# READY FOR WORK

### Port of Portland Commission May Organize Today.

MEMBERSHIP STILL IN DOUBT

Probable Action of the Board If Mesars. Wilcox and Ladd Decline to Serve-Principal Provisions of the New Law.

The new Port of Portland Commission was to have been organized Saturday af-ternoon, according to Commissioner Ellis G. Hughes, who was interviewed yester-day on the subject, but T. B. Wilcox would An effort will be made this afternoon to organize, and the new commission will go to work as quickly as possibly thereafter. Should both Mr. Wilcox and Charles E Ladd resign," Mr. Hughes said, "H. W. Scott and H. W. Corbett will be consulted. They used their influence to prevent Governor Geer from vetoing the bill. I commission until after organization has been effected and I hear from the other

#### PORT OF PORTLAND LAW.

#### Summary of the Principal Provisions of the New Mensure.

The Port of Portland, as defined by the act which became operative last Friday, consists of all that part of Multnomah County which lies west of the east boundary line of range I, cast of the Williamette meridian. The Commissioners named in the act are Charles E. Ladd, Eills G. Hughes, T. B. Wilcox, John McCraken, M. C. Banfield, B. S. Relliy and Ben Sell-Following are the main provisions of the law:

Section 3. The said the Port of Pertland shall have power to so improve the harbor in the Wil-lametts River at the City of Portiand, and the channel of the Williamette and Columbia Rivers between said harbor and the sea, as to make and maintain in said Willamette Itiver in said harber for such width and length, and as for all or such part of sald harbor as it may deem necessary or convenient for the use of shapping, and as the means at its disposal will allow, and in the channel of the Willan ette and Columbia Rivers between said harbor and the sea, for such width of channel as it may deem necessary, a depth of water of not less than 25 feet at extreme low water, and a depth as much greater than 25 feet as the means at its disposal will allow it to make and maintain, and as may appear to it to be for the best interests of the maritime shipping ercial interests of the said the Por-

The said the Port of Portland shall have power to, in its discretion, acquire, own and held a sight for, and to erect, hold own and operate a drydock, at and within the boundaries of the Port of Portland, on the Willamette River, on the terms and condition size and capacity to accommodate vessels of 400 feet in length. 2. That the same shall be constructed of the style or pattern known as a floating drydock; that is, so as to float and rise and fall with the water in the river. 3. That said drydock shall be permanently located in or on a site to be secured therefor by purchase, lense or gift, and which shall be so excavated as to allow of the dock float ing therein, which site shall be on boundaries of the Port of Portland. 4. That said dock shall be so located and constructed as that at extreme low water in the Willamette River, the same shall admit vessels drawing 20 feet of water; provided, always, that nothing here in contained shall be so construed as to author-ize the said the Port of Portland to carry on work of repairing, cleaning, or painting resuels, but that under such rules and regula tions as the said the Port of Portland may make as thereto that said dock shall be at all times open to the various mechanics of the City

Sec. d. The said the Port of Portland shall of the United States to do any and all, or any part of the work of making and maintaining or making or maintaining, such a depth of water in the harbor in the Willamette River, at the City of Portland, or in either the Willamette or the Columbia Rivers, or in both of said rivers, between the harbor in the Willamette or the Columbia Rivers, or in both of said rivers, between the harbor in the Willamette or the Columbia Rivers, between the harbor in the Willamette or the columbia Rivers, between the harbor in the Willamette or the columbia Rivers. ette River at the City of Portland, and the sea, as the said Government of the United States may from time to time determine to make or maintain, and for the making or maintaining of which it shall or may contract with the said the Port of Portland, and to receive therefor such compensation as may be agreed on be-tween said Government of the United States and the said the Port of Portland; provided, always, that all compensation received by the said the Port of Portland from the said Government of the United States, and all profits, if any, made or earned by the said the Port of Fortland, for or in performing said con-tracts, shall go into and become a part of the fund in this act, designated as the general fund of the said the Port of Fortland, and shall fund in this act, designated as fund in this act, designated as fund of the said the Port of Portland, and shall be used and applied by it in such manner only as its funds derived from the general tax which it is in this act authorized and empowered to levy and collect for the payment of its general to levy and collect for the payment of its general work, expenses and carrying on its general work.

Sec. 19. In the event that the amount received by the said the Port of Portland from the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the course of the course

Portland for the performing of such work.

expenses and carrying on its general work, and not otherwise or further.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of acquiring a site for a drydock, preparing said site for the use of and constructing said drydock, and in all manner placing the same in condition for use, with the necessary appliances therefor, the said the Port of Portland shall have power to borrow such sum or sums of money as may be found necessary to purchase and prepare a site for, and to construct and place in operation said drydock in manner as in this act provided to be done, and to pay interest upon the bonds issued for one year after said drydock and the amount necessary to pay said larve been completed, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$400,000, and to issue its bonds therefor. But other than to the extent of the amount found necessary to pay said therest and expenses of operation and the remaining and operating the same, the surplus from time to time any future deficiency between amount received from the operation and therefor the necessary to pay said therest and expenses of operation and interest and expenses of operation and the remaining and operating the same of \$10,000 shall remain in said drydock fund as contingency fund, from which to make good from time to time any future deficiency between amount received from the operation of the amount necessary to pay said the Port of Portland from and the revent that the amount received by the said the Port of Portland from the operation of the drydock which it is in and the operation of the drydock which it is in and the operation of the drydock which it is in and the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in and the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in the operation of the drydock which it is in and the revent and the revent developed to be done, and the expense of maintaining and operating the same, the current its bonds therefor. But other than to the extent of the amount found necessary to be used in the construction of said drydock, and to pay interest as above in all not exceeding the sum of \$400,000, as aforesaid, the said or retire the bonds to build said drydock on their maturity or in case of necessity to be used to retire the bonds to build said drydock. By Mitchell, city is Mitchell,

debtedness so now existing is hereby recognized, ratified and confirmed.

Sec. 10. The bonds to be issued under the authority hereby granted may be either registered or coupon bonds, as the said Fort of Portland may determine, and may be issued in such sums as it may deem best, not less than \$100 in any one bond; shall bear date the first day of January or July next preceding the date of saie, he for the term of 30 years from their date, and bear interest at such rate as the said the Port of Portland what which and its Port of Portland shall not be considered as indebtedness within the port of Portland may determine prior to offering the same for sale, not exceeding in any event the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Sec. 12. All bonds to be issued under the authority in this act granted shall be sold only to the highest and best bidder for cash, and only after the advertisement of such sale. (Then follows the method by which sale is to be advertised.) Provided, always, that no one or more of said bonds shall be sold for less than its par value, with the interest accumulated thereon from the day of its date to the day of its sale, and that no irregularities in the advertisement and sale of said bonds shall be local to be done. But other than as in this act provided, the said the Port of Portland and to he done. But other than as in this act provided, the said the Port of Portland and to he repaid out of a tax levied, but not collected, shall not be considered as indebtedness within the meaning of the foregoing prohibition.

Sec. 23. The said the Port of Portland shall not make any contract of any kind or mature, save only for the repayment of money borrowed, and had and used by it with any one or more of the members of its Board of Commissioners, or with any copartnership, firm, or corporation of which any one or more of the said the Port of Portland and all contracts which the provided to be done. But other than as in this act provided to be done. But other than as in this act provided to be done. But other than as

ed thereon from the day of its date to the day of its saie, and that no irregularities in the advertisement and saie of said bonds shall affect the validity thereof in the hands of a purchaser thereof in good faith.

Sec. 13. The said the Port of Portland shall have, and there is hereby granted to it, the power to assess, levy and collect taxes upon all property, real and personal, situate within the boundaries, and which is by law taxable for state and county purposes, for the purfor state and county purposes, for the pur-poses, to the extent, and not exceeding the rate here following, that is to say: For the pay-received and enjoyed any benefits therehere following, that is to say: For the pay-ment of interest on the bonds heretofore issued by it and at this time outstanding, and the ment of interest on the bonds heretofore issued by it and at this time outstanding, and the payment of the general cost or charges annually according, or deemed necessary, in any one year, of carrying out any or all of the pairs necessary from day to day, and of cases objects or purposes, or exercising any of the powers in this act specified or properly incident thereto, it shall have the power to levy and collect a regular yearly tax of not to exceed three-twentieths of I per cent, the proceeds built or owned or operated by the said the om which shall go into a fund to be known | Port of Portland, said purchase being made or

and kept as the general fund as in this act | said work done by way of com provided to be done. For the payment of in-terest on its bonds issued for and on account of a drydock, as in this act provided to be done, it shall have the power to levy and col-and the fact that bids were to be received thereon, in all manner as is usual and custo-mary in the letting of contracts by public bid-ding and under such general rules and regula-tions as thereto as the said the Port of Portland may prescribe.

lect such a special tax from year to year as

may be necessary to realize such an amount

as together with the income derived from said

drydock over and above its chat of operation

and maintenance shall be sufficient to pay said

interest, which said tax and the proceeds

therefrom shall go into a separate fund, to be known and kept as the drydock fund, as in

this act provided to be done. Provided, al-ways, that no nax shall be levied on account of said drydock as herein provided to be done until there are in fact no funds in said dry-

dock fund derived from the income of said

drydock or previous tax, or other sources, save only temporary loans sufficient to, or with or from which to pay the interest on said bonds.

it shall have the power to levy a special tax of

such rate as the amount to be yielded thereby together with any amount which may propert be applied thereto from the said general fund if any such there be, and any surplus remain

the funds derived from the special tax so levied shall go into a separate fund, to be known and kept as the dredge fund, as is this

act provided to be done; provided, always, that no special tax shall be levied for the

ertained by the full completion thereof and

ilding of a dredge until the cost of dge shall have been fully and comple

the payment therefor, and then only of a rate sufficient to yield at the next collection of taxes then following as the taxes in this act

authorized are authorized to be collected, and

as taxes are ordinarily paid, a sum sufficient to the t said extraordinary expenditures. All tax levies of any kind or nature herein au-thorized to be made shall be made in mills or

enths of mills; no levy shall be made of less han one-tenth of a mill o any fraction of a nill be used which is not a tenth or a multiple

thereof, and any levy of a special tax herein authorized, the probable proceeds from which exceed the actual amount required by less than one-tenth of a mill, shall be donned to be

Sec. 14. In the construction of a drydock, all interest charges up to the full completion thereof and the placing of the same in operation, shall be taken to be a part of the cost

hood, shall be taken to be a part of the cost berreof, and in the construction of a fredge all interest charges rendered necessary by the emporary leans berein provided to be made on account thereof, and up to the repayment of uch temporary leans from the tax in this act

authorized to be levied for the building of a dredge, shall be taken to be a part of the cost of such dredge.

Sec. 15. The regular annual tax herein authorized to be levied and all other funds received by the said the Port of Portland from

any source whetsoever, save only those funds

herein specially directed to be placed in the drydock or dredge funds, shall go into a fund to be known as the general fund of the said

the Port of Portland, which fund shall be kept

separate from the said drydock and dredge funds and any and all payments made by the said the Port of Portland may be made from

said general fund, and all such payments save

only those herein authorized to be made from said drydock or dredge funds, shall be made from the said general fund. All funds de-

rived from the issue and sale of the bonds in

this act provided to be issued and sold, all

funds derived from the tax herein provided to be levied for drydock purposes, and all funds

directly derived from said drydock, shall go into a fund to be kept as a separate fund, and to be known and kept as the drydock fund of

the said the Fort of Portland. There may be paid from the said drydock fund the cost of a site for and of the construction of said drydock, and all or any expenses or

charges necessarily or properly incident thereto the expense of operating and maintaining said drydock, and any payment or payments on the principal or of the interest of the bonds herein and hereby authorized to be issued. But no

payment of any kind or nature whatesoever other than as connected with the said drydock as above specified shall be made from the said drydock fund, rave as in this act specially

authorized and provided as to a drydock sink-ing fund. All funds derived from the special tax in this act authorized to be levied and col-lected for the construction of a dredge shall

ived from the operation of or directly or in

within the limit in this section imposed

Sec. 25. . . The said Board of Commis-sloners may, in its discretion, create an execu-tive committee, of which each and every Comminstoner shall be a member, of which such number less than a majority, as the board may its meetings under such rules and regulations as the Board of Commissioners may prescribe. But such executive committee shall have no other or further powers than as a committee. and as may be expressly conferred upon it as such, and shall in no event exercise the general powers of the Board of Commissioners and other than said executive committee, the said Board of Commissioners shall have no power to appoint, or delegate any part of its authority to any other co

## For the purpose of meeting an extraordinary expense arising from the building of a new dredge, of such cost as to absorb so large a part of the fund derived from the regular annual tax, and in this set designated as the general fund, if paid for from said general fund as to seriously interfere with the general work for which said general fund is applicable, the said have the cower to leve a meetial tax of METALS, USED BY JEWELERS Efforts Made by the Mint Director to Keep Track of It. ing from any previous special tax levied for the building of a dredge, if any such surplus there may be, shall be sufficient to pay the full expense of building such dredge, and

Jewelers' Circular Weekly. The Director of the Mint at Washington D. C., has for many years made an esti-mate of the amount of gold and slives consumed in this country in our industrial arte and manufactures, which estimate has been based upon the bullion supplied by the mints and assay offices, as well as the figures from private refineries and manufacturers to whom inquiry has been sent on this subject. For the last decade, however, experts have seriously ques-tioned the estimates of the coin in circulation, and coin consumed in the arts, as made by the Bureau of the Mint on these figures and on the table based on an elaborate investigation made in 1885. To re-move all doubts on this subject, and to accurately determine the consumption of gold and silver, both bars and coin, the industrial arts in the United States, the Director of the Mint, last December, sent circulars to jewelers throughout the country, asking as a favor that the jewel ers fill out the blank showing the amount of coin or bars, gold or sliver, which they consumed either in their repair work or manufacturing. The returns from these inuqiries, though by no means complete, served to make much more accurate the figures on the consumption of gold and silver in the last report of the Director of the Mint, and an effort will now be made to obtain even fuller returns for the next

With this object in view, a circular and blank, similar to that sent out last year, will be issued in January to all manufacturers using gold or silver, as well as to all jewelers, including those who do even the smallest of repair work, with the rerequired. In doing this the jeweier may feel sure that his figures will never be used except in making a grand total and will be held strictly confidential by the Treasury Department. Among the reasons which, it is believed, caused persons in the past to hesitate in answering these inquiries was the fear that they had, in using up coin, inadvertently violated a statute and that an admission of this fact might be used against them. Such a fear, however, is absolutely without founda-tion, as there is no contention that the use of gold coin in manufactures is con-

trary to law. only object in asking for the information is to enable the Treasury De-partment to estimate as accurately as possible the money now on hand by deter-mining the amount of United States coin ost annually by being melted up for manof annually by being meited up for man-ufacturing purposes. It is not claimed that any manufacturer is required by law to give the information, but, as there is no reason why he should not, and every reason why he should, for the benefit of all, it is confidently hoped that the re-sponses from the jewelry trade to the department's new circular, soon to be sent out, will be as complete and satisfactory as the authorities of the mint can desire.

## AT THE HOTELS.

	go into and shall form a fund to be kept as a	AT THE HOTELS.	
	separate fund, to be known as the dredge fund.	THE PORTLAND.	
	There may be paid from said dredge fund the cost of the construction of a new dredge or of new dredges. But no payment of any kind	L Hall, Weiser   C L Schroeder, Ch J & Macbeth, Denver   A M Beckers Ph	(In
ß	or nature whatsoever, other than as above	Barrington   E W Ehrman Sar	ran
	specified, shall be made from the said dredge	I to Both Bothe Baye Stone Chica	A SECOND
	fund. Funds may be transferred from the gen- eral fund to either the drydock or dredge	E S Terry, Sait Lake O B Pack Chicago	
	funds, but under no circumstances shall funds	M W Terry, Salt Lake W A Fay, Chica J F Richards, do F M Dunn, San F	go
	be transferred from either the drydock or the	and with a state of the state o	fe.
	dredge fund to the general fund or from either	M J Wax, city Keokuk, Ia C G Smith, city C R Walker, Seat	
	the drydock fund to the dredge fund or to the dredge fund to the drydock fund.	S Weinheimer, St   H R Burke, San	Fran
	Sec. 16. The regular annual tax provided for	Louis iM W Hunt San	Fron
ŧ.	in this act shall be levied in each year in time	Spokane G Phipps, St Pau	il
9	so as to be extended upon the county tax rolls with the state and county tax for the annual	M S Jones and wife, Spokane H Moss, Penn Dr H S Hill, Seattle Mrs L W Tattiso New York	m,
a	collection of taxes in the Spring following, but	C r manterson, The W G Hairner W	Y
ì	in no event later than the Bist day of Decem-	I. Obermayer, do B W. Kinnaird an R C Hulbert, Sault Ste Oregon City	d wf,
	ber in each year. The taxes in this act au-	Marie, Mich Bernice Megrue.	Den-
۲	therized to be levied for the purpose of paying interest on the bonds herein authorized to be	W M Raily, Newport F L Nesbit, Omah	
ė	issued, and to go into the fund in this act,	THE PERKINS.	7.
	designated as the drydock fund, as also those	Ed Miller, city   J 8 Menefee, city	
	taxes authorized for the building of dredges	Mrs T P Lawn, Astora Mrs J S Meneter, J P Keating, Or City C Beasen, Bolse	city.
	and to go into the fund in this act designated as the dredge fund, may be levied at any time	o H Thayer, Kalama Mrs Hamilton N	Y
e.	when the necessity for their levy has, in the	E I. Stevens, Or City Jeme Moore, Ken W R Haines, Forest Mrs J H Johnson,	tucky
1	judgment of the Board of Commissioners,	tarone dieton	
	arisen. But they shall be collected only at, after, and in the course of the regular collec-	P P Kilne, Gt Nor Ry G G Mowat, Port W H Wilson, Dalles W H Scott, Guthr	land
	tion of state and county taxes next following	a train, rineville to trong, Eurei	0.6
1	the 1st day of January next, following the	F J Connolly, San Frn W N Barrett, Hill O Patterson, Dailes Mrs W N Barrett	11 Acres
1	levy of such tax	a to project. Supplement to transfer to wester	Rk
٠	Sec. 19. In the event that the amount re- ceived by the said the Port of Portland from	W Kandell, West Pt J M Murphy, Oly	do
	the operation of the drydock which it is in	W H Spaulding, North Mrs G E Kuhnke	, Se-
e	and by this act authorized to construct and	Mrs Spaulding do Capt Steam As	toria
	operate, shall exceed the current interest on	L Magill, Peck E L Passmore, Mont- E Sharpe, Tacom	rin.
i	the bonds issued to build the same, as herein provided to be done, and the expense of main-	Petiter A Denonied Hon	UIBPO
	taining and operating the same, the surplus	7 H Richardson, Ritz- G W Adams, Vic ville Mrs E 5 Collins,	torta
ĸ	up to an amount not exceeding the sum of	L S Dennis, Jr. Chro trander, Wash	
2	\$10,000 shall remain in said drydock fund as a contingency fund, from which to make good	L W Barr, Astoria M C Steeples, Hoc E N Hill, St Helens Mrs M C Steeples	ruiam do
	from time to time any future deficiency be-	C Il 130310, Star   Il L Cook, Aberd	eens:
ė	tween amount received from the operation of	Boarder" Co W H Daugherty,	Ta-
	said drydock and the amount necessary to pay	Miss Bennett, do W L Mercer, Cher	ney .
	said interest and expenses of operation and maintenance, and the remainder of such sur-	Mat Smith, do R H Weber, Dall Miss C Taylor, do M F C Simons, 1	oa What-
e.	plus, if any such there be, leaving said con-	Miss Walling, do   com	
	tingency fund of \$10,000 in said drydock fund,	W J Holmes, do Mrs M F C Simon W J Morton, do E G Miller, Asto	ris, do
al I	shall so into a develock sinking fund to be	E N Hill I'r Stevens A B Putes Acton	

1	185BDG
1	THE IMPERIAL.
1	C. W. Knowles, Manager.
	A H Morea, Vancouver W L Bradshaw, Dalle J Waish, Walla W J Vantiller, San Fran Mr Taylor, Pocatell J Watsh, Walla W F W Taylor, Pocatell Mr Secondary of the Polymer, Baston G B Crooks, San Fran Mr Soliver, Boston G B Crooks, San Fran Master Oliver, Boston H B Reed, McMinn L L Forrest, Grante E Lyter, Boston H B Reed, McMinn J Reed, Seattle L F F Fowler, Butte Mrs Clark, Seattle W Ingram, Pendleton H P Clark, Seattle W Ingram, Pendleton H P Clark, Seattle W B Daniger, Chicago Mrs Palmer, Seattle W B Daniger, Chicago Mrs Palmer, Seattle Esmerald Sistera, Star Boarder Co Beatrice Leonard, do Garle Franklin, do G A Lewis, Astoria B S Harrisson, Astoria C H Boyle, Astoria Mrs Hurchings, Mar Miss Hennett, Astoria Mrs Hurchings, do Lephard, Pittsburg Mrs Comstock do C Lephard, Pittsburg Mrs Comstock do

Hotel Brunswick, Senttle, ropean; first-class. Rates, 75c and up. block from depot. Restaurant next

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoms

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.

Articles have been filed at Baker City of the Eastern Oregon Building & Loan Association, with a capital stock of \$250,-000, divided into 2500 shares of the par value of \$100. The incorporators are: Albert Geiser, William Pollman, W. J. Patterson, F. S. Lack, L. H. McCord, N. Has-

## CHINA'S WORLD PROBLEM

REV. A. J. BROWN SAYS AMERICA SHOULD SOLVE IT.

Missionaries Have Done Good Work and Should Not Be Interfered With.

Dr. Arthur J. Brown's subject at the First Presbyterian Church last evening was: "China Has a World Problem Which America Must Solve." He held the attention of the large audience for over an hour. He began by pointing out the causes which led to the disturbances in China, and placed them under three heads commercial the excellents coursed heads-commercial, the revolution caused by inventions, and political. White traders, he said, were not the most honor able representatives of the nations from which they came, and so their treatment of the Chinese had not caused the Celestials to hold the Europeans in very high esteem. The introduction of railroads and other labor-saving appliances threw many of the poor out of employment, and these people had no great love for the foreign money-makers who had taken

heir living from them.

The aggressiveness of the civilized na tions had resulted in the loss to China of every port the country possessed, long be-fore the late outbreak, and the Chinese people therefore realized the danger of further aggression. They saw their ports possessed, one after another, by the Christian nations, on various pretexts, and so thought the time ripe for an or-

ganized resistance. The testimony of the European repre-sentatives at Pekin, Dr. Brown said, proved that the missionaries were not to plame for the uprising, as some charge The introduction of Christianity had, of course, caused some commotion, as it al ways does, but this was for the better ment and upbuilding of the people, and did not incite them to war. The speaker referred to the steadfast Chinese converts, who by the hundreds had refused to ab jure Christ, even knowing that their lives would be spared had they renounced him. They had the choice of abandoning Christianity or of being put to death, and they hose the latter.

"Shall missionary work stop, as Li Hung Chang demands and as Minister Wu sug-gests?" Dr. Brown asked. "Why should Americans be permitted to send beer and firearms to China and yet be forbidden to send missionaries, whose errand is to heal the sick, care for the lowly and lift up the fallen? Shall we stop in the work of Christianizing these \$69,000,000 of people while traders from all nations are permit ted to do business with them?" Do Brown here referred to a fervent mission from the Russian possessions, by order of Czar. "I am here by the order of Lord Jesus Christ," the evangelist said, "and no earthly potentate can stop

me in the work of the Almighty."
In regard to indemnity, Dr. Brown said the Presbyterian Church is not asking for damages on account of its converts who have been massacred, as their souls were not valued in dollars and cents-they were priceless. But a reasonable compensatio would be asked for property destroyed and the buildings burned. The speaker quoted scripture in asking his hearers to emain steadfast to the cause of Christ in China, even if the lowering clouds some tle hides the work of the missionaries from sight. He regarded the recent up-heaval in China as a means that would further the cause of Christ more rapidly than many years of peace, and he pointed to America as being the one great factor in inducing the people of China to leave their idols and enter the folds of the Christian church.

### "OBTAINED GOD'S APPROVAL." Sermon by Dr. G. W. Gue on Jonnthan's Career as a General.

Rev. G. W. Gue, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, East Ninth and Pine streets, preached yesterday morning on a "Brilliant General Who Obtained the Approval of God," from the text, I Samuel xiv:6: "And Jonathan said to the young man that bare his armor, 'Come and let us go over to the garrison of these uncircumcised; it may be that the Lord will work for us; for there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few.

He said, in part: "This day should reflect its sunshine in our souls, and our hearts ought to be open to its influence. The heroic conduct of the son of Saul is an example of what faith does for a man. Jonathan was a character apart by himself and unlike most men, He was not a law-giver, he was not a singer, nor a prophet, like many of his But rarely was there ever a man loved more than he, or more unselfish. He humbled himself, and was therefore exalted by God. It mattered not to him that others received the credit for his good deeds, for his whole aim was to accomplish good. When that was done, he cared not whether he or some one else was accredited with it. His object in life was to destroy the enemies of God, and to this end he devoted himself. If all men at this time had this singleness of purpose what a beautiful thing it would be, and how much better the world would be for it. Instead, we are all endeavoring to get a great amount of credit for the little we do, and sometimes get that which does not rightfully belong to us. Then there are ose who do not receive the appreciation due them for their efforts. All men of importance, men of sterling worth and character, will meet with opposition, Where different opinions are advanced there is sure to be trouble, but the honest man will stand up for his conception of truth. Dare to do right, and have the up for good principles, no matter what the opposition may be,
"When Saul found himself in trouble

he went to the good Samuel and begged him to ask a blessing for him from God. Samuel agreed to come at the expiration of seven days, and offer up a sacrifice and prayer. But Saul, always an impa-tient and hasty man, grew weary after a few days of waiting, and went to the altar himself, a very sacrilegious thing to do. Here Samuel found him in the midst of his prayer and rebuked him for his impatience. There is a very apparent simflarity between Saul and many would-be Christians. They cannot wait God's own time, in which to have their prayers answered, and soon lose faith. They forget their good intentions, if trouble comes, give up at once, and show themselves

"These latter days have taught us that the time of peace is the time in which to prepare for war. Saul did not know this, When war was declared against his people, he had but 600 poorly equipped sol-diers. At the time when defeat seemed certain, Jonathan determined to attack the Philistines. He was sustained only by his love and faith in God. He felt that he had God on his side, and was, therefore, sure of success. To attack such an enemy would seem sheer madness, but Jonathan never thought of the odds against him. He put his trust in God, and struck the blow that mant victory. This is an unparalleled example of true faith. Immortal faith brings its own reward as nothing else can. Jonathan laid his heart open to God, and was so filled with divine power that he led his army to victory by means of faith alone. When we say, 'Lord, we lean on you,' do we sincerely do this? Are we willing to put absolute faith and confidence in God that he will carry us safely through every battle? Unless we do this, and are constantly looking onward and upward, our faith is not sincere. In the face of danger we in-stinctively turn to God, an ever-present

friend in trouble as well as in peace. We cannot achieve great success unless we turn unreservedly to God, learning to trust and to wait. Life is a great strug-gle against adversity, but is made easier, if we cultivate patience and forbearance. Man is not sufficient unto himself alone. He was created to need the help of a power higher than himself, which is God Let no heart grow weak or discouraged, for the Lord will lift up his people. With God everything is possible, and so nothing can withstand the faith of a Christian."

### ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC. Dr. Ackerman on Henry Purcell's

Contribution to It. A large audience attended the special musical service at the First Congregational Church last evening. The numbers were in keeping with the address of the pastor, Dr. A. W. Ackerman, on 'Henry Purcell, or the English Contribution to the Development of Church Music.' Parts of the "The Deum" in D. by Purcell, were rendered by the regular choir and the Hidden-Coursen string quartet. This work attracted the most interest because it was the first musical composition of its kind produced in England, and because it has furnished themes for composers since Pur cell's time

One of the most enjoyable numbers wa Beethoven's "Andante Cantabile," ren-dered by the Hidden-Coursen quartet. Mrs. Frank J. Raley's contralto voice was never sweeter than in the solo, "O Rest n the Lord." Mrs. Rose Bloch-Bauer's do work was brilliant, and her soprano last evening was as rich and stirring as ever. She responded to the exacting work of "Rejoice Greatly," from "The Mes-Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Montgomery for his faultless directing and painstaking work in preparing the illustrative programme for Dr. Ack-

Dr. Ackerman traced the development of the English church music from the two rival streams-one from the secular music of the minstrels and the sacred music introduced by the monk Augustine and his mpany of choristers, chanting the Gregorian music, in about the year 600. But the minstrels were national and the monks foreign, and the chants of the latter failed to appeal to the hearts of the people. In the 12th century the Archbishop of Canterbury adapted many of the minstrels' tunes for church service. Down to the Reformation the two streams did not mingle. The introduction of the people's melodies into the church divided the church authorities into two parties, one favoring the brighter music and the other clinging to the strict Gregorian chant as the highest and most worshipful music. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, metrical psalms were introduced. When the pealm singing of Geneva. Cromwell died in 1658, the year Purcell was born.

Of Purcell, Dr. Ackerman said, in part: "When Purcell was 9 years old his father died, and he became a chorister in the Chapel Royal. He composed a threepart song of some merit. He was in-structed by Captain Henry Cook, the best nusician of his time, Pelham Humphrey who had the best education in France, and Blow, organist at Westminster, sound musician, eminent for his goodness, amiability and moral character.' At 18 he became copylst at Westminster; at 22, was made organist at the Abbey, and at 24 he was appointed organist at Chapel Royal. He held both positions until his death, which occurred in his 37th year. His life was uneventful. He filled his time with work and recreation, producing a great quantity of high-grade music. divided his time and genius between the church and the stage, and in both spheres attained the greatest eminence.

"His religious music has been an endur-ing influence. The anthem, Thou Knowest, ord,' which has been sung here tonight, has been used at every choral funeral at Westminster Abbey and at St. Paul's since its first production at the funeral of Queen Mary, on that 'dark and troubled day' when a little robin redbreast, seeking refuge from the cold and snow, flew into the Abbey and perched upon the hearse. The 'Te Deum' which you have heard tonight was the first work of its kind ever produced in England. For nine years it was sung at the annual festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; then for 30 years it was sung every other year, alternating with Handel's 'Te Deum' for the Peace of Utrecht. His spirit still sings in the great oratorios where the combined effects of organ, strings and voices lift sacred music to its highest expression.

"One of the handsomest men of his day, his half-length figure, with 'brow dress, full-bottomed wig and green nightgown, very finely executed,' graced the tavern sign of the bassoon-player Kennedy for many years, and today, over the fireplace of the music-room in Westminster Ab-bey, hangs his time-stained portrait. He was buried beneath his own organ Westminster, and the tablet on the floor recorded the fact that so long as yonder organ breathes and the tuneful throng worship God in song his memory will live He was loved and honored by his contemporaries, both for his genius and his character; he has been called the 'Bacon of his art," 'the English Mozart," 'that divine author," 'the first of English musicians." Wesley compared him to Shakespeare, and a competent judge has said that Purcell is as much the pride of England as Shake speare, Milton or Newton. 'He has the same self-sustained power, the same creative fancy, the same bright, original thought, the same intellectual vigor. him psalm-singing had no representative, he served an age that detested the psalm singer; out the ballad and the plain song in him found recognition, and by his consummate genius he led the tastes of the people for both ballad and serious religlous music into the great current that flowed on the Continent. In Henry Purceil pard of the North joined hands with the Greek singer of the South. His greatness is in his mighty grasp of universal tone-speech. The world is one. No nation shall live unto itself in either painting, poetry, music or religion.

#### Use for Boer Mausers. Saturday Review.

A very suitable use has been found for the Mauser rifles captured in South Africa. They will be sent to India to arm the frontier levies and corps like the Khyber Rifles who are recruited from the local tribes to garrison those wild tracts where a regular military occupation has been found undesirable. Hitherto these corps have been armed with discarded Sniders, while the tribesmen whom they have to repress carry Martinis and Lee-Metfords. The difficulty about placing the superior weapons in the hands of the levies has been the immense incentive to rifle thieves and deserters. The Mauser will not be worth stealing, for the simple reason that ammunition for it will be unprocurable by the thieves. Martini cartridges are to be had in any quantity both from India and Kabul, and Lee-Metford ammunition though expensive, is not out of reach of the enterprising Afridi. But the Mause cartridges will not be obtainable outside the government arsenals.

## BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth, He sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Ecothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothers the child, softens the gums, ailays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

Have you had the "grippe?" If not you are fortunate. But be ready to fight it successful-ly. Take Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill after each meal.

Two hundred and fifty thousand cases of grippe" in New York. Don't take any chances. Guard yourself with Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill after each meal. Do you want to Avoid "grippe"? If you do, brace yourself with Carter's Little Liver Pills. Use them regularly. One pill after meals.

# Last Week

Of our Fourth Annual Reduction Many dollars can be saved this week by patronizing

## Laue-Davis Drug Co., 3d and Yamhill

## EAST WANTS ITS FORESTS

SEVERAL STATES HAVE MOVED TO SECURE A RESERVE.

The Appalachian Mountain Region Is Made the Subject of a Bill to This End.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The Eastern states are waking up to the importance of the preservation of forests, and some of them are now making an effort to have a forest reserve in the region known as the Appalachian Mountain region. A bill for this purpose has been before the Senate committee on Forest Reservations for some time, and was recently reported by Senator Beveridge, with recommedation that it be passed at the earliest opportun-

Congress at is last session, authorized the Department of Agriculture to make an examination of the forests of Western North Carolina, and small ners of Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, with a view to their conversion into a forest reserve, and it was upon the report of the Department that the present legislation is based.

pointed out in the Department report that such a reserve should be es-tablished in the hard-wood regions of the East, where the reckless cutting of timber, and the forests fires which follow are now destroying these hardwood forests at a rate and to an extent which is already having serious results over wide areas. Further than this, the destruction of the forests, is having its effect upor the water supply of a large area, and consequent droughts are being encountered each Summer. It is on the hope of protecting the sources of many important streams, and perpetuating the forests, that the committee urges the pas-sage of the pending bill. It is moreover thought that a judicious forestry admintration in such a reserve will set an example for private owners, who will then be better able to restore the timber on lands adapted to tree growth, when it has been destroyed in the past,

The area to be embraced within this new reserve, contains the greatest variety of hardwoods to be found anywhere on this continent, because the northern and southern forests intermingle there The slopes of these mountains contain the sources of the Tennessee, Savannah Broad, Catawba and other rivers, and im-portant tributaries of the Ohio.

The proposed bill was referred to Sec-etary Wilson for his recommendation retary before a report was made, and among other comments, the Secretary said: "Extensive areas of hardwood forests within the region are still in their prim itive condition, and these are among the very best and richest hardwood forests of the United States. The region in general is better adapted for forestry than for ag-ricultural purposes. The general conditions within the region are exceptionally favorable for the carrying on of large op-erations in practical forestry, and the weather is suitable for lumbering operations at all seasons of the year. It is a region of exceptional beauty and picturesqueness, and, although it would not be easily accessible to visitors in all parts at all seasons of the year, by far the greater portion of its area would be easily reached and climatically pleasant throughout the year. "It contains within the forest-covered

areas no large settlements or large min-ing operations, which would interfere with the management of such forest reserves, and yet there is a sufficient population for the working and protection of the forests. Large lumber companies are rapidly in-vading the region, and the early destruction of the more valuable timber is imminent. Lands in this region suitable for such a forest reserve are now generally held in large bodies of from 50,000 to 100,000 acres, and they can be purchased at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 per acre. It is probable that the average price would not ex-ceed \$3 per acre. In explanation of the widespread and urgent demand for the establishment in this southern Appalachian region of a National park or forest reserve, it may be added that it contains the highest and largest mountain masses and perhaps the wildest and most picturesque scenery, east of the Mississippi Riv er; that it is a region of perfect health fulness, siready largely used as a health resort both Summer and Winter, and that it lies within little more than a day's travel of the larger portion of the population of this country."

It will be observed by looking at the

map showing forest reserves, that the West has been able to have large areas set saide which will be of great use in time to come. East of the line dividing North and South Dakota from Montana and Wyoming, running through Colorado, to Oklahoma, and the eastermost part of Texas, it is observed that there is not single national park or forest reserve. There are several military reservations, but they are of such small area as to cut no figure in the scheme of forest preserva-tion, and would hardly make a dot upon the map of the United States.

The great forest and game preserves in the region covered by the proposed bill would be of immense value for generations to come. The great difficulty is that the scheme does not embrace enough territory. It should extend into West Virginia, and further south to be of any great advantage. further south to be of any great advan-tage. At the same time it is difficult to get any such measure through, as the land is all held by private owners and would have to be paid for. The forest reserves in the West were almost wholly public lands in which the title of the United States is vested, and therefore are no expense to the Government, except for

## Recklessness,

PORTLAND, March 2.-(To the Editor.) It appears to me that two recent accidents call for a more severe censure than that of want of judgment. They afford examples of that downright recklessness which, to a large extent, characterizes American life. The pilot in charge of the Almond Branch very well knew that he was running a great risk. He is reported as stating that his tug, the Vulcan, was not sufficiently powerful for the work she attempted. He censured himself for starting with her, but was afraid to refuse because he might be charged with cow ardice or lack of skill. The danger was in fact, so apparent, that a photographe on shore, anticipating a catastrophe, pre pared his camera and watched the whol proceeding.

The case of the Rio Janeiro was still She was off the Golden Gate, in worse. a dense fog. Fort Point, at the narrow-est part of the passage, is marked by several sunken rocks, and a swift tide, and is usually given a wide berth by mar-

iners. All this was known to the captain, and to the pilot. The pilot did not wish to proceed, but did so by order of the captain. The result was the loss of over 100 lives, and \$1,000,000 worth of property. Then the general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, throws the blame on Captain Ward, who went down, and exonerates the pilot, on the ground that " a pilot is simply a guide for a captain." This statement is grossly incorrect. The pilot, when once on board, has charge of the navigation of the vensel, and determines whether she shall proceed on her course, and at what rate she shall go. His orders are technically the of the captain; but it is the captain's duty to abide by the pilot's judgment, unless the latter is obviously incompetent. It is clear that the pilot, being in charge of the vessel for purposes of navigation, has no right to run risks at the captain's re-quest; and it is astonishing that the general manager of the steamship company should know as little as Mr. Schwerin apparently does, of the duties of a pilot and of a captain. But it need surprise no one that the company in question can show a long catalogue of wrecked vessels, RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Schrimpf Bros. were at Grant's Pass ast week, with about \$600 in gold dust, which they had taken from a pocket on Williams Creek. Their claim is on the divide between Williams Creek and Applegate, and between the Golconda and Exchequer mines.

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap. The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

## No More Dread ortho Dental Chair

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN by our late scientific method applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agents or co-

These are the only dental parlors in Portland having PATENTED APPLI-ANCES and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years, WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. All work done by GRADUATED DENTISTS of from 12 to 20 years' experience, and each depart-ment in charge of a specialist. Give us a call, and you will find us to do exactly as we advertise. We will tell you in ad-vance exactly what your work will cost by a FREE EXAMINATION. 

GOLD FILLINGS......\$1.00 SILVER FILLINGS......50a



## New York Dental Parlors

MAIN OFFICE: urth and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or. HOURS-8 to 8; SUNDAYS, 10 to 4 BRANCH OFFICE:



## MEN No Cure THE MODERN APPLIANCE - A positive

THE MODERN APPLIANCE - A positive way to perfect manhood the VacuuM TREATMENT cures you without medicine of all nervous or diseases of the generative organa, such as lost manhood, exhaustive drains, varicoccie, impotency, etc. Men are quickly restored to perfect health and strength. Write for circulars. Correspondence confidential. THE HEALTH APPLIANCE CO. rooms 47-42, Safe Deposit Bidg., Scattle, Wash.