derived from Postum, and soon found that my appetite returned, the billous condition and dyspepela disappeared, so that now I am proud to say that at the age of 75 years I enjoy my food as well as when young and all my dyspeptic symptoms trouble of the stomach have gone.

"These troubles had been with me for most of my life and it is really remark-able that I am now so perfectly well. To say that I am grateful does not express it. Once in a while I find a person that does not like Postum, but I always find it is because it has not been properly pre-pared. There is but one way to make good Postum, and that is to make it exactly according to directions, allowing it to boil full 15 minutes, not after it is placed on the stove, but after the real bubbling begins. Use a small piece of butter, about the size of two peas, to prelearned upon questioning that the bridge butter, about the s is made to sway—that is, to yield a little vent boiling over."