IN THE CITY CHURCHES

SERMON ON COMMONPLACE CHRIS-TIANS BY DR. M'LEAN.

Average Men and Women Count in the World, for It Is Upon Them That God Depends.

Rev. Robert McLean, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, East Ninth and Oak streets, preached yesterday morning on "Commonplace Christians." the text was from I Corinthians, 1:25; "For you see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called." Dr. McLean sa'd: "This morning I have a message to the

people, the average men and women. Here are the circumstances un-der which Paul wrote these words. In his church there was grave trouble. It had crept in from the terribly immoral condition of the great city. The feeling among the Christians at that time was that it was not wise to stand too strongly against the common practices of the peo-ple in that city. So their immorality crept into the holy church, leaving its taint there. Paul sought to meet this by reminding his people that they were called of God to be the temples of his word and law and must keep themselves fit for that duty. The most effective way to meet this evil is to give people a realizing sense of their dignity, their worth and when that is done it is possible to work reforms. Also, in Paul's church were dissensions. He showed them that y were one in Christ and should be of

the same mind.
"The people of the city were generally of a cultured, intellectual class, very learned in the fine arts. But the members of Paul's church were common. unlettered people, and they probably often felt that their beloved church had no influence socially or otherwise with the no innuence socially or otherwise with the cultured class. This was disheartening and Paul called attention to the fact that God had not called the wise, the noble men of the day, but had selected the unwise to confound and astonish the

We are glad that the world isn't made up entirely of great things, and that it is not all mountains. We like to see the quiet valleys that lie half hidden in the shadow and the broad, reaching plains. The Generals do not compose the army. The rank and file fight and win the bettles. So it is the common, the average men and women who count in the world and whom God depends upon. It is the mind, the soul, the motive that makes the things we do of value. God takes men from the commonest walks of life to do his service. If we can get the common Christians to recognize their value and appreciate it we have gained a firm hold on them. This is the way to stop the waste of

"Notwithstanding the discouraging much progress is being made along stian lines. The reports of the mission fields are encouraging and the in-terest is increasing as statistics show. Sometimes we wonder if the world is drifting backward, but when we see the common Christians coming forward with their strength we feel our enthusiasm

WORLD'S GREATEST NEED.

Christ in the Human Heart, Not Christ in History, Will Bless.

In the union services of the First Bap-tist and Grace Methodist Churches, at the Baptist Church, yesterday morning, the sermon was preached by Rev. D. R. Mac-Gregor, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Marion, Ind. He took his text from John xv. 9: "As the Father has loved me, so have I loved you; continue ye in my love." He said:
"Beginning and finishing are very dif-

ferent. Solomon's career was inaugurated in wisdom and culminated in folly. The continuance! This is the rub. Christ encouraged the Apostles to continue and showed them the way—to abide in his love. What the Apostles needed is the need of all followers of Christ. What is eded by all the churches in all the cities to make the Kingdom of Heaven stand out in all its greatness, is the greatest thing in the world—the love of God. Being charmed, being moved by Christ as the most perfect among men, will not answer. Not Christ in history, but Christ in the human heart will keep and blezs.

The speaker spoke of the old fashioned watch with internal chain, and key for winding, and of the evolution of timepleces up to stem-winders, and self-wind-ing, self-regulating clocks. He said that too much of the Christian living is on the order of the watch run down, or key lost, which ought to be like the self-winding clock, steady-going, because of the cur-

rent of electricity passing to it.
"What that current is to the time," said Dr. MacGregor, "so is the love of God to the Christian. Continuing in this ove, makes the life thrifty and useful

But how continue in God's love? By If ye keep my commandments ye shall abide in my love. All of them? Yes, all as summed up by the Master in love to God and neighbor. To do good, to be charitable does not fill the rec ent. This is part. Says James: 'Pure ad undefiled religion is to visit the widow and fatheriess in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world," "The former can be accomplished, but

who can succeed in the latter? None in who can succeed in the inter? None in their own strength. Monks tried it in solitude, but falled. The only way to suc-ceed is in the obedience of His love. But men fail. They are weak, and get dis-couraged. A lame invalid and traveler succeeded well in her journey. All she had to do was to show porters and pas-sengers her lameness and she was abundantly helped. So in the Christian life, our lameness is seen in our burdens. Show them to Him, and when we are

weak then we are strong. In His love continue by the endeavor to serve.

"But the purpose? Why continue in God's love, why try to obey Him in order to continue? It is not to take from us, but to give. "These things have I spoken that you that my love may remain in your that my love may remain in your that we have the server were that my love may remain in your that we have the server that my love may remain in your that we have the server that my love may remain in your that my love my remain in your that my love my remain in your that my love my remain in your love." unto you that my joy may remain in you, and that your joy may be full,' This joy! Significant when he was so near the Significant when he was so near the cross, when Calvary's breath was already upon Him. But Christ had joy, 'Anclinted with the oil of gladness,' is the Psalmist's version of it. His sorrow was more on the surface. His joy was deep and abiding. This joy he promises His followers, till they are filled with it. Did you ever know of any one being filled with joy by society? They may be filled with envy, with fealousy, with the desire with envy, with jealousy, with the desire to outdo some one else, but not with joy. This joy may be had, just as other things are secured. Who would leave the mlasma and malaria microbes, for the ozone and life-giving breezes, must leave the swamps for the mountains. Whom would get out of the narrowness and pettishness of life for the goodness of

grace, must leave the selfishness of the world for the love of God. "How men mistake and flee from their How men mistake and fice from their blessings. Senator Vest tells the story of a chief in one of the departments at Washington who was about to render a decision of much importance. The press, with its usual persistence, besieged him at every opportunity for two weeks. Reporters met him everywhere. They were at his front door before he would get up in the morning. He was ingenious and left his home by the back door, went to at his front door before he would get up in the morning. He was ingenious and left his home by the back door, went to his room at the Capitol, where his faithful clerk shielded him till noon. In the afternoon he took long drives into the country so as to escape the omnipresent reporter. One afternoon as his victoria was rolling along, he saw a man on horse-back coming after him at a furious rate, waving a paper. Faster went the victoris, till the race was finally ended in victory for equestrian. What do you want? asked the chief with a sickly

smile. 'It will do you no good for I am determined not to say one word to you newspaper men.' 'Newspaper ment I am a law clerk for the firm of B. & B. Did you not grubstake a man two or three years ago to the Klondike? 'Yes,' replied the chief.

"Well, here is a check for the stake, with interest and a handsome bonus. Is with interest and a handsome bonus. I have been trying for two weeks to give it to you, but could not get near you, and came very near losing my position on ac-

'Running away from a check! He does not do so any more. Many are running away from what God would give-His own

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King's Quarrel With Princess,

Philadelphia American.
London.—There is an extremely acute quarrel between King Edward and his sister. Princess Beatrice, over the possession of certain bric-a-brac, books and

Though a Noxious Weed, It Does Less Damage to Farm Products Than Pigeon Grass or Bull Thistle.

The Canada thistle, brief mention of which was made in The Oregonian a short time ago, has been made the subject of a 14-page circular, issued by the Division of Bojany of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is illustrated with a subject of the Canada and the the cana with several cuts, the most important of which is one showing the manner in which the thistle spreads by horizontal roots. In all the history of weeds in America none has been more complained of than the Canada thistle. A century ago it was regarded by the farmers of New England as the greatest pest of their fields. When the sons of these farmers moved West the Canada thistic went with them. It grows vigorously, sometimes spreads rapidly, and is always difficult to kill by ordinary cultivation, It forms dense patches, sometimes to the complete exclusion of other plants, and complete exclusion of other plants, and its abundant sharp spines make it disagreeable to handle. To these characters are due its traditional reputation in the Northeastern United States as the worst of all weeds. worst of all weeds. With little doubt, however, it causes in the aggregate less real injury to farm products than does buil thistle, ragweed, or pigeon grass, and its distribution is confined to a smaller area than that of any of these

The plant received the name Canada thistle in this country soon after the war of the Revolution, as it was supposed to have been introduced from Canada. This name is now used generally in both Can-ada and the United States. In England the plant is known by the names corn thistle, green thistle and creeping thistle In Australia and New Zealand it is often called California thistle. The names boar thistle, curred thistle, dog thistle, field thistle, and waste thistle have also been

applied to it, Canada thistle is usually first introduced into new locallities by the seed. The seed germinates and a rosette of leaves ly-ing almost flat on the ground is first formed. These leaves are prickly on the margins, somewhat woolly on the under surface, but green and nearly smooth on surface, but green and nearly smooth on the upper. The following year a flowering stalk branching at the top grows up to a height from one to three feet, rarely higher. The stalk is more slender than that of most other thistles and bears very few spines. Uusually a compara-tively small number of the flowers produce tively small number of the flowers producseeds (strictly, akenes) and in many lo-calities no perfect seeds have been found. The abundant white, feathered pappus or down is usually formed, however, though the seeds are not developed. running root extends horizontally at a distance of three inches to three below the surface of the ground, ower depths being reached usually where the soil is deep and porous. It will send shoots to the surface through at least three feet of hard-packed soil.

The Canada thistle was a troublesome weed in the fields of Southern Europe as early at least as the beginning of the 16th century. By the middle of the 18th century it had spread throughout the greater part of Europe, and now it is found in Western Asia, Northern India, Australia, New Zealand and North America. In all regions where it has become naturalized it has the same reputation as

Methods of Distribution

The Canada thistle spreads over large areas or travels long distances by means of its seeds. It spreads into patches through its perennial running roots. Both of these means are effective in their way. Perfect seeds are not often produced until after the plants have become well established and have spread to some extent by the running roots. Every rain falling on a hillside thistle patch washes the seeds down the slope. Seeds from a patch of Canada thistles growing in a mountain valley are disseminated by freshets all along the banks of streams below. Transportation by water becomes a special danger in regions where irriga-tion is practiced, as seeds of thistles growing on the banks of rivers or irrigation canals will float down the streams and ditches and be deposited in the fields under the best conditions for propagation. The dissemination of seeds by natural means accounts in part for the distribuareas, but were it not for the unwitting or careless aid of man its progress would be comparatively slow. The seeds were first brought from Europe to America by man. They have been transported from Europe to this country in impure seed. The hay or straw used in packing the cheaper kinds of crockery is a very fre-quent means of introducing these seeds. Thistles are brought to the barn in hay or grain. The seeds reach the straw stack or macure heap, and are taken back to the fields. They are carried from field to field by harvesting machinery and from farm to farm by threshing machines. In was first noticed where a threshing ma-chine from the East was first-used. It

Methods of Eradiention. A great many methods for killing the Canada thistle have been devised, and many have been described in various publications, yet there still seems to be need of a more widely disseminated knowledge of those which have been tried and found successful. The following specific meth-ods of treatment have been found most successful in subduing or destroying the

Mowing twice each year, just after the flowers open, usually in June and August, will keep the plants in subjection. This will prevent the production of seeds, and thus serious injury to crops may be avoided, but it will rarely cause the death of the thistle roots except in good grass land or in wet seasons, and will therefore need to be repeated each year. It is generally as effective as pulling or grubbing twice a year. This plan is recommended for roadsides and waste land, and for meadows and pastures where the methods for complete stadication seem to be too expensive for immediate application. Can-ada thistle plants are often killed by mowing them just as a heavy rain sets in late in June or early in July, when they are in bloom and the stalks are hollow. The tain, keeping the cut surface moist and filling up the hollow stalks, favors the growths of fung, inducing decay, which often extends down to the root system.

A more effective method, especially in dry seasons, is to go over the ground once during every two weeks after the mowing in June and cut off every thistle about two inches below the surface with a hoe or spud. A spud made of a strong,

sharp chisel on the end of a pitchfork handle will be found most convenient for this work. The second year the spudding

should begin as soon as the thistles show in the Spring, and should be continued

through the season, although there will be few to cut after midsummer, if the work has been well done. The land should be

looked over occasionally each year after-wards to detect and destroy plants that may spring from dormant secds. Salting thistle plants every week or two during two successive growing seasons in pastures where sheep have access to them, isually destroys them. Small patches of the plant have been killed by covering them with straw, tanbark, or apple pom-ace; but these methods cannot be recommended. Canada thistle roots will live for three years or longer in porous soil under straw stacks or piles of tanbark, and they are likely to creep out and send up shoots. Apple pomace, applied thick enough to kill the thistle, ruins the land for the growth of any crop for several years; but this period may be shortened by repeated applications of air-slaked

Chemicals Will Kill Roots. The application of chemicals or some substance that, being absorbed into the tissues of the plant, will kill the roots, is recommended as one of the best methods for destroying small patches. Trials on a for destroying small patches. Trials on a small scale, proving the ease and effectiveness of this method, may encourage its extension to larger areas. The following substances given in the approximate order of their effectiveness, beginning with the poorest, have been used for this purpose: Salt, brine, quicklime, kerosene, gasoline, turpentine, iye, sodium armenite, carboile acid, muriatic acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid. Salt, brine and quicklime are most effective when applied liberally are most effective when applied liberally



Canada thistle, showing horizontal roots young shoots and mature plant in flower.

to places where the thistles have been grubbed out. Brine is often applied hot with good effect. Salt and kerosene are ica. In all regions where it has become naturalized it has the same reputation as an aggressive and pernicious weed. It is said to have been introduced into Eastsaid to have been introduced into Eastern New York with the hay and camp equipage of Burgone's Army in 1777. It probably reached Vermont at the same time or previously, as it was recognized as a troublesome weed in that state as a troublesome weed in that state earlier than in New York. As early as 1859 it had spread throughout New England, Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, hand had gained a foothold in scattering localities in many other states. During the war its range was extended southward all along the line east of the Missouri River, and in more recent years it has been extending westward. It is now found from Maine to Virginia and westward to Norta Dakota and Kansas, and on the Pacific Coast from Washington to North-ern California.

Into the holiow stems when the piants are too is the process is, too is portious to be recommended, except in flower. This process is, too is between the piants are too in flower. This process is, too is portious to be tecommended, except in flower. This process is, too is borious to be recommended, except in flower. This process is, too is problem to the flower. This process is, too is lead to flow in flower. This process is, too is leadered to be formed took for his text, "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day." Minneapolts, St. Paul and the East.

At the First Christian Church yesterday the First Christian Church yesterday the borious for his few, I The Oble for his text, "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day." Minneapolts, St. Paul and the East.

Two trains daily to Spokane, Butte, Helena, Provided the East.

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Two trains daily to Spokane, Butte, Helena, Provided the May in the Hindited to the Spirit on the Lord's day." In the theme of poets and philosophers, wh a glass bottle with a glass tube or a clay pipestem running through the cork. Of these strong chemicals, a few drops applied to each plant are sufficient. Carbolic acid and the less corrosive substances, may be applied by means of an ordinary machine oil can, or a watering pot with a small rose or nozzle. A teaspoonful of strong commercial carbolic acid applied to each plant is sufficient. This should be applied without dilution on the buda and tender upper leaves of the growing plant. Care should be exercised to prevent the poisoning of stock from chemicals applied to thistles in pas-

in grain fields at harvest time, as they often are, should be left standing until after the crop is removed, then moved and the harmonies of this creation. There burned on the spot as soon as they are is design in it all, and that design is dry enough. This treatment arrests the happiness of the creature. We are distribution of seeds and, in some cases, it too much in tune with harps of earthly

has killed the plants.

In shallow, dry soils Summer fallowing during a dry season, will destroy the thistles

Plow When the Plants Are in Bloom. The first plowing should be done when the plants are in bloom in June or early in July. If they can not be turned under cleanly with chain or jointer, they should be mowed and burned before plowing. The land should be alternately harrowed and cross-plowed as often as any green plants appear until it is time to sow Winter to field by harvesting machinery and from grain. Thorough cultivation with heed farm to farm by threshing machines. In crops will produce almost the same effect one county in Oregon the Canada thistle if the cultivation is continued through the Summer. In this case a hoe must be used to destroy thistles growing in the hills would have cost less than 10 cents to and others that escape the cultivator. In clear the machine before it left the thisticinfested region where it had been used
in the East, but it would now probably
cost thousands of dollars to exterminate
the thisties that have sprung from that
introduction of seeds.

wet assons cultivation generally fails to
kill the roots. After cultivating either in
barren failtw or with hoed crops, the
land should be thickly seeded in August
or September with crimson clover, rye,
or Winter oats where the Winter climate
will permit the stream of these crops will permit the growth of these crops These may be pastured during the early Spring and then plowed under. Winter wheat and other grain crops that will per-mit the thistle to remain undisturbed during Spring and early Summer should not be grown. Where the climate is too severe for Winter crops, cultivation should continue late in the Fall and begin early in Spring. Thistle-infested areas ought

to be plowed and cultivated by themselves to avoid scattering roots to other parts of the field. Canada thistles that persist in spite of cultivation on low lands may soon dis-appear when the land is seeded and made to produce two good crops of hay each year. On soils not adapted for permanent grass lands it is often possible to raise good crops of annual grasses which will choke out the thistles. Millet, fodder corn, or sorghum are good crops for this purpose, and good results have been obtained by the cultivation of rape.
Dr. T. J. Burrill, in Bulletin No. 12,
Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station,

ecommends the following method as the best for exterminating Canada thistics when in full possession of tillable ground. First-Cut the thistles when in full bloom (July) as close to the ground as possible. Second-Plow about three inches deep and sow millet or Hungarian grass, seeding heavily; harrow. This may follow the preceding at once or after some two weeks' delay. Third—In September plow under the crop or save it for hay, as desired. At all events,

plow and seed liberally with rye.

Pourth-Plow under the rye in May and seed again with millet or Hungarian grass, or plant to some head crap (corn), and give the most thorough cultivation, with continual searching for and destruction of every remaining thistic Fifth-Continue the clean cultivation and sharp lookout for thistles another year. Although the larvae of several different

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ada thistles, while others feed more less upon the roots and still others eat the foliage, they seem to produce com-paratively little effect upon the vigor or productiveness of the plants. The Ameri-can goldfinch, or yellow bird, often called the thistle bird, is sometimes unjustly accused of scattering thistle seeds. It does scatter the down from which it has de-tached the seeds. Thistle seeds form one of its favorite kinds of food, and it is undoubtedly one of the best natural agencies tending to keep the thistle in

check. Among fungus diseases which attack Canada thistle, the thistle rust is the most destructive. This often prevents the production of seeds, and sometimes kills the plant to the ground. It is most effective during wet seasons, but even under the most favorable conditions it rare-ly spreads so as to destroy all of the plants in a patch. Experiments made thus far in New York, New Jersey and Penrsylvania, in introducing the rust into uninfested patches, indicate that while it may often aid materially in checking the growth of the thistles, it rarely exterminates them, and its action is too uncertain to warrant more than a qualified rec-ommendation of its use as a thistledestroying agent.

Canada thistle is proscribed as a noxious Canada thistle is proscribed as a noxious weed by the laws of the following 24 states: California, Connecticut, Deiaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

In most of these states penulties are pre-

In most of these states penalities are pre-scribed for permitting the thistic to pro-duce seeds. Illinois is the only state in which the law directs that the plants be killed and this is also the only state in which the law appears to be vigorously enforced. In Chicago and some of the other large cities where there are thou-sands of acres of vacant lots grown up to thistles and other weeds, neither the thistles nor the thistle law receive any attention; but in several countles in different parts of the state, Canada thistles are reported as practically exterminated through the rigid enforcement of the law. The majority of progressive farmers know that Canada thistle can be exterminated on their farms, but they need the aild of a good law well administered, to prevent their well-tilled fields from being seeded by the thistle patches of careless religiblers. While it neighbors. While it is not regarded as necessary or desirable that the Canada thistle should be treated in a law distinct from laws relating to other weeds, it is earnestly recommended that it be pro-scribed by just and comprehensive laws in all of the states where it is at present abundant, and especially in those states of the Rocky Mountain region and great basin where it is now becoming estab-lished. An effort should be made to en-force the laws that now exist unheeded in ome of the older states, and if they are found inadequate, they should be repealed and replaced by better ones.

IN TUNE WITH THE INFINITE

We Must Know God if We Must Be in Harmony With Rim.

and applied in glass bottles. Crude sul-phuric acid, which is much used in East-ern Pennsylvania, is applied by means of a glass bottle with a glass tube or a banished. It is well that memorial days

from chemicals applied to thistles in pas-ture fields.

Patches of Canada thistles discovered deemed of earth are the recipients of make. We are still asking, 'Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?' until some clear-visioned Philip saith to us, 'Come and see and hear.' The out-ward form of our Master has no beauty to attract us until with tired feet and wearied limbs we reach the mountain's top and rest in his transfigured presence and see him as he is. Then we are ready to build tabernacles for lawgiver and prophet, to suffer and to die if need be, for we have caught glimpses of the In-finite and have heard eternal harmonies. What were chains and dungeons to Paul, whose soul had been filled with a mighty purpose by the heavenly vision on the Damascus way. He was 'persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height. nor depth, nor any other creature, would be able to separate him from the love of Christ. Paul did not know it all, but be Christ. Paul did not know it all, but he knew in part, and prophesied in part, and rested secure in the belief that the time would come when partial things would pass away. The beloved John could say: It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when he appears we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is.' It is this faith which overcomes the world. It is victory. The soul that is inspired with this faith has a purpose reaching beyond the triffing things of this life, and is in tune with the Infinite, prepared to John in 'the anthems of the holy cherubim.'"

Bride No Longer "Obeys."

Kleine Zeitung. There is great rejoicing among the Nor regian advocates of the rights of women The new woman in Norway has gained a glorious victory. For many years the Nor-wegian "Feministen" have been waging war against the use of the word "obey" in the marriage service of the Norwegian Church, and their labors are at length Church, and their labors are at length crowned with auccess, or at least with a partial success. The staatsrath in Christiania has ruled that the use of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the state of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the word of the the bride, but "facultative." That is to say, the bride in to be free either to say that she will be "faithful and obedient" in comparing a 200 so from least comparing a 200 so from leas simply to say that she will be "faith-

WINEOF GARDUI GURES WOMAN'S ILLS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.



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*Daily except Saturday. ||Saturday only. Ticket office 255 Morrison st. and Union Depo J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt., Astoria, Or.



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*4:00 P. M. Albany passenger *10:10 A. M. *7:30 A. M. Corvailis passenger. *5:50 P. M.

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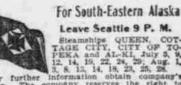
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