FOR THE PRESIDENT

Prayers Were Offered in All Portland Churches.

MANY EXPRESSIONS OF SORRGW

Ministers Consider in Sermons the Question of Stamping Out Anarchy as the Foe of the State and Christianity.

The universal feeling of regret and sorrow with which the American people has received the news of the shooting of President McKinley was given spontan-cous expression yesterday in the religious worethy of all creeds and denominations. In every church of the city prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of the President. From every pulpit came ref-erences to the deed of snarchy that was responsible for the National grief. Many and varied were the conclusions reached by the ministers dealing with the problem of stamping out the evil. There was almost uniform agreement that stringent means should be taken for the regulation of this foe to state and Christianity, as well as to the human race. That good will arise from the National grief in a new and purer patriotism and stronger measures against lawlessness in every was the confident belief of many of the speakers, whose views follow,

RESULT OF LAWLESSNESS.

Dr. McLean Contends That American Institutions Make Crime Possible...

Rev. Robert McLean, of the Third Pres byterian Church, East Ninth and East Oak streets, spoke last night from the text, Matthew xviii.7, "Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but wee to that man by whom the offence cometh!" After an exposition of the text Dr. Mc-Lean touched on the shooting of Presi-

dent McKiniey, saying in part:
"It is a saddened Nation that today contemplates the awful tragedy at Buffallo that has shocked the world. We We not understand the spirit, the motive he man who would thus strike at the heart of the Nation, at the life of the archy, root and branch, from the nations best Government under the heavens. We of the earth." oment under the heavens. We view with horror such a human monstros-ity, and we do well. We demand that swift justice shall be meted out to him, and we do well. We insist that there be a thorough eradication of such ele ments from our body politic, and this is wise and just. Yet if we are thorough in our search we will find that not merely the man who fired the deadly shot, nor yet the anarchist horde whose too. he was were the only criminals in the case. It is not the one rivulet that is wholly responsible for the river. It is not the one river that is responsible for the ocean, but every stream that goes to swell the volume is, in proportion to its strength, responsible for the whole, So in the investigation of this awful tragedy it is well for us to seek the truth the great calamity.

bonestly, and to learn upon whom must Dr. J. R. Wilson, president of the Port-

"The anarchist is not an American roduct; but that which has made it not only possible for him to stay here, but open eyes, if not with open arms.

bave been eminently useful to the politi.

"It lends increased interest to these
"It lends increased interest to these permeated the organizations whose pri- held the office in succession, three finds or deems it necessary to put at least one plank into their platform from the ical campaign for the last quarter of a great Nation.

"We are fortunate in being able to say tion in the very principles that found that in no case has the assassin repre-voice at last in the crack of the revolver sented a political party; nor, unless in before God, and upon us has come the "woe" pronounced by the Son of God,

"I need not speak of the perversions of law in the interests of great criminals, pervensions that have for at least two dermining the confidence of the common people in the integrity and justice of our usher in the spirit of the commune. No nation can live without a belief in and reverence for a higher law. Without it

most without faith or God.
"Recently a vessel went down in the

Arctic sens, bearing with it a wealth of treasure and of life. It is said that the captain was drunk and unfit to navigate the vessel. Whether it is true or not that the Islander was wrecked by whisky, we know that anarchy and the peculiar institution that we deem one of the neces sary evils in advancing our civilization are as closely united as the Siamese twins, Anarchy must have congenial soil, or its roots perish. The saloon is its natural home. No saloon, no anarchists; yet we deem the saloon a 'necessary svil,' and out of that mouth of hell pours the stream that poisons the Nation's blood, Municipal corruption, municipal boodling, or grafting, have become so common that it is a matter of more than nine days' wonder when we find a city where, even temporarily, the law is honestly enforced. All this lawlessness center in the 'necessary evil' so carefully protected by law and public opinion. In this we have incurred the 'woe' of the Son of God. The blood of our President pays in part the penalty of Na-

"Our hearts bleed in sympathy with the stricken household. We mourn as those who have suffered a personal loss; but in the midst of our mourning we lift up our hearts in prayer to God that he may, through these dreadful providences, teach us that it is 'righteous. ness that exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

"ROOT OUT ANARCHY."

Rev. George B. Van Waters Favors

a Concerted Movement. Rev. George B. Van Waters, rector of St. David's Church, East Side, delivered a vigorous sermon yesterday morning on "Assassination of the President," taking his text from Psaims ixxvii:3, "When I am in heaviness I will think upon God;

heaviness I will think of God. Let every nind turn toward God this morning. We have to reflect that evil is in the world. Its presence is a mystery. It is an unsolved problem. The best that we can say is that it is permitted—that it is the result of our endowment of free moral agency—it is the natural offspring of man's free will. But though the existence of sin and evil are widespread, they are overruled by an all-wise and all pow-erful God. The singular instance of the Lord's suffering through the hand of treachery, betrayed by the handshake of the assassin, though in the end resulted in blessings for the human race. The same thing in degree has counterpart in thousands of instances. The deed of the assassin is diabolical above all things, but the scripture says that all things work together for good for those who love the Lord. President McKinley is a prac-lical, every-day Christian, a warm-heart. ed humanitarian. He trusted God and feared no evil, but the evil that has over-taken President McKinley. taken President McKinley is a small mat-ter in comparison with that which has overtaken the assassin. His name is ex ecrable—his name is a blot on the history of the Nation; but the name of McKinley is a shining light. President McKinley dead or alive, is a splendid example for all humanity, and will be appreciated more and more as time passes.

"We have today seen the awfulness of anarchy, of lawlessness, and our prayer is for wise government, for peace, harmony, and safety. We are deeply moved by the universal expression of sympathy and solicitude. The event has had the effect of bringing our people nearer to one another and eliciting fraternal sym-pathy from all good people everywhere. Our prayer is not for retribution, but for Christian love, peace and good will. As for cause of the dastardly assault on the President's life, we shall find it charged to insanity. In truth, every great sin un-balances the mind as well as the morals of the man. Envy, jealousy, selfishness, in the extreme, unbalance their possessor. The would-be assassin is envious of those in authority, and those who occupy high office, and of those who are materially prosperous, whatever his own condition and whether it be better than ever before

"The atrocious crime should not be re-ulted by lynching. This is the way of anarchy, the revolting thing which we would avoid. We want to maintain the dignity of our Government, of law, order: and a firm judical hand should be used against anarchy. It should be punished severely with accurate lawful measures. We should stand together, the Christian nations should unite, and stamp out the reptile anarchy that has been nourished our midst. In no other way can this be done, and we owe it to human progres and human civilization to do our part to bring about a concerted movement throughout the world to cut down an-

n his life.

Topic Discussed by Dr. James R. Wil-

son and Rev. W. S. Gilbert. At the morning service of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, "The Nation's Brief" was the theme. Special prayer was offered that the life of the President might be spared, and that sustaining and comforting grace might be given to the wife of the President, who in so great weakness is called upon to endure so great a trial; and that God's special blessing might rest upon those to whom great responsibilities are entrusted. The serv-ices were marked by deep patriotism, and the people all seemed to be awed by

honestly, and to learn upon whom must fall the 'woe' for the offence for which the world is today in mourning.

Dr. J. R. Wilson, president of the Portland Academy, gave an address upon the subject: "The Nation's Grief," in part

"For the third time in less than 40 years -a period well within the memory of many of us-the Nation's head has been only possible for him to stay here, but has made him a welcome guest, is preminently the product of our system of government. America has been the dumping ground of the world's human garbage, and we have received them with open eyes, if not with open arms. They of the issue, poised between hope and of the many of us—the Nation's head has been assaulted with mucherous intent. In two instances the assault proved fatal; in the third, it has been so nearly so that the Nation waits today in gloomy foreboding of the issue, poised between hope and

largest liberty of speech and almost as wide liberty of action. They have disseminated their principles until they have men who have within the last 50 years, mary object was the protection of the been the objects of the assassin's attack, class upon which the welfare of the and two of them with fatal results. In Nation depends. So potent a factor has each case it is to be noted, too, that it was the anarchist become that every political not the man, but the magistrate that party, in seeking to capture the popular, was assaulted. The President fell each or what may be termed the 'labor' vote, finds or deems it necessary to put at least one plank into their platform from the some policy of his as President or simply stand of Haymarket Square. Every polit- because he was Chief Magistrate of a

voice at last in the crack of the revolver sented a political party; nor, unless it that laid low the President of this great should prove to be so in the last case, Nation. For this we are all responsible any considerable body of men within the Nation. We have not the shame of know-ing that any man or party has as yet in our Government resorted to the assasof law in the interests of great criminals, sin's weapon as a means of making the perversions that have for at least two generations been glowly but surely unpolitical health of the Nation is sound. ng the confidence of the common it is a thing to be thankful for, that, in the integrity and justice of our Nor need I comment upon the for political power have been, all parties fact that this Nation, through the influence of its statesmen and its press, has been, for a generation, drifting away from the faith of the fathers. To rule out God from National affairs means to common country, deeply patriotic and lovers of truth and honor. The honor of men of all parties at these deeds of vioreverence for a higher law. Without it each man becomes a law unto himself. We have all contributed to the ship-wreck of faith, and the classes from which anarchy draws its recruits in the contributed to the ship-wreck of faith, and the classes from which anarchy draws its recruits in the contributed to the ship-wreck of faith, and the classes from takes the office of Chief Magieter. lence, the fierce recoil of the common "But the fact still remains that a man takes the office of Chief Magistrate now and henceforth in our free and enlightand henceforth in our free and enlight-ened Nation at an exceedingly great per-sonal perli. It would seem that the risks of battle are really small compared with the peaceful office of President and horrified execration for the sounce-being who committed the deed. More than this, men not only bear in their faces the mingled conflicting expressions

so to give pain to a stout and patriotic What is its meaning for us? It means that a great sanction has thus been put upon the Chief Magistracy of our Na-tion. Henceforth men who seek the office for themselves, or parties who seek It for their representatives, must do so with a fuller sense of the grave and per-lious responsibility that attaches to it. The office by the very fact of its enhanced peril should be sanctified in the hearts of all the people; by the common voice of all. Should he lifted above the low plane of selfish or partisan aggrandizement to that of a great and sacred national trust,

"The church has a new sanction to its duty to the state. In its utterances and in the life and conduct of its members it ught to aim distinctly and consciously to leaven the whole life of the Nation, so-cial, political, and commercial, with principles of Christian living, that men live more and more for men, in the fear of God, and not for self regardless of his

Address of W. S. Gilbert. Following this address the pastor, Rev. William S. Gilbert, chose as a text; Acts. "The Heart of This People," He

righteous requirements.

"Such an event as the attempted assassination of our President stirs the Na-tion till it seems like a thing animate. that there are largely increasing numbers of men in this country who are traitors, Seventy million people have been moved as one man, and their grief is like the great grief of one great heart. There is something wonderful in the stirring to its depths of the heart of a single man. But when 70,000,000 hearts have a common by these entrusted with so sacred a duty grief, a common sense of outrage, a pulsebeat in common, then every heart feels the power of the great heart.

This unifying of heart may be clearly when my heart is vexed I will com-plain." He said in part:

"The first thought of the troubled Chrisor emotion, are as one man. It may be tian is to think upon God. The psaimist seen in great events of history, where had much sadness, and he hastened to turn his thought, not to man, but to find the Lord. So in our sore trial today we lift our hearts to God and to his grace. He answers us in due time.

"This is a lime of great heariness of an moved we can see the real strength." This is a time of great heaviness of so moved, we can see the real strength

When I am in The Nation's heart feels an awful outrage. Such seasons of trial reveal also the Nation's weak point. Such events show our sources of danger. It is wrong that anarchy should be allowed to exist openly. Freedom of speech does not mean such abuse of freedom. Perhaps we have opened our doors too wide, and have allowed the worst of every land to enter our shores. Perhaps we have knowingly allowed evil to exist unreproved. Such events as this sad horror will surely awaken the Nation's heart until we shall purify the Nation's life; whatever, whoever is evil can only be a curse to the Nation. Sometimes a great grief will so touch a man's heart that new and nobler purposes will be awakened. May it be that the life of our President shall be spared, and may it be so that by the great stirring of the Nation's heart a truer patriotism may be born to all our people, and a purer life may be the Nation's great purpose."

SERMON AT CATHEDRAL.

Rev. M. P. Smith on the National Sorrow and the Causes of Anarchy. Last evening, immediately following the esper services at St. Mary's Cathedral, the congregation was addressed by Rev. M. P. Smith, C. S. P., of San Francisco, the assassination of President McKinley furnishing the subject of his elequent discourse. He said in part: "I find myself constrained to ask your

"I find myself constrained to ask your indulgence in departing from the consideration of topics suggested by today's beautiful feast—the nativity of the Blessed Virgin. We are sitting in the shadow of a great sorrow, and our sympathies and our prayers are extended to those around the bedside upon which he, who, under God has been chosen to rule up under God, has been chosen to rule us, lies stricken by the hand of a murderous assassin. Three times, in what may be considered one generation, 35 years, three times have we suffered the humiliating shame; three times have our hearts been saddened and horrified by the murderous attempts made upon our Chief Executives. Two of these resulted fatally, and now the life of a President lies hanging in the balance. Who can record the attempts at assassination that somehow were for-tunately averted? Yet two of those who have ruled our country by consent of the governed were stricken down by the red hand of anarchy.

"We have flattered ourselves that as a matter of course such a crime was im-possible among us. Alas, we must unde-ceive ourselves! Without even the pre-text of political rancor; without any cause, the Chief Executive of our great Republic in the exercise of not only his official, but personal office, lending himself to the gratification and good will of his fellow citizens, falls victim to the blood-red hand of anarchy-our President to all intents murdered, but God foefend such a grievous result! Our earnest prayers are that he pass through this ordeal, and that he be restored to his people and his Na-tion; to his loving wife, whose fortitude in her sad affliction is so beautifully manifested. Alas, and again alas, he or We are not free from the hand of the

"Sensationalism is the least to be looked for in the Catholic church, but I feel that I can profitably employ your at-tention for a short time this evening in giving practical expression to what have been the constant warnings and teachings our holy father through the long years of his pontificate.

These more remote causes of the spread of anarchy have undoubtedly been first: The revolt against the sacred principle of authority enthroned in Christ's church constituted by himself and hallowed by the belief of the ages. Lecherous priests and avaricious princes made a pretext of some slight abuses to deny that auority, to break away from the restraints of the divine law. This setting up of private judgment was the first great break in the organic unity of Christendom and the opening of the flood-gates of rapine, lawlessness, and the usurpation by princes of supreme spiritual power. The second cause, however little intended by its inventor, was the abuse of the Baconian or ultilitarian method in all systems of thought. Engressed by the marveis of nature, carried away by the new discoveries of science, men came to adopt a materialistic view not only of the world, but of man bireself the dental of fold. out of man himself-the denial of God. of the spirituality of man's nature, of his free-will, have borne their consequences. Again, in the industrial world, the ap-plication of machinery to products, the unsettlement of labor, the disproportionate rate to capital, which has tended to make men part of the machines they di-rect-these, with purely secular education, the sundering of the sanctity of homes by divorce—these have produced the soil which breeds anarchists and ni-

"NATION'S TRUEST SAFEGUARD." Rev. S. C. Lapham Holds That Citi-

zens Must Respect the Law. "The Nation's Truest Safeguard" was the subject of Rev. S. C. Lapham's even-ing sermon at Immanuel Baptist Church. In this he held that the great sorrow at the attempt on President McKinley's life should lead to greater observance of the law, and more vigorous efforts to check lawlessness in our National and civic life. A special prayer was offered for the recovery of the President both at the morning and evening services. Tears of sympathy testified to the deep feeling of the members of the congregation.

The speaker chose as his text: Exodus xviii:20, "Thou shalt teach them laws and shalt show them the way wherein they must walk." He said, in part: The attempted assassination of Presi-

dent McKinley has united the voices of all true citizens in a cry of regret, stirring of the American people. Three out of sorrow and indignation, sympathy and seven—the proportion is alarming; enough hatred, but serious, silent thoughtfullness seems to possess all as they peer down into the dark depths of this diabolical act; seeking the cause, the conditions that have culminated in this crime perpetrated not merely against one man, but against a Nation; not simply a blow struck at the Chief Executive of the realm, but at the sacred laws and institutions of a free country; not alone the unprovoked coldblooded slaying of a kind, genial man, and a tried patriot, but the insult to every citizen. The bloody hand has been raised against the flag of the country. Defiance has been hurled against the cherished ideals of liberty, fraternal good will, and brotherhood—the bonds of self-governing

"Every citizen feels that the assassin's hand was raised against him, his home, his family, his state, his country, with all its institutions! For the act was more than murderous. It was the blow of an-archy, that individualism which defies all law and order save its own law of selfish might. We are thinking: Has it come to this, that we must surround our representative with soldiery as if he were a despot? Must we scour with large bodies of police the dens and dives and slums these lepers and maneaters whose hands are against every man? Is it true caring only to live here, enjoy freedom and accumulate wealth? Are there not institutions within our borders which are so as to command and encourage respect, love and obedience? In the future what will be the truest safeguard of the Nation against such acts?

""Thou shalt teach them law, was God's command. Righteous laws, rigorously and imparitally enforced, are our safety. I have no sympathy with the idea that this Nation is at the mercy of public opinion, or mere sentiment. Cause every man who comes to this and to feel and to know that the majesty and might of law is supreme, and cast out by that

of murderous treason, forget not that perhaps within sight of your own door laws are defied, and that the increasing spirit of lawlessness and treason to public trusts must be met, and defeated by the loyalty and effort of each citizen-

"ASSAULT UPON PRESIDENT." "Liberty and Law Were Assailed By

Anarchy," Said Rev. W. G. Ellot. At the Church of Our Father, First Unitarian, Rev. William G. Elilot, state superintendent, preached yesterday morning on "The Assault Upon the President, in which he contrasted the spirit of liber-ty and law with the spirit of anarchy. He

spoke in part as follows:
"Day before yesterday the Chief Mag-istrate of our country was assaulted with murderous intent, but let us devoutly hope without fatal effect, by an anarchist. What is the significance of this event? And what are some of the thoughts appropriate to this place and hour, suggested by this event? The true significance of any such event lies deeper than the outward facts. The whole world is touched; and in our own land every difference of political view is sunk in genuine sympathy for the wounded man and his anxious wife. "And what shall be said of the poor

wretch in the fall, sitting on his iron bed, with sullen face and head bowed? I do not hate him; I am not angry with him; I have no feeling of malice toward him whatever. What shall I call that name-less passion of mingled contempt and pity which rises in my breast every time I call to mind that here was a human being, living in a country which has granted him liberty of thought, liberty of speech, liberty of press, and liberty of assembling—and this man, upon an occasion which was in celebration of these very things, has assaulted with unmiti-gated treachery the official representative of those very liberties, in the moment when that representative was about to offer him, a humble citizen, the right hand of friendship and a common citizenship. So much for the thoughts that

uppermost in our minds; but the true significance of this event is not simply that the President has been assaulted by a man named Czolgosz, but that in the person of the one and the other, respectively, liberty and law have been assailed by anarchy. The assault upon the President will be remembered so long as history shall be written, and numbered with the other historical events like it. It behooves us to consider seriously what is meant by the spirit of liberty and law, and what is meant by the spirit of anarchy. There is no such thing as abso-lute liberty in heaven or earth. The atom is not free, if we mean by that absolute disconnection with everything else that is. The Supreme Being is not absolutely free, if we mean by that that it is possible for God to do anything which in the nature of the case it is impossible for God to do. Freedom is a relative thing the averaged by the state and tive thing. As granted by the state and in the degree that it is granted by the church, it is a negative thing-it is simply the removal of arbitrary constraint, it is permission, it is opportunity. But its positive content means life and loyalty

and discipline.
"An analysis of the true nature of human freedom discloses that it is secondary to that which in its true relations is greater than freedom-namely, life. And it has shown that complementary to freedom is law. Freedom and law are truly fulfilled in their reciprocal developments. Each is necessary to the other for the true development of either. The spirit of anarchy is not confined to the organized societies of anarchists. It is a spirit which has ever been in conflict with freedom and law. It is the spirit of outlawry, lynch law, piracy, degeneracy, treason, mutiny, and all treachery. In the personal life it is the spirit of disobedience. As dwellers together on the face of the earth, governments are neces-sary. What a travesty it is when a man who believes mankind is good enough to do without governments undertakes to prove it by assassination.

"I am one of those who believe the less government the better; that all ad-ditions to governmental function should be along the line of proved necessity, not a priori theory; that oftentimes, too often, when government does remedy an evil, it is at the risk of evil tenden-cies, diffuse, but not the less real and insidious. The ultimate ground of progress is the principle of individual right-eousness and responsibility. I say this only to strengthen my plea that some government is necessary. And so long as some government shall be necessary, as in the nation as with the individual man, the way of life is that of liberty and law, not anarchy; the spirit of obedience, not the mad spirit of mutiny. The true development of all institutional lifehome, church, state-is along these lines. Disobedience is degeneracy. Obedience is the way of life."

"THE WOUNDED PRESIDENT." Dr. E. P. Hill Says Blessings May

Come From the Dreadful Tragedy. At the First Presbyterian Church there were large and deeply interested congregations yesterday, both morning and evening. Dr. Hill prayed carnestly at both services that the life of the President might be spared, and that Mrs. McKinley might be sustained during the trying or-deal. In the evening, Dr. Hill preached on the topic, "The Wounded President," taking as his text II Samuel, xvi:12, "It may be that the Lord will look on mine affliction and that the Lord will requite me good for his cursing this day." I the course of the sermon, Dr. Hill said:

"Suppose we consider the good that may come of this dreadful tragedy. Blessing one-It may result in devising a plan to silence these foes of the social order who call themselves anarchists. We have a free-and-easy way in America of enduring such people until some great crime is committed, and then rising in anger we say that something must be done. That was the way we acted a few years ago in Chicago, when Parsons and his crowd were accustomed to gather in Haymarket Square to denounce everybody and averything. Then one night we heard the explosion of bombs and the rattle of muskeiry. The guardians of the law were shot down in cold blood. It was then the people demanded that the gatherings of

such men should be forbidden.
"Blessing two—It may draw attention to
the prevalence of the spirit of lawlessness of which this is only a startling expres-sion. It seems to need some such crime as the shooting of a man to make people realize the danger of permitting a lawless spirit to get into a community. Last Winter the gates of our city were flung open to criminals of all kinds. Some of our people seemed to like it. They thought it made money move more rapidly. Then an epidemic of robbery began, and a citi-zen was shot as he was returning from work. Then, and not till then, were our citizens aroused to an appreciation of the danger. Tonight an almost similar condi-tion prevails. The gambling-houses are in full blast, in spite of the solemn prom-less given by those in authority. The Law and Order Lesgue has evidence taken down by a typewriter, that the authorities are hand-and-glove in sympawith those who are breaking the laws. And yet we seem to be waiting until some monstrous crime shall be committed before rising in wrath and demanding the classifier of the Aurers at the committee of the force of

cleansing of the Augean stables.
"Blessing three—It has already revealed the presence of a great ocean of sympathy in the world. I remember when Garfield was shot. The North and South had not recovered from the jealousles and anger of war times. The seating of Hayes was still a bone of contention. But when the spirit of the good Garfield took its flight, the blue and the gray clasped hands over his lifeless form. Two great rivers of sympathy from the North and from the South swept together and moved on in matchless flood of beauty toward a

new future. "Blessing four-It may result in bringing before the people to be emulated the beau-tiful home life of the President. Even neart. Every patriot, every loyal citizen, and character of the Nation. The American Nation under this great trial and offe of our Chief Magistrate, and one of the wery best in our Nation's history, Our people individually feel a deep wrong.

The American Nation are defined to the Gospel sometimes forget against his fellow. While your hearts are attreed with virtuous indignation and outlier than before, our people individually feel a deep wrong.

sus Christ going into the Midway of a street carnival to pronounce two husband and wife, while the band is play-ing 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight.' It is too cheap for any preacher to consent to make a side show of himself in a Midway for a fee of \$10. "Blessing five—It may remind the peo-ple of the uncertainty of life.
"Blessing six—It should teach men the importance of religion."

PRAYED FOR HIS FRIEND. Dr. Kellogg at Taylor-Street Church

Made Tragedy His Theme. At the Taylor-Street M. E. Church Dr. Kellogg made the occasion of the tragedy of the week the theme of the norning sermon. He has known President McKinley personally for years, hav-ing lived near his old home and among his relatives and friends. The sorrow comes to him with peculiar sadness. In his prayer he led the large congrega-tion in a most touching and earnest prayer for the recovery of the President, and for a sustaining and comforting grace to him and his afflicted wife. The theme of the hour was "The Mystery of Divine Providence." Taking a text from I Cor. xill-9. "For now we see through a glass darkly," the speaker said in part that there are three propositions in the

text.
"First we see "First we see at present, but dimly, and get only partial glimpses of the truth. This is the occasion for our confusion in the presence of catastrophe that shocks us. If we could see all, we that shocks us. If we could see all, we would not be disturbed. For in that part which is concealed is the explanation of that which mystifies us.

"Second—We do see some things, although dimiy. What we see is not all delusion as some claim, but real. Appearances are illusive, but not false. We are to trust what we see hut not as it and

to trust what we see, but not as it appears.
"Third—We shall some time know fully. When this is reached we shall find every

"Hope is built on substantial laws and is reactional, not a charming genius which allures to deceive. Hope is to be trusted. Faith lends to hope its power, but love assures us of all. But these three abide.

three abide. "They all assure us of the guardianship and superintendency of God-a God who loves us." Allusion was made to the event in New York when the excited mob rushed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and called out James A. Garfield at the time of the shooting of Mr. Lincoln, When he appeared he said: "Clouds and darkness around about him, righteougness and truth are the habitation of his theme; God lives, and the Government at Wash-ington remains." The mob was hushed. The speaker concluded, "with this confidence we are to abide in peace and quiet."

STAMP OUT ANARCHY. Sermon of Dr. Rockwell at Centenary Methodist Church.

At the opening of the services in Cen-tenary Methodist Episcopal Church, East Side, last night, Dr. L. E. Rockwell touched on the attack on President Mc-

Kinley. He said:
"I look upon this tragedy with mingled horror and alarm. If the representative of the best popular government ever known is not safe from the bloody work of the cowardly assassin, then there is no safety, and civilization itself is put on trial. There should be no free speech tolerated, if it is the speech of red-handed murder. All good citizens will surely unite to support the Constitution and enforce the law. If this great National humiliation and sorrow shall after all result in quickening the moral conscience bring about a more general respect for law and order in every community, it will illustrate what the Christian world firmiy believes, that good sometimes comes out of evil. The time is now at hand when the most drastic measures should be adopted against anarchists. I believe Governor Geer is right in the reported

Jeopardy, we desire to record our abhorrence of this crime, and our fervent hope that all executives and all Judges and all officers of the

law throughout the land will be more diligent and faithful in the execution of the great trust committed to them by the people. For this we pledge our hearty and loyal support. To this end we will fervently pray, that we all may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

SPECIAL PRAYERS IN DIOCESE. Catholic Churches Invoke Divine

Blessing for the President Special prayers for the recovery of

President McKiniey were offered in all the Roman Catholic Churches of the city yesterday morning. In all other parts of this diocese where word could be conveyed in time from Archbishop Christie to the clergymen under him, similar prayers were offered. At St. Mary's Cathedral a large congregation was gathered at the 10:30 morning service, and the speclal prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Mc-

O Holy Lord, Father Almighty, Eternal God, who by shedding thy precious blessing upon our failing bodies dost preserve by thy manifold goodness the work of thy hands. Graciously draw near at the invocation of thy name, that, having freed thy servant William from sickness and bestowed health upon him, thou may'st raise him up by thy right hand, strengthen him by thy might, defend him by thy power and restore him to thy people with all the prosperity he desires. Through Christ Our Lord, Amen.

The prayer was followed by recitations of "Our Father" and "Hall Mary," by the congregation. In response to an appeal for the speedy recovery of the President many individual members of the cathedral parish remained after the close of the morning service to offer up private pray-

IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES. Special Prayers for President's Mc-

Kinley's Recovery Were Said. In the Episcopal churches of the city special prayers for the speedy recovery of President McKinley were said. There was an added significance to the prayer uttered for the sick and distressed, and this part of the Episcopal service was celebrated with every evidence of a deep and sincere feeling. The prayer said in Trinity Episeopal Church, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and many of the other Episcopal churches of the city was as

"O Father of mercles and God of all comfort, our only help in time of need; look down from heaven, we humbly be-seech thee, behold, visit, and relieve thy sick servant, the President of the United-States, for whom our prayers are desired. Look upon him with the eyes of thy mercy; comfort him with a sense of thy goodness; preserve him from the tempta-tions of the enemy; give him patience under his affliction; and in thy good time, restore him to health, and enable him to lead the residue of his life in thy fear, and to thy glory. Or else give him grace so as to take thy visitation, that, after this painful life ended, he may dwell with thee in life everlasting, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord, Amen.

CHRISTIAN CONCEPTION OF LAW. Anarchy Opposed to This, Says Dr.

Lathrop, and Should Be Checked. Dr. J. R. T. Lathrop, at the Grace Methodist Church, addressed the united con-gregations of his own church and the First Baptist Church on "The Christian Conception of Law." He took occasion in his sermon to express the opinion that President McKinley is one of those great intellects that stand for the majesty of law, and expressed his grief at the cruel. The Oregonian does not "consider"



MONDAY.

BE OT T all depends upon what you want in a soap. If you require simply a dirt remover, almost any soap will do. But if you care at all about the thing which is to be washed, you must think twice before you act. Any soap will clean linens and muslins, but Ivory Soap leaves them as white as snow. Any soap will clean sheets and table cloths, but Ivory Soap leaves no coarse, strong odor. Try it once!

IT FLOATS.

assault by an anarchist opposed to this Dr. Lathrop read the latest bulletins on the condition of President McKinley, sent from Buffalo at noon, and the news that no unfavorable symptoms had developed was received with joy by the members of the congregation. During the service Dr. ·Lathrop offered a special prayer for the speedy recovery of the Nation's Chief Magistrate. Dr. Lathrop also expressed the opinion that vigorous steps should be taken to crush out anarchy as a doctrine opposed not only to American institutions but to Christianity. He commended the recent editorial expressions of The Ore-

Prayer at First Congregational. At the First Congregational Church Rev. S. M. Freeland, who is filling the pulpit in the absence of Dr. A. W. Acker-

man, made mention in the morning pray ers of the stricken Chief of the and the sorrowing people, with a petition for the President's recovery and thanks-giving for what he has been to the country. A petition was also voiced for the suffering wife at his bedside, with a thanksgiving for the object lesson given in the White House these years of the beauty of power of the ideal Christian family and happy American ho

In Seattle Churches.

SEATTLE, Sept. 8 .- The attempt made on the life of President McKinley served as the theme of the sermon in nearly every church in this city today. Minis-ters who did not make it the subject of Governor Geer is right in the reported interview. Let all the people back up those ringing words."

The following resolution was then read by Dr. Rockwell, and adopted by the consregation:

Belleving that in the attempted assassination of the Nation's Chief Magistrate a cruei blow has been struck a friend of humanity and liberty as well; and that all law and order, and those principles of government which make possible the highest civilization are put in jeopardy, we desire to record our abhorrence sin. Strong steps for the stamping of anarchy were advocated by

MUST EVIL-DOERS CONFESS?

Remarks Touching Investigation of Timber-Land Frauds in Oregon.

ST. LOUIS, Or., Sept. 8.—(To the Ed-itor.)—From the office of the United States Attorney, District of Oregon, I have re-

Portland, Or., Aug. 27,-Mr. Joseph Schell, Gervais, Or. Dear Sir: Referring to our con versation of a few days ago in regard to cer tain timber land frauds near Roseburg. I wish to inform you that I have seen one of the special agents of the General Land Office and he suggested that unless you are able to find some man who will acknowledge that he has taken up land under the circumstances related, thereby perjuring himself, it will be useless for the Government to try to do anything. If that has been done, and you will communicate with this office, I think there will be no doubt out we can get immediate action. Trusting that I may hear from you at as early date, I am Very truly yours,

About four weeks ago I went to the office of the United States Attorney and told there of some jandgrabbing, going on now, south of Roseburg, by a company; that men from around here are asked to go there, take up land that will be shown them, and that really was shown them in general from the distance by look-ing at the timber belt, and then sell it to the company for \$1000; that those no having the means to go there and to cover the expenses involved are offered the money with condition that they would only share half of the profit. I have given the names of those who were asked to take up such land and were offered the money and refused, and of those who went to Roseburg, and finding out the swindle there, refused to go any further and returned home. No one of those needs to perjure himself to give evidence of the

The above letter indicates to me that officers of the Government are more inter-ested in hiding the fraud than in finding it. "It is useless for the Government to try to do anything unless" the scoundrels come and accuse themselves. United States Attorney tell to the public if his duties begin only when the guilty parties come and accuse themselve JOSEPH SCHELL

Splitting Hairs in Grammar.

PORTLAND, Sept. 4 -- (To the Editor.)-Does the Oregonian consider "He lives at Portland" correct grammar for Oregonians? Whilst I would say "He lives at Oregon City," "at Baker City," or even "at Salem," I would consider it un-grammatical and devoid of civic pride to say "He lives at Portland." My ment rests on Bullions' grammar, an thority certainly second to none, which

When the prepositions to, at, in, stand before names of places, the following usage should be carefully observed, viz.: At is used before names of houses, villages, towns and foreign cities; as, "He resides at the Mansion House." "At Saratoge Springs," "At Lisbon."

In is used before names of countries and arge cities; as, "He lives in England," etc.

Is Portland not a "large city?" When Mr. B. J. Hoadley says that it is correct to say "He lives in London," is his "correct" used in an exclusive sense? so, he certainly has good authority against him, for is it not on a par to say "He lives at Lisbon" and "He lives at London?" Would The Oregonian kindly give something more comprehensive and explicit on the point at issue,

either or both forms correct. When getting down to these extremely fine points, why overlook the misuse of the word consider "

The Oregonian sees no reason to find ault with Bullions, and it does not see that it runs against Dr. Hondley. Lisbon s a very small town compared with ondon. The Oregonian deems it correct for Portland people to exercise their judgment or taste when they speak of Portland, and say either "at" or "in." Nobody will be misled by either and both are good English,

For Spokane Industrial Fair.

For Spokane Industrial Fair.

Take the Spokane Flyer, the O. R. & N. crack train. Leave Portland Union Depot at 6 P. M., arrive Spokane following morning at 8:15. Paince buffet sleeping car, tourist sleeping car, day conches and smoking car, without change. Round-trip rate September 13, good for return until September 17, only 80 50, including admission to the fair. Ticket office, Third and Washington.

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WEAKNESS

Contracted Disorders.

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the duration of an acute contracted decrete.
If it unceeded beyond six weeks it was considered to have gone into chronic credition.
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the past five years, covering over 650s cases,
we can show that 90 per cent of our patients
have recovered in fourteen days or less. It is,
therefore, equally proper to hold that a case
not entirely cured within two weeks must be
considered a chronic one, and some compileation has arisen, for which the patient should
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